Historical Society

Shakopee Argus.

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The Shakopee Argus.

By HENRY HINDS.

SHAKOPEE, MINN., AUG. 6, 1868.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HORATIO SEYMOUR,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
FRANCIS P. BLAIR,
OF MISSOURI.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

ANDREW G. CHATFIELD, of Scott County.
LUTHER DEARBORN, of Rice County.
C. H. LIENAU, of Ramsey County.
W. W. PHELPS, of Goodhue County.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR COUNTY ATTORNEY,
HENRY HINDS.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR,
M. HESS DUNAND.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
PETER CLEARY.

FOR SENATOR,
CHARLES HARKENS.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

We publish this week the official proceedings of the Democratic Congressional Convention of the First District. It will be seen that quite a spirited contest for the nomination was had, in which Geo. W. Batchelder, of Faribault, came out the winner. Mr. Batchelder is a lawyer of large practice, and of irreproachable character. At the last judicial election, he run as an independent candidate for Judge of the Fifth Judicial District, against Judge Donaldson, the Republican nominee.—Notwithstanding the Republicans had a majority of several thousand in the district, Mr. Batchelder came within about two hundred and fifty votes of being elected. The odds in his present race are largely against him but he will run a gallant race with the determination of winning.

DONNELLY'S GREAT SPEECH.

Notice was given out and posted up in St. Paul that Ignatius Donnelly, M. C., would address the people of St. Paul on Saturday evening, on the subject of congressional policy. At the time and place designated, a large crowd was in attendance to hear what the honorable gentleman could say in justification of the acts of an ignominious Congress. Wishing to be enlightened on this subject, we availed ourself of an opportunity of being present at the speech.

Mr. Donnelly spoke until nearly eleven o'clock, having occupied the floor for nearly three hours. But not one word did he have to say in justification of the usurpation of Congress. He had no explanation of the principles or policy of the Republican party; he did not advocate or explain the disunion legislation called the reconstruction measures of Congress, did not undertake to show the utility or necessity of the Freedmen's Bureau, or why it was organized as a Republican agency for electioneering purposes. Nor did he have one word to say about gold for the bondholder, or greenbacks for the plow-holder, or the taxation or exemption of bonds.

Nothing was said about Grant or Seymour, Colfax or Blair. What then was the great speech about? A very large audience was in attendance expecting to hear something and it was announced that Mr. Donnelly would speak on the political issues raised against the legislation of Congress. But he had nothing to say about Congress or the legislation of Congress, or the political issues raised against the usurpations of Congress.

What then was this great speech about? It was all about Donnelly, and Donnelly and the St. Paul "Press," and Donnelly and Wheelock of the St. Paul "Press," and Donnelly and Driscoll of the St. Paul "Press," and Donnelly, and Donnelly, and Donnelly, and Donnelly first and last and almost all the time. It was Donnelly as a school boy and Donnelly as a member of Congress, Donnelly at Philadelphia and Donnelly at St. Paul, Donnelly at Washington and Donnelly on the stump in New England, Donnelly in his youth and Donnelly in a green old age. Donnelly, the quarrelsome cuss, and Wheelock, the blushing, blooming bride. But Donnelly was the burden of the speech. And Donnelly and Donnellyisms were cheered long and loud and often and most brilliantly. The meeting was for Donnelly from beginning to its end, and would indicate that the Republicans of St. Paul will give him their support for a nomination to Congress. The people, however, will give the election to his opponent.

THE SCHOOL BOOK SWINDLE.

Last winter the Legislature appointed a committee whose duty it became under the law to determine and select the class of school books to be adopted and used in all the public schools of the State. Our opinion at the time was that this was intended as a matter of speculation for the benefit of the committee and other knowing ones. The committee was headed by that enterprising politician, M. H. Dunnell, State Superintendent of Public Schools. The committee has met and discharged their duties under the law. They have selected a class of books declared to be authoritative and binding upon school officers and teachers throughout the State. The terms of the contract which they have made with the publishers of the school books which they have selected, fully confirm our suspicions that a speculating swindle was intended to be perpetrated under the law.

By the terms of the contract with the publishers of the school books which the committee have selected, the publishers are to exchange the new books for the old books now in use in the hands of the pupils, value for value. This involves no hardship to the schools or pupils, but it confers no benefit. But a change of books in a school at any time is a positive injury and disorganizes the schools for a considerable time, and should not be resorted to without some corresponding benefit. This benefit the committee had in its power of confering upon the schools of the State, and might have earned the gratitude and thanks of all the patrons of our public schools.

School books are held at exhorbitant prices, and the publishers of school books are making large profits and great fortunes out of the large and constantly increasing demand for school books. Now the incompetency or dishonesty of this book-committee will be seen in the fact that they give to the school book publishers, whose books they have selected, a valuable monopoly of the whole school book trade for five years, without the publishers being required to make any discount in prices. The publishers, by the contract, are required to furnish the books to the trade at their regular prices! Wonderful! is it not? As if the publishers would not be glad at all times to sell their books to the trade at their regular trade prices! How easy it would have been for the committee to have required these publishers, as a condition of receiving the valuable monopoly of the exclusive right of supplying our schools with books, to have supplied our schools with their books at one-third or one half of their retail prices.

This School committee has given to these publishers a valuable monopoly of school books, without exacting any benefit to our schools. Who can tell what consideration or inducement the committee has received from the publishers? Are they dishonest or incompetent?

Official Proceedings of the First District Democratic Congressional Convention.

The District Convention for the First Congressional District met in Owatonna on the 30th of July, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., and was called to order by H. W. Pratt, Chairman of the District Committee.

On motion, Luther Dearborn, of Rice county, was elected temporary President, and John G. Simpson, of Blue Earth, temporary Secretary.

On motion of Henry Hinds, of Scott, the Chair appointed the following Committee on Credentials: Henry Hinds, A. S. Everest, of Mower county, and D. L. Buell, of Houston county.

The committee reported 64 delegates present and entitled to seats, the following counties being represented:

Blue Earth—John G. Simpson, John A. Willard, James A. Wiswell, Francis Beverage, John J. Porter.

Brown—Henry Boenke, E. St. Julien Cox.

Faribault—Silas Richardson, George B. Kingsley.

Freeborn—Silas Richardson, George B. Kingsley, J. Getter.

Houston—F. McIntyre, Joseph Vorsen, D. L. Buell, Chas. Hilbert.

Le Sueur—Mahlon R. Everet, P. Cudmore, M. Doran.

Mower—A. J. Phelps, J. A. Wood, V. P. Lewis, A. S. Everest.

Fillmore—J. H. McKinney, A. R. Booth, W. S. Nace, J. R. Jones, S. S. Stebbins, J. F. O'Farrell.

Nicollet—A. J. Lamberton, B. H. Randall, Wm. Huey.

Olmsted—S. J. Barlow, J. J. Everstein, H. B. Upham, H. C. Green, C. W. Cresop, J. H. Olmsted.

Rice—W. B. Henderson, Geo. M. Baxter, G. W. Newall, B. F. McCarthy, Luther Dearborn.

Scott—Henry Hinds, John Edert, W. Henry, James De Pue.

Steele—Amos Coggswell, S. M. Hastings, L. Bixby.

Waseca—B. S. Lewis, J. N. Powers.

Winona—D. Upham, Joseph Birge, Geo. B. Dreisbach, Peter Peters, O. Ellis, Daniel Evans, J. J. Green.

Watonwan—John G. Simpson.

Dodge—Nathan Waldo, J. H. Verkins, E. D. La Duc.

On motion the convention took a recess until 5 o'clock P. M.

FIVE O'CLOCK P. M.

The Convention re-convened, when, on motion, the following committee on Permanent Organization was appointed: J. H. McKinney, of Fillmore; E. St. Julien Cox, of Brown, and J. J. Green, of Winona.

The committee made the following report.

President—Luther Dearborn, of Rice county.

Vice Presidents—John Edert, of Scott, Jos. Birge, of Winona; V. P. Lewis, of Mower.

Secretaries—J. H. Verkins, of Dodge county, and N. R Booth, of Fillmore.

On motion the Chair appointed the following committee on Resolutions: E. St. Julien Cox, of Brown county · J. J. Green, of Winona; J. H. McKinney, of Fillmore; A. S. Everest, of Mower; Henry Hinds, of Scott.

The committee reported to the convention the Democratic platform adopted in National Convention in New York, on the 6th day of July, which, on motion, was adopted by this convention as its platform.

On motion of P. Cudmore, of Le Sueur county, the following additional resolution was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the brave and patriotic soldiers who left their homes and families to peril their lives to defend the flag and Constitutional Government, braving the toils, dangers and hardships of war, are entitled to the everlasting gratitude of the American people; that it is the imperative duty of Congress, at the earliest day, to give additional bounty to the volunteer soldiers; and that the radical Congress is unworthy the confidence and support of the American people, for not redeeming the pledges and promises made by the radical party to the volunteer soldiers during the war.

On motion of Henry Hinds the following was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the nomination by the National Democratic Convention, of those patriots and statesmen, Horatio Seymour and Francis P. Blair, is ratified and approved, and that we pledge to them the united support and co-operation of the Democrats of the First Congressional District of Minnesota.

On motion, the Convention proceeded to an informal ballot for a candidate for Congress in the First Congressional District of Minnesota.

The following gentlemen were placed in nomination: A. S. Everest of Mower county; R. A. Jones, of Olmsted; Geo. W. Batchelder, of Rice; E. St. Julien Cox, of Brown; G. A. LaDow, of Waseca; and Capt. D. Upham, of Winona, nominated T. G. Fladeland, of Fillmore.

On motion, a call of the roll by counties was made, with the following result:

A. S. Everest received	9	votes
Geo. W. Batchelder	17	"
R. A. Jones	19	"
E. St. Julien Cox	13	"
D. L. Buell	2	"
G. A LaDow	4	"
T. J. Fladeland	5	"
J. J. Green	1	"

Whole number of votes cast, 61

On motion the Convention took a recess until 7 p. m.

SEVEN O'CLOCK, P. M.

The Convention re-assembled, when Mr. Everest withdrew his name in a few spirited remarks, and on motion, a second informal ballot was taken, as follows:

Geo. W. Batchelder	18	votes.
R. A. Jones	2	"
E. St. Julien Cox	16	"
T. G. Fladeland	15	"
Luther Dearborn	6	"
G. A. LaDow	3	"

Whole number of votes cast, 61.

THIRD INFORMAL BALLOT.

Geo. W. Batchelder	29	votes.
C. A. Jones	13	"
E. St. Julien Cox	16	"
T. G. Fladeland	14	"

Whole number of votes cast, 63.

After the announcement of the above ballot, R. A. Jones withdrew his name, stating that he had not desired to be a candidate, and pledged his best efforts for the success of the nominee.

Capt. J. H. McKinney placed in nomination Capt. M. J. Severance, of Le Sueur, and S. J. Barton placed in nomination Judge E. A. McMahon, of Olmsted.

On motion, the Convention proceeded to the first formal ballot, which resulted as follows;

Geo. W. Batchelder	21	votes.
T. G. Fladeland	4	"
E. St. Julien Cox	11	"
M. J. Severance	0	"
E A. McMahon	11	"
W. L. Brackenridge	1	"
Thomas McRoberts	4	"

Whole number of votes cast, 61.

SECOND BALLOT.

Geo. W. Batchelder	25	votes
M. J. Severance	18	"
A. G. Chatfield	10	"
T. McRoberts	1	"
E. A. McMahon	1	"
T. G. Fladeland	6	"

Whole number of votes, 61

THIRD BALLOT.

M. J. Severance	16	votes.
Geo. W. Batchelder	27	"
T. Mc oberts	3	"
A. G. Chatfield	13	"
Amos Coggswell	3	"
T. G. Fladeland	6	"

Whole number of votes, 64.

FOURTH BALLOT.

Geo. W. Batchelder	41	votes.
M. J. Severance	19	"
E. A. McMahon	1	"
Amos Coggswell	3	"

Whole number of votes, 64.

On motion of J. H. McKinney, the nomination of Mr. Batchelder was made unanimous.

On motion of J. J. Green, the Chair appointed the following committee to wait upon Mr. Batchelder and inform him of his nomination: J. J. Green, J. H. McKinney, E. St. Julien Cox. Whereupon Mr. Batchelder was conducted into the hall and cordially accepted the nomination in a few brief remarks, promising to make the best possible effort for success.

On motion of Henry Hinds, the Chair appointed the following Congressional District Committee for the ensuing two years:

J. J. Green, of Winona county.
A. S. Everest, of Mower.
D. L. Buell, of Houston.
R. A. Jones, of Olmsted.
Daniel Buck, of Blue Earth.

On motion the Convention adjourned *sine die.*

LUTHER DEARBORN,
President.

J. H. VERKINS,
R. N. BOOTH,
Secretaries.

"The Pen is Mightier than the Sword."

MORTON'S GOLD PENS

DO NOT WEAR OUT.

A SINGLE ONE WILL LAST A LIFETIME.

BY THEIR USE
THE LABOR OF WRITING IS REDUCED,
Greater Uniformity is Obtained.
Ease, Elegance and Beauty are acquired.
ECONOMY, PLEASURE AND PROFIT CONSULTED.
The Best, Cheapest and most Durable Instruments for Writing ever used.

SENT BY MAIL SAFELY.
Prices, Fifty Cents and upward.

NO TRAVELING AGENTS EMPLOYED.
Call and you will find Pens exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing; or enclose stamp for circular.

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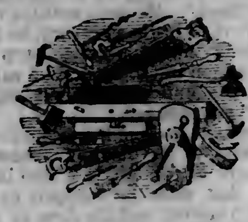
NEW YORK.

John McMullen



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SHAKOPEE, MINN.,

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HARDWARE,
STOVES,
CUTLERY,
TIN WARE, &
Sheet-Iron.

Repairing neatly and promptly executed.

John Schwartz,
Merchant Tailor,
First Street,
Shakopee, ... Minnesota.

A New and Splendid Stock of
CLOTHING,
CLOTHS, & GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
SPRING & SUMMER STYLES.

Clothing made to Order.
Shakopee, May 11, 1868.

CITY GROCERY STORE,
D. M. STORER, Proprietor,
Staple and Fancy Groceries, Provisions, Crockery, Wooden Ware, Yankee Notions, &c. &c. always on hand and for sale as cheap as the *CHEAPEST*. Give me a call.
June 17, 1868.

P. Geyermann,
Shakopee, ... Minn.,

—DEALER IN—

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES
BOOTS & SHOES,
Hats and Caps,
Dress Goods,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
Queensware,
CROCKERY,
CUTLERY,
SPICES,
etc. etc. etc.

F. X. HIRSCHER.
CABINET MAKER
AND DEALER IN
FURNITURE,
Holmes St., (near the Levee.)
Shakopee, ... Minn.

"The most complete establishment in the Valley."

All kinds of Furniture, from the finest Parlor Sets down. Work and repairing of every description done in a superior manner. Prices low, and all work warranted.

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J. B. HUNTSMAN. S. D. HOW.

J. B. HUNTSMAN & CO.,
Corner of Holmes and First Streets,
SHAKOPEE, MINN.,
—DEALERS IN—
Dry Goods,
CLOTHING,
Ladies' Dress Goods, etc.

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Corner Holmes & First Streets,
SHAKOPEE, MIN.,
—DEALER IN—
HARD WARE,
TIN-WARE & CUTLERY.

NEW DRUG STORE
IN SHAKOPEE.
EDWARD G. HALLE,
(NEXT DOOR TO GEYERMANN'S STORE,)
Respectfully announces to the citizens of Shakopee and vicinity, that he has just opened a complete stock of

Drugs and Medicines, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles, Combs, Brushes, Stationery, Lamps, Pure Wines and Liquors and all other articles usually found in a Drug Store.

Petrolene Fluid constantly on hand and for sale.

DR. L. B. MORROW keeps his Office at the New Drug Store.

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CORNER OF HOLMES AND FIRST STREETS,
SHAKOPEE, MINN.,
—DEALER IN—
Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Ready-made Clothing
Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes,
Groceries, etc., etc.

The highest market price paid for Wheat, Furs, and all kinds of country produce.

Call and see. I am *bound not to be undersold* by any firm in the Minnesota Valley.

IN PROBATE COURT:

STATE OF MINNESOTA—COUNTY OF SCOTT—ss. PROBATE COURT.

General Term—June, 1868.

In the matter of the application of Mary Jordan, Administratrix of the Estate of James Jordan deceased, for License to sell certain Real Estate.

On reading and filing the Petition of Mary Jordan, Administratrix of the Estate of James Jordan, late of the town of Belle Plaine, County and State aforesaid, deceased, praying that she be licensed by the Probate Court of said County to sell certain real estate, in said petition mentioned, for the alleged necessary support of herself and her minor children.

It is ordered, that the heirs-at-law, and all other persons interested in said estate, be and appear before L. R. Hawkins, Judge of the Probate Court in and for said County, at his office in Shakopee, on Monday the 3d day of August next at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause why license should not be issued to said Administratrix, to sell the following described real estate situated in the County of Scott aforesaid, to wit: The East half of the Southeast quarter of Section Sixteen, (16) Township one hundred and thirteen (113) Range twenty-five (25) west. Also, Lot Six [6] in Block One hundred and thirty-four (134) in the town of Belle Plaine, in said county.

And it is further ordered, that a copy of the foregoing order be published in the "Shakopee Argus," a weekly newspaper printed and published at Shakopee, in said county, and circulating in said county, for four successive weeks, the last publication of which to be at least two weeks prior to said time of hearing.

Dated June 10th, 1868. L. R. HAWKINS, Judge of Probate.
n21-4t

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES.
OF ALL KINDS.
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.
226 & 227 Lake St., Chicago.
n41] 209 Market St., St. St. Lou
Be careful to buy only the genuine.

COW ESTRAYED.—On Monday's Fair at Shakopee, July 6th, a Cow wandered from the Fair grounds. She is a large red cow, 8 to 9 years old, and gives milk. The tip of the tail is cut off, but the bush of the tail is not all gone. She is the property of M. White, of Credit River. Any information concerning her can be left at G. W. Gillenbee's, at Shakopee, or at this office. M. WHITE.
Dated July 8th, 1868.

NEW
PROVISION STORE.

The undersigned has opened a new Provision Store on
Where he intends keeping a general assortment of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

At prices as low as any in Shakopee—and as good articles. Give me a call.

GEO. H. SPENCER.

P. S. I will endeavor to keep on hand a constant supply of Green Grocerie and Poultry. G. H. S.
n30tf

M. SHEIRE & BRO.,
ARCHITECTS,
Office on Fifth Street, South of Jackson, (on the Hill,)
ST. PAUL, ... MINN.

Plans, Specifications and Details of Churches, School Houses, Public Buildings, and buildings of every description, furnished on short notice. n20ly

FARM FOR SALE.

I will sell my Farm of 120 Acres, on the Spring Lake Road, four miles from Shakopee. There are 40 acres of good, heavy Timber, 40 acres in Crop, and 10 acres of good Meadow. A new frame house, two storys high, 20x32 feet, and a well of good water by the house. This valuable property will be sold at a bargain; part cash and part on time. Enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

Dated June 16th, 1868. PETER SCHUTZ.
n22 3m

Erie Railway.

THE BROAD GAUGE—DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE TO
NEW YORK, BOSTON,
And New England Cities.

THIS RAILWAY EXTENDS FROM
Dunkirk to New York 460 Miles,
Buffalo to New York 423 Miles,
Salamanca to New York 415 Miles.
AND IS FROM
22 to 27 Miles the Shortest Route

All Trains run directly through to New York,
460 Miles without change of Coaches.

From and after May 11th, 1868, Trains will leave in connection with all Western lines, as follows:

FROM DUNKIRK AND SALAMANCA—By New York Time from Union Depots:

7:30 A. M. EXPRESS MAIL, from Dunkirk (Sundays excepted). Stops at Salamanca 10:00 A. M. and connects at Hornellsville and Corning with the 7.30 A. M. Express Mail from Buffalo, and arrives in New York at 7.40 A. M.

3:25 P. M. LIGHTNING EXPRESS, from Salamanca, (Sundays excepted). Stops at Hornellsville 6:12 P. M., (Sup.) intersecting with the 2.35 P. M. Train from Buffalo, and arrives in New York at 7.40 A. M.

5:50 P. M. NEW YORK NIGHT EXPRESS, from Dunkirk, (Sundays excepted). Stops at Salamanca 7:45 P. M.; Olean, 8:20 P. M.; (Sup.) Turner's 10:13 A. M. (B'kft.) and arrives in New York at 12:30 P. M.

Connects at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad for Scranton, Trenton and Philadelphia, and at New York with Afternoon Trains and Steamers for Boston and New England Cities.

9:50 P. M. CINCINATTI EXPRESS from Dunkirk, (Sundays excepted). Stops at Salamanca 11.55 P. M., and connects at Hornellsville with the 11:20 P. M. Train from Buffalo, arriving in New York 3,55 P. M.

FROM BUFFALO—By New York time from Depot corner Exchange and Michigan Streets:

5:00 A. M. NEW YORK DAY EXPRESS, (Sundays excepted). Stops at Hornellsville 8.00 A. M., (B'kft.). Susquehanna 1.25 p. m. (Dine); Turner's 7.05 p. m., (Sup.), and arrive in New York 9.25 p. m. Connects at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, and at Jersey City with Midnight Express Train of New Jersey Railroad for Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

3:00 A. M. EXPRESS MAIL, via Avon and Hornellsville, (Sundays excepted.) Arrives in New York at 7.00 a. m.

2:20 P. M. LIGHTNING EXPRESS, (Sundays excepted.) Stops at Hornellsville 5.25 p. m., Sup and arrives in New York 7.00 a. m. Connects at Elmira with Northern Central Railway for Harrisburg, Philadelphia and the South. At Jersey City with Morning Express Train of New Jersey Railroad for Baltimore, and Washington, and at New York with Morning Express Train for Boston and New England Cities.

3:10 P. M. NEW YORK NIGHT EXPRESS, *DAILY*. Stops at Portage 8.55 p. m. [Sup.] intersecting at Hornellsville with the 6.15 p. m. Train from Dunkirk, and arrives in New York at 12:30 p. m.

11:20 P. M. CINCINNATI EXPRESS, (Sundays excepted.) Stops at Susquehanna 7:48 a. m. (B'kft.); Turner's 1.27 p. m., (Dine.), and arrives in New York 3.55 p. m. Connects at Elmira with Northern Central Railway for Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and points South, and at New York with afternoon Trains and Steamers for Boston and New England Cities.

Only One Train East on Sunday, leaving Buffalo at 2:35 P. M., and reaching New York at 7:40 A. M.

Boston and New England Passengers, with their Baggage, are transferred FREE OF CHARGE in New York.

To pleasure travelers the line of the Erie Railway presents many objects of interest, passing through the beautiful valleys of the Chemung, Susquehanna, Delaware and Ramapo rivers, an ever changing panorama of Nature's beauties commands attention.

The best Ventilated and most Luxuriant Sleeping Coaches IN THE WORLD accompany all Night Trains on this Railway.

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH *And Fare always as Low as by any other Route.*

Ask for Tickets via Erie Railway,

Which can be obtained at all Principal Ticket Offices in the West and South-West.

H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Ag't.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN &
LAKE SHORE R. R. LINE.
VIA
TOLEDO & CLEVELAND.
The only direct route to
CLEVELAND, ERIE, DUNKIRK, BUFFALO
and all principal points in
New York and New England.

All the principal Railways of the Northwest and South-west *connect at Chicago* with the Four Daily Express Trains of the MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD. The most

ELEGANT DRAWING ROOM COACHES

ever put upon a Railway in this country, are in use upon this line, one of which will leave Chicago on Day Express at 7.00 A. M., running through to Cleveland without change. The Drawing Room Coaches, Sleeping Coaches, and Day Coaches of this line, are unsurpassed by those of any Railway line in this country.—The smooth and perfect track gives the advantage of quick time and *sure connections*. Passengers for *Detroit*, and all points in *Canada*, and those for *Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York* and *New England*, should purchase tickets via *MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY*, which are on sale at all principal Railway Ticket Offices and at the Company's Offices,

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GEO. M. GRAY, Gen'l West'n Pass. Agt. M. S. & L. S. Line, Chicago. n8 1y

JACOB HOFFERT.
Jordan, Minnesota,
Dealer in

Saddlery Hardware,
Horse Collars,
FLY NETS,
CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
LEATHER.
&c., &c., &c.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY.

Washington News.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided in favor of the adoption of the Tice meter for the prevention of frauds in liquor distilleries.

Fractional currency issued for the week ending July 25th, \$252,390; destroyed, \$425,611. National Bank notes issued, \$90,680. Internal revenue receipts for the fiscal year to the 25th, \$9,243,045.

Alaska was paid for on the 31st ult. The United States Treasurer handed to Baron Stoeckel, the Russian Minister, a check on the Assistant Treasurer of New York, for \$7,500,000, payable in gold on demand.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office, in reply to inquiries, states that homestead entries can only be made upon surveyed land after the return in the proper district land office of the official plat of the survey; also, that the right of a settler under a homestead entry attaches only at and from the date of the entry. Settlers upon unsurveyed land desiring to secure their improvements made prior to the return of the surveys, may obtain priority of right, as against subsequent claims, under the provisions of the pre-emption laws, and filing a declaratory statement therefor before the expiration of three months after the date of the return of the survey to the district office.

The Senate, before adjourning, ratified treaties with the Pottowattomies, Sacs and Foxes, of Kansas; the Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, of Nebraska; the Wyomings and Navajoes, of New Mexico; also the following made by the Peace Commissioners: The Cheyennes, Arrapahoes, Kiowas, Camanches, Apaches, the Kiowas and Camanches, of Kansas, and the Crow Indians of Montana. These treaties adjust many points of difficulty, and stipulate for permanent peace. The Senate failed to ratify the treaty made by General Sherman with the Wintos, Grand River and Shawnee Indians.

Foreign Intelligence.

Prince Napoleon has returned to Paris from his tour of the East.

A dispatch from Belgrade says the assassins of Prince Michael have been shot.

An Imperial decree suspends for three months, from October 1st, collection of tonnage dues from all vessels entering French ports with cereals.

News from Japan, *via* Shanghai, July 4, says a compromise has been effected between the Daimios of the North and South which will probably lead to a speedy termination of hostilities between the Mikado and Tycoon.

The London *Court Circular* announces that Queen Victoria will leave England on the fifth of August, going first to Paris, whence she will make a tour through France, Germany and Switzerland, and expects to return to England by the first of October.

The British Parliament was prorogued on the 31st ult. In her speech, read by the Lord Chancellor, the Queen announces that the dissolution of Parliament will soon take place in order that the people may reap the advantages of the more extended system of representation recently provided.

The East.

A destructive fire occurred at Oil City, Pa., on the 31st ult. Loss over \$150,000.

Twelve hundred immigrants arrived in New York on the 28th ult., in a single steamer—all bound for the West.

Three bridges on the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad were burned, on the night of the 28th; supposed incendiarism.

The late troubles in the coal mining regions of Pennsylvania have virtually ended, the men nearly all resuming work under the eight hour system.

A terrible explosion occurred at the Alburn oil works, near Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 28th, caused by the oil in one of the tanks taking fire. One young man was killed, one of the proprietors fatally injured, one man missing, and the works were entirely destroyed.

A New York dispatch of the 25th says: "The Fenians are very active here, and a raid on Canada is possibly contemplated. The present movement is more extensive than people imagine. The leaders are very busy in forwarding men and arms to different points on the frontier.

The South.

The Tennessee Legislature convened on the 28th of July. Governor Brownlow's message was read.

At Ellicott City, Md., the destruction of life and property by the flood on the 24th was very great. Several entire families were drowned. The number missing and drowned, as reported on the 26th, reaches thirty-seven. The number missing and drowned in Baltimore is six.

A Baltimore dispatch of the 28th says: "Writs from the Superior Court of Baltimore City, in two suits, were served on General Butler as he passed through Baltimore, last evening—one for false imprisonment, by C. W. Woolley, of Cincinnati, who lays his damages at \$100,000, and another by Kimberly Bros., of Baltimore, to recover \$13,000, alleged to have been extorted from them by General Butler, when commanding at Fortress Monroe."

The West.

Generals Grant, Sherman and Sheridan arrived at St. Joseph, Missouri, on the 28th.

The St. Louis merchants, on the 29th resolved that, after August 1st, thirty-two, instead of thirty-five, pounds of oats shall constitute a bushel in that market.

A Detroit telegram of the 28th says: "Frank Reno, the Seymour express robber, was discharged from arrest to-day in Windsor, the Indiana authorities neglecting to produce evidence against him."

Symons, the Wisconsin pedestrian, reached Chicago at half past five o'clock on the afternoon of the 25th, and claims that he has successfully accomplished the task upon the result of which \$5,000 had been wagered.

During a heavy thunder storm in Chicago, on the 30th ult., one man and two boys were killed by lightning, and several other persons were shocked. The shipping in the river suffered considerably, and a number of buildings in various portions of the city were slightly damaged.

The Democratic State Convention of Kansas met at Topeka on the 29th ult., and nominated: For Governor, Geo. W. Glick, of Atchison; Lieutenant Governor, Maxwell McCaslin; Secretary of State, Wilson Shannon; Auditor, G. Schauple; Treasurer, Allen McCarthy. Electors were chosen and a platform adopted reaffirming that of the New York Convention, and indorsing the nomination of Seymour and Blair.

A Cincinnati dispatch of the 25th says the remainder of the party who attempted to rob the Adams Express Company, at Brownstown, on the 10th, named Frank Sparks, John Moore, and Henry Jerril, were arrested in Coles county, Illinois. They were taken to Seymour, Indiana, and were started from there in a wagon, under guard, on the night of the 25th, for Brownstown, to be delivered to the Sheriff of Jackson county. When near the vicinity of where Clifton, Elliot, and Roseberry were hung, the wagon was suddenly surrounded by about 150 armed men, all masked, the guard overpowered, and the prisoners taken out and hanged.

Congressional.

In the Senate, on the 25th, bills were passed giving lands to the Denver Pacific Railway; for the protection of American citizens abroad—29 to 5; the House bill amending the Bankrupt bill; extending the provisions of the act for the issue of Agricultural College scrip to the recently rebellious States; relative to the protection of government officers against whom suits are brought; the House bills, amending the act granting lands in Wisconsin for the construction of a railroad; directing the enrollment of distilled spirits and tobacco; act amending and forbidding American vessels to trade in coolies; granting the right of way over the military reservation at Fort Leavenworth....A message was received from the President vetoing the Freedmen's Bureau bill, and the bill was passed over the veto. ....The report of the Conference Committee on the Executive Appropriation bill was agreed to. ....A Committee of Conference was appointed on the bill extending commercial regulations over Alaska....George E. Spencer was sworn in as Senator from Alabama for the term ending in March, 1873....A resolution was adopted that the pay of Senators from Arkansas, Florida, North Carolina and South Carolina should date from the time the States were declared entitled to representation....Executive session and adjournment.

In the House, on the 25th, a bill providing that railroad lands be sold only to actual settlers was passed....The ratification of the Fourteenth Article of the Constitution by the Georgia Legislature was presented and referred ....A bill was passed prohibiting the allowance of commission, &c., for the negotiation or exchange of bonds, coin or bullion on account of the United States, providing that all authority under existing laws to issue bonds or interest bearing Treasury notes shall cease immediately; not to interfere with conversion of securities into 5-20 bonds, nor the issuing of 3 per cent. certificates temporary loan for coupon bonds to railroad companies; and requiring monthly reports from the Secretary of the Treasury, and prohibiting the Secretary of the Treasury making any sales of gold for any purpose whatever....The Senate bill to amend the act of March, 1863, to prevent and punish frauds on the revenue, was passed....A resolution was agreed to to pay A. C. Hunt \$1,500 for expenses in contesting the seat of Geo. M. Chillicott, delegate from Colorado. ....A resolution was adopted, reciting the fact that two female white children have been recently recovered from a tribe of Kiowa Indians in Texas, the rest of the family having been murdered, and directing the Secretary of the Interior to reserve from the moneys due to those Indians \$5,000, for each of the children, who are to be known as Helene and Heloise Lincoln; also requiring payment to be withheld from any tribe of Indians holding white or other persons in captivity....A resolution was adopted requiring Lieutenant General Sherman to use the most efficient means to reclaim from peonage the women and children of the Navajoe Indians now held in slavery in the territory adjacent to their homes....J. W. Cleft, C. H. Prince, W. P. Edwards and Samuel T. Gore were sworn in as Representatives from Georgia....A preamble and resotion for the impeachment of the President, instructing the late Managers to announce the fact to the Senate, and to prepare and report articles of impeachment, were referred to the Judiciary Committee....The Senate amendments to the House bill concerning the rights of American citizens in foreign States were concurred in.....Announcement was made that the Senate had receded from its amendments to the bill to distribute the reward for the capture of Jeff. Davis....The Freedmen's Bureau bill was passed over the President's veto—115 to 23... A bill limiting the Territorial Legislatures to biennial sessions passed....The Senate bill granting the right of way over the St. Lawrence reservation passed with an amendment. ....Adjourned.

In the Senate, on the 26th, General Warner was sworn in as Senator from Alabama for the term ending March 4, 1871....A report from the Committee of Conference on the Funding bill was concurred in....Executive session and adjournment.

In the Senate, on the 27th, a report from the Committee of Conference on the bill making an appropriation for the purchase of Alaska was concurred in....Pending the consideration of other business the Senate went into Executive session. ....The doors opened at 12 o'clock, when the President *pro tem.* announced that in accordance with the concurrent resolution of both houses of Congress, the Senate would now take a recess until the third Monday of September next.

In the House, on the 27th, a report was made by the Conference Committee on the Funding bill, which was agreed to—102 to 32....A bill was passed, by a two-thirds vote, to relieve Nelson Tifft, of Georgia, from political disabilities, and Mr. Tifft was sworn in....Messrs. Conley and Young were sworn in as members from South Carolina....Pending the calling of the yeas and nays on a bill to increase the duties on copper, the Speaker announced that the hour of twelve had arrived, at which both Houses of Congress had agreed to take a recess, and the House took a recess until the third Monday in September, at 12 o'clock noon.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

——Senator Hendricks met with an enthusiastic welcome at Indianapolis, on the evening of July 28th, and responded in an eloquent and patriotic speech.

——The Radical papers are publishing huge puffs of Gen. Grant's economy; but, strange to relate, they don't include in his economical doings his recommendation to increase the pay of the officers of the army 33⅓ per cent.

——Congress has removed the disabilities from 1,500 Rebel Radicals, including *three Andersonville jailors*, and refuses it to some of the ablest, wisest and best men of the South, because they do not belong in the Radical party, and will not become its supporters.

——It is the unceasing complaint of Democratic newspapers that Grant will not talk.—[*Cincinnati Commercial.* It is Greeley who said: "Probably Gen. Grant can afford to be a deaf and dumb candidate, but the country cannot afford to elect a deaf and dumb candidate."

——Grant and Sherman have both said Blair was the ablest of the volunteer officers in the late war, and both asked for him as a general to command a corps, which, with the well-known prejudices of these men against volunteers, is the highest testimony to his merits as a commander.

——The late President Lincoln paid a just tribute to the patriotism of Horatio Seymour, when, shortly after the expulsion of the rebels from Pennsylvania, he said to a prominent officer: "I wish you to understand that you cannot possibly use words too warm to convey to Governor Seymour my thankfulness for his prompt and efficient help given to the government in this crisis."

——There is a marked political reaction in favor of the Democracy in West Virginia. Many old Republicans are coming over into the Democratic ranks. James E. Wharton, the wheel-horse of Republicanism, and Rathbone Van Winkle, son of the Senator, are recent converts to the Democratic faith, and both participated in the late State Convention.

——The New York *Times* is ashamed of the manner of some of its Radical cotemporaries, particularly their slang in accusing Governor Seymour with sympathizing with the New York rioters, and says of the use of the words "my friends," so much harped upon, that it "indicates neither complicity with the rioters, nor approval of their course."

——A Florida correspondent says: "I think the Northern tax-payers, who make their living by honest toil, should know that for two months the Government has been distributing free rations to the negroes in this State. In Leon county, where the negroes registered about 2,700 votes (2,668) some 35,000 rations were issued last month alone. Do you give free rations to the laborers of the North?"

——The Radical Lieutenant Governor of New York made a speech in Brooklyn a few nights since, and here is the manner in which he alluded to the Democratic nominee for President: "I make no attack upon Governor Seymour as a man. Most courteous and gentle in his manner, cultured in mind and persuasive in eloquence, his private character is without a blemish."

——The Rev. Hatfield was one of the party that escorted Mr. Colfax from this city to South Bend, on Thursday morning. His late campaign speech, in which he asserted that Irish servant-girls were placed in Protestant families to act as assassins when the Pope shall give the word, seems to have recommended him highly to Colfax, Bross, and other Radical managers.—*Chicago Times*, 1st.

——The Radicals assume that the Democratic majority in Mississippi is "fraudulent." It is singular that such "frauds" could be committed in spite of the standing army, Freedmen's Bureau, registration system, and other Radical contrivances for getting the negroes to vote early and often. It is only when carpet-baggers are "elected" to Congress, and Northern itinerants "squat" upon the fattest State offices, that the Southern "elections" are all right.

——John F. Seymour, Esq., of Utica, N. Y., the only brother of Governor Seymour, has been spending several days in this city. A statement that a brother of Governor Seymour died of insanity is incorrect. We have the authority of Edwin Burnham, of this city, for saying that the gentleman above named is the only brother Governor Seymour has ever had, and he is far from being insane.—*Chicago Journal*, 27th.

——A lady who was looking at the procession of the Soldiers and Sailors at New York was heard to say that she saw the Soldiers' and Sailors' procession at Chicago, and she thought the Republicans made altogether the better show, for although the Chicago procession was much smaller, it presented a great deal better appearance, because the New York procession "had so many one-legged and one-armed fellows in it that it was perfectly disgusting." Poor woman!

——The Boston *Pioneer*, a leading Radical organ, has got enough of Radicalism. While the Radicals depended on the votes of the Germans for success, they were distressingly clever, or professed to be, to their German fellow citizens. But now that the Radicals have deserted the Germans and taken up with the negroes, the *Pioneer* thinks it is time that the Germans should leave the Radicals and negroes to take care of themselves. The *Pioneer* says: "The bond between us and the Republican party is severed. Away with old servilism, and hurrah for the independence of the Germans!"

——Recently in Vicksburg there was a large Democratic procession, in which were borne several United State flags, which, at the request of several citizens, had been loaned them by the post quartermaster. The parade of voters being large and impressive, alarmed the carpet-baggers, several of whom called on General Gillem and complained that his officers had furnished flags to a procession which was "impeding reconstruction." "Gentlemen," said the General, "you are the d—dest fools I ever saw. I fought these people four years to make them carry the flag, and now you are mad because they wish to march under it."

——Does the reader know why Schuyler Colfax has so much to say in favor of protecting foreigners abroad? An exchange tells us: He is one of those who swore by the light of a dark lantern that no Catholic should ever vote or hold office in this country, and that no foreigner, even if a Protestant, should vote or hold office until he has been in the United States twenty-one years. No foreigner, whatever may be his religion, who is not mean spirited and destitute of self-respect, will vote for him, and it is to conciliate and curry favor with this class that he now professes so great a regard for their interest. His whole career shows a hatred for foreign citizens. Spot the hypocrite.

——The Radical papers which expressed such eminent satisfaction at the nomination of Seymour and Blair are beginning to find out that they are rather stronger and more dangerous than had been anticipated. The following special from New York to the Cincinnati *Commercial* suggests a slight Radical nervousness:

A Word of Caution.—The Republican papers caution the opponents of the Democrats against too much confidence. The *Tribune* says all Republicans must work earnestly and faithfully, as the election of Seymour is far from impossible. The *Commercial Advertiser* gives similar caution, and says Seymour is undoubtedly the most popular man in the Democratic party, and will poll an enormous vote. Eternal vigilance will be necessary to elect Grant.

The Approach of Monarchy.

It is a crime to vote!

The announcement is a startling one What!—a crime to vote, in republican America, where the right to vote is the foundation of civil liberty! Impossible! You are surely mistaken, sir.

There is no mistake about it. Congress —Congress, you know, is the supreme sovereign in this country since A. Lincoln was "the Government,"—Congress, on Friday last, the 24th day of July, deliberately enacted, on motion of Mr. Lawrence (a loyal, member for Ohio), that "It shall be a penal offence, punishable with fine and prisonment, for any person in said States to vote, or to act as an officer of election, in the ensuing Presidential election." The bill, to which this provision was adopted as an amendment, passed the House by yeas 112, nays 27—"a strict party vote." Congress has thus made it—Congress, of course, can do anything—in the States of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, a crime to vote!

This infamous device of tyranny is intended to enable the Washington usurpation to carry out the purpose of the so-called "Electoral College bill," by declaring Mr. Grant to be President in spite of the Constitutional requirement of a majority of the Electoral votes.

That high-handed measure is a plain violation of the Constitution, and is, therefore, null and void. Judge Caton, lately Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois, and one of the ablest jurists in the country, says it is the most direct and infernal attempt at usurpation of power that has ever been made in America. Judge Chase, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, says it is "a foreshadowing of foul play." It means mischief. It means revolution. It means another rebellion. It means a seizure of the Government by a desperate oligarchy of bond-barons, and a subversion of its popular form to a form better suited to the purposes of a moneyed minority. It means a defiance of popular rights, and the assertion of moneyed interests at the point of the sword. "Blair's letter," says Judge Chase, "is simply up to the exigencies of the times." He sees nothing revolutionary in it. On the contrary, he is inclined to think that it aims to stop the revolution which the admission of carpet-bag Senators is undoubtedly working in our form of government.

The enactment making it a crime to vote for President of the United States, in three States of the Union, is a step in the revolution that must be stopped, or the liberties of America, and the form of government by which, for seventy years those liberties have been preserved, will pass away. It is difficult for people to realize the danger in all its startling reality. But the danger is at hand. It menaces us on every side. It has gained a foothold that renders the next step easier than the last. Already the whole power of the Federal Government, hitherto vested in three branches, each acting as a check against encroachments by another, has been usurped and is now exercised by a single branch, with the sword virtually in its grasp. In three States of the Republic it is declared a crime to vote! How long, men of America, ere the tyrants you have trusted will extend this edict of approaching despotism to all of you? How long before, in every American State, who dares to vote for a President instead of an emperor, shall be punished with fine and imprisonment?

Let no citizen who is a qualified voter under existing laws in the three States where our partisan usurpers say it shall be a crime to vote for President, be terrified by the threat. This nation is a Republic; and the Democracy have sworn by the blood of revolutionary sires that it shall be a Republic still. Every individual State of this Republic has the right to declare its choice in the election of the President. No power but successful revolution can destroy that right. The people will not inaugurate revolution, but they will meet it. The Constitution and the Republic will be maintained at any cost, and at any sacrifice. In no State of this Republic is it, or shall it be made, a crime to vote for a President of the United States.—*Chicago Times*, 27*th*.

Gen. Hancock for Seymour and Blair.

LOUISVILLE, July 27.

The following important correspondence will be published in the Louisville *Courier* to-morrow morning:

ST. LOUIS, July 13, 1868.

MAJ. GEN. HANCOCK:

DEAR SIR—I deem it proper to direct your attention to statements made by the Radical press to the effect that you are greatly dissatisfied with the results of the National Democratic Convention. The object of these statements is to create an impression that you do not acquiesce in the judgment of the Convention, and that your friends do not, and, in consequence, Seymour and Blair will not have their cordial support. I wish you to know, General, that I have taken the liberty to pronounce these statements false, and to assure those who have spoken with me on the subject, that nothing could cause you more regret than to find your friends, or any of them, less earnest in supporting the ticket which has been nominated than they would have been had your own name stood in the place of Mr. Seymour's.

I am, sir, very sincerely, your friend,

(Signed) S. T. GLOVER.

NEW YORK, July 17, 1868.

To S. T. GLOVER, Esq., St. Louis:

MY DEAR SIR—I am greatly obliged for your favor of the 13th inst. Those who suppose that I do not acquiesce in the work of the National Democratic Convention, or that I do not sincerely desire the election of its nominees, know very little of my character. Believing as I really do, that the preservation of Constitutional Government eminently depends on the success of the Democratic party in the coming election, *were I to hesitate in its candid support, I feel I should not only falsify my own record, but commit a crime against my country.*

I never aspired to the Presidency on account of myself. I never sought its doubtful honors and certain labors and responsibilities merely for the position. My own wish was to promote if I could the good of the country and to rebuke the spirit of revolution which had invaded every sacred precinct of liberty. When, therefore, you pronounced the statements in question false you did exactly right. "Principles, not men" is the motto for the rugged crisis in which we are now struggling.

Had I been made the Presidential nominee I should have considered it a tribute —not to me, but to the principles which I had proclaimed and practiced. But shall I cease to revere those principles because by mutual political friends another has been appointed to put them into execution? *Never! never!* These, sir, are my sentiments, whatever interested parties may say to the contrary, and I desire that all may know and understand them.

I shall ever hold in grateful remembrance the faithful friends who, hailing from every section of the Union, preferred me by their votes and other expressions of confidence, both in and out of the Convention, and shall do them the justice to believe that they were governed by patriotic motives; that they did not propose simply to aggrandize my personal fortune, but to save their country through me; and that they will not now suffer anything like personal preferences or jealousies to stand between them and their manifest duty.

I have the honor to be, dear sir, very respectfully, yours,

(Signed.) WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

Grant and His Hatchet.

WHEN Ulysses S. Grant was a little boy, his father bought him a hatchet. Ulysses was so delighted that he went about hatcheting everything he could find. One fatal day, after things had been going on thus and so far more than a week, Ulysses cut down one of his father's pear trees. When the old gentleman saw the ruin of his favorite pear tree, he went to U. S. and said:

"U. S., who cut down my favorite pear tree?"

"I cannot tell a lie, father, I cannot tell a lie," said Ulysses. "Ben Johnson cut it down with his hatchet."

"My dear son," said the old gentleman, spanking him, "I would rather have you tell a thousand lies than lose so fine a tree."

—A Cleveland schooner, the Narragansett, has lately returned from a voyage to Europe, having left Cleveland in November last, and after a detention through the winter at Quebec, reached England in May, and sailed again for New Orleans on the 4th of July. Her cargo from Cleveland was petroleum and staves. The vessel is owned by Ohio men.

CLIPPINGS AND DRIPPINGS.

Religious and Educational.

—Boston has thirty Episcopal churches and chapels.

—There are 300,000 Lutherans in the United States.

—Poughkeepsie, the City of Schools, has over a thousand pupils from abroad.

—There were but ten persons present at the afternoon service at one of the Boston churches on a late Sunday.

—Twelve clergymen in New York city receive over \$10,000 each per annum for their labors.

—At a Sunday School lately a bright little fellow was asked, "What is conscience?" "An inward monitor," was the reply. "And what is a monitor?" "One of the iron-clads."

—The Vassar Female College in New York has been conferring the degree of Bachelor of Arts on young lady graduates this year. Maid of Arts would be a fitter degree, and perhaps a more acceptable compliment.

—The sum spent for liquor in the United States in the year 1867, is estimated at \$2,960,000,000, while the amount given for education was \$22,000,000, or \$139 were given for liquor for every dollar for education. The amount spent annually for religious purposes is about \$30,000,000, or \$1 for religion and \$93 for rum.

—A writer in *The Congregationalist* proposes a remedy for sleeping in church. He says: "Take a piece of horse-radish root of good size, and of a finger's length, to the sanctuary, and the moment the sermon begins, put a piece in your mouth about the size of a common corn, bite and moisten it faithfully with the saliva, and the eyes will not only be easily kept open, but a tearful attention may also be promoted, to the exclusion of drowsiness till the sermon ends."

Foreign Gossip.

—Rome has but one newspaper.

—London has 33 miles of beer houses.

—Brigandage has been suppressed in Southern Italy.

—Sir Morton Peto comes out of the Bankruptcy Court penniless.

—Paris consumes 2,000,000 pounds of ginger-bread annually.

—In Ireland there are 2,898 Friends, and in Great Britain, 13,815.

—The Bishop of London is a hundred years old, and reads without glasses.

—There are 6,845 vessels in the mercantile navy of the North German Confederation.

—A man in Montreal fell into a vat of boiling linseed oil and was scalded to death.

—It is said that London contains fully 10,000 persons who support themselves entirely by the pen.

—Garibaldi is suffering so severely from a rheumatic attack, that he is compelled to go about on crutches.

—The street sale of patterns for ladies' and children's clothing has become common and extensive in London.

—Swinburne is such a prey to morbid melancholy, says a London correspondent, that he has been ordered by his physician to travel.

—The publisher of the Leipzig *Illustrated News* says that the artistic and literary matter of every number of his paper costs him one thousand dollars.

—Dealers in hair in Paris find the supply running short, and children are robbed of their luxuriant locks in passing along through the city.

—The Rev. Mr. Punshon, who, to his marked power as a pulpit orator, adds fine poetical talent, has become a resident of Toronto, Canada.

—In 1851, 23 per cent. of the population of Ireland could speak Irish; in 1861, only 19 per cent. could speak it; of these, 164,000 persons could speak Irish only.

—Six ladies have contributed £50 each towards Mr. John Stuart Mill's election expenses as candidate for Westminster. Mr. Mill is still a widower.

—One of the Ontario (Canada) towns appropriated five cents for the celebration of Dominion day, and appointed a committee to see them judiciously expended.

—It is computed that not less than 168 Generals in Mexico have an eye to the Presidency of that country, and are only awaiting favorable opportunities to issue pronunciamentos.

—At Grantham, England, an old man, engaged in a field, was worried by a donkey, which knocked him down, got his fore feet over him, and bit his face and a piece out of his arm.

—According to statistics quoted recently in the British Parliament, the average number of deaths from accidents in mines in England and Wales during the last ten years was 1,000 a year.

—Bismark's disease is consumption of the spinal cord. It is believed that, if his health should not improve very soon, the King will accept his resignation and appoint General Moltke minister of foreign affairs.

—Birds are held sacred in Japan. Their slaughter is interdicted by the severest penalties. Protection of these favorite animals has been made a provision in the recent treaty between that country and the United States.

—The young Princess of Sweden, who is engaged to be married to the Crown Prince of Denmark, has a fortune of 25,000,000 rix-dollars—that is, £1,400,000.

—The largest conger eel ever known was recently caught near Wexford, Ireland. His length was over fourteen feet, and his circumference exceeded four feet. The mane on his back resembled strong horse hair and stood four inches high.

—Among the Assyrian tablets at the British Museum have been discovered records of earthquakes. These are not supposed to have been recorded for any scientific purposes, but as annals of omen and augury, each earthquake recited being accompanied by an enumeration of the events supposed to have occurred in consequence.

—The excavations at Pompeii, which are now carried on with great vigor under the direction of the King of Italy, have just exposed two very valuable specimens of ancient art, viz: two fresco portraits, situated under a portico of the Via Stabiana. It is believed they represented the master and mistress of the house. The man wears a magistrate's toga; the woman is in the attitude of a person reflecting about what she is to write, for she has a style in her right hand, and is about to carry it to her lips, while in her left she holds writing tables. Both these portraits are well executed.

—A French chemist tells the Academy of Sciences that he believes he has discovered a philosopher's stone in a veritable means of fabricating real diamonds. His process consists in vaporizing molten iron, and condensing the vapor in a peculiar manner, when, as he says, the diamond *ought to be* one of the products of the condensation. Granted that it ought to be, the question is, will it be? The alchemist does not state whether he has actually made a jewel: but M. Dumas, the secretary of the Academy, says that the experiment is worth trying.

—A writer in the London *Quarterly Review* urges the construction of the Euphrates Valley Railway by the British Government. It would secure a connection with the British Indies beyond the easy reach of Russia and would give ground for demanding the territory on its line for England in case of the dissolution of the Ottoman empire. Moreover it is probable that the demands of commerce will soon cause the construction of a railroad from the Caspian to the Indus valley by way of Muhad, Herat and Candahar, that is to say a route through Russian territory and opening the way for Russian armies to India. Such a road, too, would compete with our Pacific Railroad for the commerce of Eastern Asia.

—The Lyons *Medical Gazette* asserts that clarets called *pure* frequently contain alum in considerable quantity; and a doctor, writing to the same journal, states that, after unsuccessfully treating a whole family for stomachic pains, it occurred to him to analyze their wine, when he found alum to the extent of two drachms per bottle in it. When the wine was changed, the gastralgia ceased. It seems hardly probable that alum alone would be introduced in such proportion into simple grape-juice; and one is led to infer that the liquid was altogether a concoction, of which the mineral salt was a prominent ingredient. If the French wines supplied to natives are thus sophisticated, what are we to expect of the pure and wholesome drinks that flow into our own market?

—A horrible incident recently occurred in the city of Trebizond, Turkey. In the space of a few minutes, 17 victims fell under the knife of a madman, each in turn receiving but a single wound, which in all cases was aimed at the heart. The assassin commenced his butcheries at 8 o'clock in the morning, armed with a knife sharpened on two edges, the blade of which was about six or seven inches in length. Having fastened the knife to his hand with a cord, keeping the blade beneath his arm; thus prepared he commenced walking slowly up the street, seizing his opportunity to stab every one whom he found within his reach, and, quickly concealing his weapon after each murderous blow, left his surprised victim totally unconscious of the hand that dealt their death-wound and unable to denounce the assassin. An end was finally put to the bloody work by a baker, who succeeded in felling the assassin to the earth with a well-aimed blow from a heavy stick of wood, when he was immediately seized, disarmed, and handed over to the authorities. The excitement and horror created among the population of Trebizond was so great that the Governor was obliged to hasten the execution, and after a summary trial the culprit was taken into the public square and beheaded in the presence of the whole population of the city.

Personal and Literary.

—The estate of the late Moses Y. Beach, is valued at \$250,000.

—Mrs. Lincoln will visit Queen Victoria during her visit to England.

—Mrs. Henry Wood, the novelist, writes nine thousand words a day when in working mood.

—Justus von Liebig, the great chemist, says that three hundred pupils of his live in the United States.

—The late Thomas Goddard, of Boston, though one of the most liberal men in the city, has left property valued at over nine hundred thousand dollars.

—Mr. Joseph Sweetsir, of Biddeford, Me., claims to have discovered a method of squaring the circle, a problem which has baffled all mathematicians. Mr. Sweetsir will soon publish an explanation of the matter.

—There is a little child in the village of Baltic, Conn., only four years old, who plays more than forty tunes correctly on the piano. Her name is Susan Medbury, daughter of George Medbury, chorister in the Baptist church.

—A boy named Geralds, 14 years of age, lives at Wolfboro, N. H., with a head measuring 33 by 30 inches in circumference. Though no way deformed or diseased, the boy is unable to walk, his slender body being unable to carry the head straight.

—Squa-ga-na-ba, an old Chief of the Ottawa Indians, died recently, and a medal was found hanging on his neck which he had worn for fifty-four years, and which was presented to him in 1814 by the British Government for the part which he took in killing and scalping American whites at the River Raisin massacre.

Miscellaneous.

—Ninety-eight thousand gross of steel pens are made weekly at Birmingham, England.

—There is one house in the Seventh Ward of Boston which contains twenty-nine families.

—Wine, it is said, is being made in Gainesville, Florida, of tomatoes, which is reported splendid.

—Payne, the Albany pedestrian, offers to wager \$5,000 that he can outwalk any man in the United States.

—Vineland, N. J., produced 12,362 bushels of strawberries this year, against 7,745 bushels last year.

—A new steam plow has been tried at Meadville, Pa., and the opinion at the trial seemed to be that it was quite successful.

—It is said that upwards of five thousand different articles in common use are manufactured out of the ordinary willow tree.

—According to Prof. Loomis the extreme heat of this month (July) has been more intense and longer continued than has occurred before in 89 years.

—Pennsylvania manufactures two-thirds of all the glass made in the country. Pittsburgh alone turns out seven million dollars' worth a year.

—Twelve families out of fourteen in one school district in Bradford, Vt., made last season seven tons and five hundred and fifty pounds of maple sugar.

—It is stated that there are more flies and mosquitoes in Maine this year than for many previous years. Fishing and hunting excursions have been given up on account of these pests.

—A fellow, on a bet of \$100, eat 500 oysters and drank three pint bottles of ale in twenty-six minutes, winning the bet by four minutes, in the California Market, San Francisco.

—There is nothing like style. An organ grinder at Boston has created quite a reputation as a musician by gazing carefully and scientifically at a piece of sheet music while he grinds.

—A Memphis grand jury have returned a verdict of murder in the first degree, while the murdered is alive and well. It is thought the jury will rescind their verdict or kill the man.

—The other day, Edward Williams, of Scranton, Penn., swam nine miles in one hundred and fifty minutes, or two hours and a half. That beats Leander's feat in the Hellespont, as well as Byron's imitation thereof.

—The latest curiosity in the way of corn has been raised in Henderson county, Texas. In the place of the tassel are fifty-two ears of corn, making a bunch five times the size of an ordinary ear. The supply is limited.

—A business firm in Jamestown, Chatauque county, N. Y., lately inserted a *nine column* advertisement in the Jamestown *Journal*. A few days thereafter they sold in *one* day goods enough at retail to amount to over *thirteen hundred* dollars.

—A thoughtful person has found that by dashing cold water on the outside walls of his brick house after sunset, the heat which had been absorbed during the day is rapidly withdrawn, leaving his sleeping-rooms somewhere inside of thermometer range.

—The St. Paul (Minn.) *Dispatch* says: "Immigrants are pouring into this State literally by the thousands. A very large party arrived on last evening's train, principally Swedes and Norwegians. They leave at once for the country, where all get employment as harvesters at high wages."

—The following State elections occur before the Presidential election in November: Tennessee, Aug. 13; Vermont, Sept. 1; California, Sept. 8; Maine, Sept. 14; Nebraska, Oct. 6; Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa, Oct. 13; West Virginia, Oct. 22.

—There is a lady who owns and runs a large wholesale harness and saddlery establishment on Pearl street, New York. She transacts her own business, and is daily at the store. She has traveled extensively in this country and Europe, and is said to be the "smartest woman in New York."

—An Ogdensburg paper has the following sensational story: "Tuesday was hotter than the previous day by at least four degrees. The mercury reached about 101 degrees in the shade, and all the way from 115 to 132 degrees in the sun. The Captain of the schooner Fulton cooked an egg by placing it on the deck of his vessel, near the companionway, in the sun. The operation required twenty minutes by the watch. The deck of the vessel was painted dark lead color. At the end of the twenty minutes the white or albumen of the egg was thoroughly cooked, though the yolk continued soft."

The Tribune Scared.

In the *Tribune* of last Thursday we find the ominous confession in a double-leaded editorial: "The Democracy may, however, through our apathy, steal a victory which they have not strength to win." Again it says in the same article—and here its alarm about the black vote is betrayed: "The negroes have shown themselves worthy of confidence, but with their newly-gained privileges they walk as men who have not opened their eyes. They need help." Finally the *Tribune* adds in this remarkable confession: "We can defeat the Democratic party, but it must be by effort. We must work hard and teach the people." Why, what a change is here, my countrymen! A fortnight ago the Radical fight was won. How does that suggestion about "apathy," also, accord with the "universal enthusiasm" which the *Tribune* so often claimed that the Chicago nominations had aroused. Not many weeks ago, the newly enfranchised black chattels of the South were patriots and statesmen, every one of them; but now they are blind puppies, "who have not opened their eyes," because it has become clear they no longer see the beauty of allowing their votes to be used against the interest of their section, and for the sole benefit of white Northern "carpet-baggers." The honey of negro favor was sweet, but now the bees begin to sting. And then that talk about the necessity for making "an effort." How it reminds us of Mrs. Chick in her advice to the first Mrs. Dombey! Of course the *Tribune* hopes that, "by an effort," it may win—for a hungry ass will eat any kind of straw; but the hope appears the sickliest, faintest kind of hope that was ever born as a seven month's child out of Pandora's box. Believe us, friends of the *Tribune!* that your hope is in the blue stage of cholera collapse. A mad dog is dangerous, but never lives long; and Radicalism has been the biggest and maddest of all mad dogs running up and down over the country for the past four years. Its days are numbered, and not even worming with the knife can save it now.—*New York Citizen, July* 25.

The Song of the Carpet-Bagger.

FROM New Hampshire's green mountains,
From old Nantucket's strand,
From Lake Ontario's fountains,
And Huron's golden sand;
From old Wisconsin's river
And famed Iowa's plains,
We are coming to deliver
This State to negro chains!
We love the spicy breezes
That blow from Afric's shore,
A scent that so well pleases,
Who would not thirst for more?
Thick lips and coal-black faces,
The gifts of God are shown,
We'll take these dusky races
And mingle with our own.
Should we whose souls are lighted
With wisdom from on high,
Wait still to be invited
Before we hither hie?
When offices are waiting,
And plunder is to reap,
Not at the present stating,
While carpet-bags are cheap.

What Seymour Will Do.

Seymour, as the head of a Democratic administration, will reduce the expenses of the Government; he will redeem the five-twenty bonds in currency; he will simplify the revenue laws, and cut down taxation; he will modify the tariff laws, with a view to revenue, and not with a view to protection; he will tax the bondholders; he will make capital instead of labor bear the burdens of taxation; he will commence immediately the payment of the national debt, so as to relieve the people from the enormous load of interest they now have to carry; he will substitute Treasury notes for the National Bank circulation, and thus save the nation \$18,000,000 in gold yearly; he will cut down the army and navy to a peace standard; and he will put honest and efficient men in office.

These are measures which interest the people. He stands pledged to their full enforcement, if elected, by the plainest and best declaration of principles and purposes ever made by a political convention in this country. Seymour and financial reform, against Grant and rottenness; a statesman pledged to just and politic measures, against a dummy politician committed to infamous policies,—these are the questions to be decided in this campaign. —*Chicago Times.*

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.—August 3, 1868.

COTTON—Middling	\$ .29½	@\$ .30
FLOUR—Extra Western	8.40	@ 10.85
WHEAT—Spring No. 2	1.88	@ 1.91
RYE—Western	1.75	@ 1.85
CORN—Western Mixed	1.10	@ 1.12
OATS—Western	.81½	@ .82½
PORK—Mess	28.25	@ 28.37
LARD	.17½	@ .18½
GOLD—144½		

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Fair Grades	\$ 5.75	@\$ 6.80
HOGS—Live	8.75	@ 10.00
BUTTER—Choice	.28	@ .30
EGGS—Fresh	.17	@ .19
FLOUR—White Winter	11.00	@ 12.75
Spring Extra	7.50	@ 10.00
GRAIN—Corn—No. 1	.95½	@ .96
Wheat—Spring, No. 2	1.72	@ 1.73
Barley—No. 2	1.50	@
Oats—No. 1	.65	@ .66
Rye—No. 1	1.32	@ 1.33
LARD	.17	@ .17½
PORK—Mess	28.50	@ 28.75

CINCINNATI

FLOUR—Family	\$ 9.75	@\$10.25
WHEAT—Red Winter	2.05	@ 2.15
CORN—Shelled	.84	@ .85
OATS—New	.65	@ .70
PORK—Mess	28.00	@ 28.50
LARD	.17½	@ .18

ST. LOUIS.

FLOUR—XX	\$ 8.50	@\$12.00
WHEAT—Winter	2.15	@ 2.37
CORN—Shelled	.81	@ .91
OATS—New	.48	@ .50
RYE	1.10	@ 1.15
PORK—Mess	29.00	@ 29.50
LARD	.17½	@ .18½

MILWAUKEE.

FLOUR—Spring Extra	\$ 8.50	@\$ 9.25
WHEAT—Spring	1.85	@ 2.35
CORN—No 2	.91	@ .92
OATS—No. 2	.73	@ .74

CLEVELAND.

FLOUR—XX Spring	\$9.25	@\$10.50
CORN—No. 1, Shelled	.98	@ 1.00
OATS—No. 1	.74	@ .75
RYE—No. 1	1.75	@ 1.80

DEFECTIVE PAGE

TOWN AND COUNTY.

SHAKOPEE..........................AUG. 6, 1868

M. V. R. R. Time Table.

LEAVES SHAKOPEE.

Morning Express,..........(up,)..........10.00 A. M.
Evening Accommodation,........(up,)........5:45 P. M.
Morning Accommodation,........(down,)........8:40 A. M.
Evening Express,..........(down,)........4:26 P. M.

LEAVES BELLE PLAINE.

Morning Express..........(up,)..........11:30 A. M.
Evening Accommodation........(up,)........7:20 P. M.
Morning Accommodation........(down,)........6:55 P. M.
Evening Express........(down,)........3:07 P. M.

LEAVES ST. PAUL.

Morning Express,..........(up,)..........7:50 A. M.
Evening Accommodation, (up,)..........3:50 P. M.

ARRIVES AT ST. PAUL.

Morning Accommodation,..........11:05 A. M.
Evening Express,..........6:10 P. M.

The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE, in another part of this paper. This truly Valuable Medicine is recommended by all who use it. Read the certificates!

LAYING THE CORNER STONE OF THE M. E. CHURCH OF SHAKOPEE.

The laying of the Corner Stone of the M. E. Church of Shakopee, took place with imposing ceremony on Sunday last. The services were held in the open air at the place of building and commenced at half past ten in the morning, with an anthem, "Great is the Lord." The impressive service of laying the Corner Stone was read amidst a solemn and impressive silence.

After the reading of the service, the 959th Hymn was sung to the tune, Dundee,—

"Behold the sure foundation stone
Which God in Zion lays."

The Invocation followed and also the reading of the 132nd Psalm,—

"I will not give sleep to mine eyes, or slumber to my eyelids,
Until I find out a place for the Lord:
A habitation for the mighty God of Jacob."

Attention was next given to a Scripture Lesson from 1 Cor. 3, 9-23.

A very impressive and appropriate dedication sermon was preached by the Rev. C. G. Bowdish, Pastor of the M. E. Church of Shakopee.

The following named articles were deposited in the Corner Stone:

1. Holy Bible.
2. Hymn Book.
3. Discipline.
4. Northwestern Christian Advocate.
5. Names of Pastors of the Church.
6. Names of Trustees and Building Committee.
7. The first Class-Book of Shakopee Class, organized July 10, 1853, by Rev. S. L. Leonard, Barna Young, Leader.
8. Names of contributors and amounts contributed.
9. THE SHAKOPEE ARGUS of last week.

After the dedication the 962d hymn was sung to the tune, Rockingham,—

"This Stone to thee, in faith we lay;
This temple, Lord, to thee we raise."

The ceremony was concluded by the Benediction.

A large concourse of people were in attendance on the ceremony of laying the Corner Stone, and quite a liberal subscription to the building fund was raised on the ground, but we have not learned the amount. The ceremony was very impressive and all seemed highly pleased.

MERRY'S MUSEUM, for August, is received, and contains, among other good things, a funny story for boys, "The Persuadable Pig," with three capital illustrations. The subscription price of this sprightly and entertaining Monthly, is only $1.50 per year, with liberal terms to Clubs, and valuable premiums to new subscribers. The Publisher will send a specimen number free, to any one who wishes to raise a Club. Address, Horace B. Fuller, Boston.

MOST BITTERS

Of the present day that are loudly puffed through the newspapers as having great tonic and curative properties are vile compounds and base impositions, containing no medicinal virtues whatever, and are really very poor whisky beverages; and, instead of acting as a stimulant and tonic, have a tendency to weaken the stomach by entirely destroying the coating. The public should therefore be very cautious, and purchase none but *Roback's Stomach Bitters*, which have stood the test as a remedial agent for many years, and are really as their name indicates, a *stomach bitters*, and *not a beverage*. They combine the properties of the best tonic and stimulant—a gentle laxative, an efficient anti-billious agent and the best stomachic known to the world, and, when taken in conjunction with *Roback's Blood Pills*, are the safest and surest preventative against all billious derangements, thoroughly regulating the whole system and giving tone to the digestive organs.

They are highly recommended as an invigorating tonic to mothers while nursing, increasing the flow of milk, and for convalescents, to restore the prostration which always follows long-continued sickness, they are unsurpassed. No household should consider themselves safe from the ordinary maladies without these invaluable medicines. They can be obtained of any druggist.

D. L. HOW, Agent.

The monthly Cattle Fair at Shakopee on Monday last was almost a failure. Our farmers are in the heat of their wheat harvest and could not attend the fair without great loss to themselves. But few cattle and few people were in attendance.

School District No. 41 are issuing bonds for a part of the means to build their school house. The bonds draw twelve per cent. interest and are payable in one, two and three years: The investment is a safe one as a tax is to be levied each year to pay the bonds as they fall due.

New York, Aug. 4—Gen. Charles Halpin, known in literary circles as "Miles O'Reilly," died yesterday, from the effects of an overdose of chloroform, taken to ease the severe pain of neuralgia. At the time of his death he was Register of the city, and editor of the Citizen.

—Col. D. A. Robertson, of St. Paul, it is expected, will deliver the annual address at the State Fair to be held at Minneapolis this fall.

—The Owatonna "Journal" advises the public against assigning their products to Josiah Carpenter, 442, 444 and 446 Washington street, New York City, as he is a "swindler and a cheat and has been found guilty of all manner of fraud."

—The bonds issued by St. Cloud of $5,000, to aid in the construction of a third Normal School have nearly all been taken.

SEWING MACHINES.—Notice is hereby given that I am Agent for the sale of SINGER'S SEWING Machine. I will sell these Machines at Manufactory prices. Sale rooms at Schwartz' Clothing Store, Shakopee. JOHN SCHWARTZ.

HOUSE AND LOT For Sale.

The Subscriber offers his house and lot for sale at a bargain. The house contains four rooms and is situated in East Shakopee, near the spring. The house and lot will be sold cheap, as the owner intends to go out to the frontier in the fall and locate on a homestead. Inquiries can be made of the owner on the premises.
Dated July 30th, 1868.
n28-3mos DENNIS PITHEON.

ITCH, ITCH! ITCH!!
SCRATCH! SCRATCH!! SCRATCH!!!
IN FROM 10 TO 48 HOURS
Wheaton's Ointment cures the Itch.
Wheaton's Ointment cures Salt Rheum.
Wheaton's Ointment cures Tetter.
Wheaton's Ointment cures Barber's Itch.
Wheaton's Ointment cures Old Sores.
Wheaton's Ointment cures Every kind of Humor like Magic.
Price, 50 cents a box; by mail, 60 cents. Address WEEKS & POTTER, No. 170 Washington Street, Boston Mass. For sale by all Druggists. sep1867

M. MAYER, Conveyancer,
—AND—
CLERK OF THE DIST. COURT.
Office at the Court House, Shakopee.
Will make Deeds and Mortgages, and all Legal papers. Will pay taxes and sell Real Estate on commission, &c. 52:1y

BOOK AGENTS WANTED
To solicit orders for DR. WILLIAM SMITH'S DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE. THE ONLY EDITION PUBLISHED IN AMERICA, CONDENSED BY DR. SMITH'S OWN HAND. In one large Octavo volume, illustrated with over 125 steel and wood engravings.
Agents and subscribers see that you get the *genuine by Dr. Smith*.
The *Springfield Republican* says, this edition published by Messrs. Burr & Co., is the genuine thing.
The *Congregationalist* says, whoever wishes to get, in the cheapest form, the best Dictionary of the Bible should buy *this*.
WE ALSO WANT AGENTS for ELLIOT'S new work, REMARKABLE CHARACTERS AND MEMORABLE PLACES OF THE HOLY LAND. By HENRY WARD BEECHER, T. D. WOOLSEY, L. L. D., Pres. of Yale Col., JOSEPH CUMMINGS, D. D. LL. D., Pres. of Wesleyan Univ., RT. REV. THOS. M. CLARK, Bishop of R. I., &c., &c.
They are new and original works by these authors, and their subjects are approved by clergymen of all denominations. We employ no *General Agents* for either book, and offer extra inducements to Canvassers. Agents will see the advantage of dealing directly with the PUBLISHERS. For descriptive circulars with full particulars and terms, address the Publishers, J. B. BURR & CO., Hartford, Conn.
n203m

2,500,000 CUSTOMERS IN FOUR YEARS.
Patronize the Best.
Having the largest capital, most experienced buyers, and extensive trade of any concern in the Dollar Sale business, we
GUARANTEE SATISFACTION
in every instance, and also the *best* selection of Goods ever offered at
ONE DOLLAR EACH.
No other concern has any show whenever our Agents are selling. Our motto, "Prompt and Reliable. Male and female agents wanted in city and country.
THE LADIES
Are particularly requested to try our popular club system of selling all kinds of DRY AND FANCY GOODS DRESS PATTERNS, COTTON CLOTH, CASTORS, SILVER PLATED GOODS, WATCHES, &c. (Established 1864.) A patent pen fountain and a check describing an article to be sold for a dollar, 10 cts.; 20 for $2; 40 for $4; 60 for $6; 100 for $10; sent by mail. Free presents to getter up. (*worth 50 per cent more than those sent by any other concern*,) according to size of club. Send us a trial club, or if not do not fail to send for a circular.
N. B.—Our sale should NOT be classed with New York dollar jewelry sales or bogus "Tea Companies," as it is nothing of the sort.
EASTMAN & KENDALL,
n206m 65 Hanover Street, Boston, Mass.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS
AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.
The Most Successful Medicines in the World.
Established in 1835 by one of our Most Eminent Physicians, and now used throughout North and South America, with more pleasing results than any other Medicine in cases of diseased Liver, Blood or Skin, Indigestion, Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism and Fever and Ague.
Thousands of certificates are in our possession, giving detailed accounts of perfect CURES effected by these invaluable Medicines. They regulate the System and put all the functions of the body in a healthy condition.
Sold by all Druggists. White & Howland, Proprietors, Successors to Dr. John Moffat and Dr. W. B. Moffat, New York.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—Whereas, at a Probate Court, held in and for the county of Scott, and State of Minnesota, on the 3d day of August, a. d. 1868, License was duly granted to the undersigned, Administratrix of the Estate of the late James Jordan, deceased, to sell certain Real Estate, hereinafter described, for the support of the infant heirs of said deceased.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue and in pursuance of said license, the undersigned will expose to sale at public auction on Saturday, the 29th day of August, a. d. 1868, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the front door of Chatfield & Irwin's Law Office in the Town of Belle Plaine in the county and State aforesaid, all the right, title and interest of the said deceased in the following described Real Estate, situate, lying and being in the county of Scott and State of Minnesota aforesaid, to wit: The East half of the Southeast quarter of Section No. 16 in Township No. 113 Range No. 25 West.—Also, Lot No. 6 in Block No. 134 in the Town of Belle Plaine, County and State aforesaid.

MARY JORDAN,
Administratrix, &c.

Dated Aug. 6, 1868. n29

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF SCOTT—In Probate Court, Special Term.—In the Matter of the Estate of Newton Southworth Deceased. On reading and filing the petition of Rhoda Southworth, Administratrix of the Estate of the above named Newton Southworth, deceased, setting forth the amount of personal estate that has come to her hands, and the disposition thereof: the amount of debts outstanding against said deceased, and a description of all the real estate of which said deceased died, seized and the condition and value of the respective portions thereof: and the names of all persons interested in said estate: and praying that License be to her granted to sell all of that portion of said real estate lying and being in the aforesaid county of Scott; and it appearing, by said petition, that there is not sufficient personal estate in the hands of said Administratrix to pay said debts, and that it is necessary in order to pay the same, to sell all of said real estate as above stated:

It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in said estate, appear before the Judge of this Court, on Thursday the 3d day of September, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Court House in Shakopee, in said County, then and there to show cause, if any there be, why license should not be granted to said Administratrix to sell said real estate according to the prayer of said petition.

And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order shall be published for four successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, the last of which publications shall be at least fourteen days before said day of hearing, in the "Shakopee Argus," a weekly newspaper printed and published at Shakopee in said County, and personally served on all persons interested in said estate, residing in said County, at least fourteen days before said day of hearing. By the Court,

L. R. HAWKINS,
n27-4w Judge of Probate.
Dated at Shakopee, the 20th day of July, A. D. 1868.

THE Eighth Annual Convention OF THE Minnesota State Teachers' Association, TO BE HELD AT Minneapolis, Minnesota, AUGUST 25th, 26th and 27; 1868.

PROGRAMME.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 25TH, 1868, 8 P. M.

Convention called to order by the President of the Association. Opening Exercises—Reading the Scriptures and Prayer. Music.
ADDRESSES OF WELCOME—By H. G. Harrison, Esq. Mayor of Minneapolis, and Prof. W. O. Hiskey, Principal of Public Schools, Minneapolis.
RESPONSE—By the President.
MUSIC.
Annual Address of the President of the Association.
Announcements, Adjournment.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26TH,—MORNING.

OPENING EXERCISES—Prayer and Music.
BUSINESS—Enrollment. Appointment of Committees.
EXTEMPORE ADDRESS—Prof. J. M. Knight, Minneapolis.—"Relations of the Teacher to his Profession."
Discussion of the above.
BUSINESS—Miscellaneous.
Music, Adjournment.

AFTERNOON.

Opening Exercises, Music.
EXTEMPORE ADDRESS—Prof. A. C. Gutterson, Owatonna.—"Notation of Music, with Illustrations."
Discussion on the above.
ESSAY—Prof. R. M. Bridges, Northfield.—"Use of the Bible as a Text Book in our Schools."
Discussion on the above.
Music.
DISCUSSION—Profs. L. B. Purmort, St. Charles, C. T. Andrews, Mantorville.—"School Libraries."
BUSINESS—Miscellaneous. Adjournment.

EVENING.

OPENING EXERCISES—Reading Scriptures and Music.
POEM—Henry A. Castle, Esq., St. Paul.—"The World of Mind."
DISCUSSION—Prof. W. C. Hiskey.—"The Relations and Efficiency of Teachers' Training Departments in Connection with our Graded Schools."
General Discussion of the above.
Music. Adjournment.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 27TH,—MORNING.

OPENING EXERCISES—Prayer and Music.
DISCUSSION—Prof. A. S. Kissell, Minneapolis.—"Should Attendance at School be Made Compulsory by Law?"
General Discussion of the above.
ADDRESS—Hon. Mark H. Dunnell, State Superintendent.
ESSAY—Prof. E. J. Thompson, Chatfield.—"Buncombe Teaching."
Music.
Business—Report of the Committee on Nomination of Officers.—Election of Officers.—Miscellaneous.
Adjournment.

AFTERNOON.

Opening Exercises—Music.
Discussion—Prof. Campbell, State University.—"Best Methods of Acquiring the Use of the English Language."
General Discussion of the above.
Business — Unfinished, — Report of Committee on Resolutions,—Miscellaneous.
Music. Adjournment.

Notes.—It is expected that every Appointee will report in person—all ready.
A Question Drawer will be opened for Practical Questions relating to the work of the Teacher.
Should there be time, the subject of Gymnastics, with exercises, will be presented.

President—Rev. JABEZ BROOKS, D. D. Red Wing.
Secretary W. W. PAYNE, Mantorville.
Local Committee of Arrangements.—Profs. A. S. Kissell, J. M. Knight, W. O. Hiskey, and Misses M. C. Wheaton and E. A. Sturtevant.
Committee of Reception.—Prof. A. S. Kissell, Chairman, Minneapolis.

STATE OF MINNESOTA—COUNTY OF SCOTT.—IN PROBATE COURT.
Special Term—May 18th, 1868.

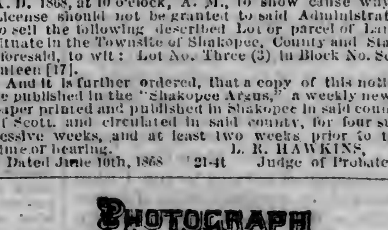
In the matter of the application of the Administrator of the Estate of the late Nicholas Kray, deceased, for License to sell certain Real Estate of said deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of J. W. Sencerbox Administrator of the Estate of Nicholas Kray, deceased, setting forth that it is necessary and would be beneficial to the heirs-at-law of the said deceased to sell certain real Estate.

It is ordered, that the next of kin of said deceased, and all other persons interested, be and appear before the Judge of Probate in and for the said County of Scott, at the office of said Judge in Shakopee, in the County aforesaid, on Thursday, the 6th day of August, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to show cause why a License should not be granted to said Administrator to sell the following described Lot or parcel of Land, situate in the Townsite of Shakopee, County and State aforesaid, to wit: Lot No. Three (3) in Block No. Seventeen [17].

And it is further ordered, that a copy of this notice be published in the "Shakopee Argus," a weekly newspaper printed and published in Shakopee in said county of Scott, and circulated in said county, for four successive weeks, and at least two weeks prior to the time of hearing.

L. R. HAWKINS,
Dated June 10th, 1868 21-4t Judge of Probate.



HALL'S
Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer
Has stood the test of seven years trial by the public; and no preparation for the hair yet discovered will produce the same beneficial results. It is a new scientific discovery, combining the most powerful and restorative agents in the VEGETABLE KINGDOM. *It restores* GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL YOUTHFUL COLOR. *It makes the scalp white and clean; cures dandruff and humors,* and falling out of the hair; *and will make it grow upon bald heads, except in very aged persons, as it furnishes the nutritive principle by which the hair is nourished and supported. It makes the hair moist, soft, and glossy, and is unsurpassed as a* HAIR DRESSING. *It is the* cheapest *preparation ever offered to the public, as one bottle will accomplish more and last longer than three bottles of any other preparation.*
It is recommended and used by the First Medical Authority.
The wonderful results produced by our Sicilian Hair Renewer have induced many to manufacture preparations for the Hair, under various names; and in order to induce the trade and the public to purchase their compounds, they have resorted to falsehoods, by claiming they were former partners, or had some connection with our Mr. Hall, and their preparation was similar to ours. Do not be deceived by them! Purchase the original: it has never been equalled. Our Treatise on the Hair, with certificates, sent free by mail. See that each bottle has our private Revenue Stamp over the top of the bottle. All others are imitations.
R. P. Hall & Co., Prop's, Nashua, N. H.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.
C. A. COOK, CHICAGO, ILL.
Agent for the North-Western States.

Great Discovery!
EVERY MAN HIS OWN ARTIST
A SCIENTIFIC WONDER.
An instrument by which any person can take correct Likenesses or Photographs. This instrument with full instructions sent by mail for one dollar. Address,
C. B. AMES & CO.,
181 Broadway, New York.

OX ESTRAYED.—Strayed from the subscriber, near Long Lake, Scott County, on Friday, July 10th, a BLACK AND GREY OX, five years old. Any information concerning him can be left with Robert Vessey, at the New England House, Shakopee. JOHN BYRNE.
July 13th 1868. 1t*

ESTRAY HORSE.

Came into my enclosure, on or about the 12th of June, 1868, a DARK GREY HORSE, with light face, about two years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay all charges and take him away. The subscriber will not be held responsible for any damage that might occur to the horse.

F. P. POND.
[illegible]eek, June 15th, 1868.

AS AN APERIENT,
There is no medicine so much in favor with those who are acquainted with their action as Roback's Blood Pills; they are safe, pleasant and mild in their operation, and are purely vegetable; can be taken by children as well as adults; try them.
D. L. HOW, Agent.

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS
As a remedy to soothe all nervous excitement, and in its truest sense, a *nervine*, there is, perhaps, no medicine extant which is received with so much favor as Roback's Stomach Bitters; a wine glass full on going to bed is all that is required to produce sound and healthful sleep.
D. L. HOW, Agent.

ERYSIPELAS,
Or: St. Anthony's Fire, can be most effectually eradicated by the use of Roback's Blood Purifier in conjunction with Roback's Blood Pills.
D. L. HOW, Agent.

OPTHALMIA,
Or, Inflammation of the Eyes, not unfrequently arises from a disordered state of the stomach; a few doses of Roback's Blood Pills will, in most cases, effect a cure by removing the cause.
D. L. HOW, Agent.

KEEP YOUR BLOOD PURE.
There are no remedies, now before the public, so well calculated to purify the blood and reconstruct (so to speak) the whole system as Roback's Blood Purifier, Blood Pills and Stomach Bitters.
D. L. HOW, Agent.

Leucorrhœa,
Or, Whites, which follow local debility and constitutional weakness, can be effectually cured by the use of Roback's Stomach Bitters. Do not let the druggist sell you any other remedy, as these Bitters are prepared with special reference to this complaint, and are warranted to cure.
D. L. HOW, Agent.

BAD TASTE
In the mouth in the morning is one of the symptoms of a billious condition or disordered state of the liver, and should not, for a single day, be neglected, as it is but the premonitory symptom of a train of evils and the very seeds of disease. Procure at once Roback's Blood Pills, administer them according to the directions accompanying each box, and the difficulty and danger of disease will at once be removed.
D. L. HOW, Agent.

Not a Beverage.
Unlike most of the bitters of the present day, Dr. Roback's are not intended as a pleasant stimulating whisky beverage, but are perfectly medicinal, containing only sufficient pure bourbon whisky to hold in solution the medicinal extractive matter from which they are composed.
D. L. HOW, Agent.

A Miserable Life
Is that of the dyspeptic. Why suffer when Roback's Blood Purifier and Blood Pills will surely cure you? They can be obtained from any druggist.
D. L. HOW, Agent.

AN OUNCE OF PREVENTATIVE
Is worth a pound of cure. Fever and Ague can be prevented in all climates and in all constitutions by the constant use of Roback's Stomach Bitters, and oft-times the very worst cases have been cured by their timely use. Persons living in malarious districts should never be without them.
D. L. HOW, Agent.

FOUND
That after repeated trials of other remedies, Roback's Stomach Bitters, Blood Purifier and Blood Pills are the best medicines extant to cure the diseases for which they are recommended.
D. L. HOW, Agent.

INDIGESTION
Is but another name for Dyspepsia, and the parent of many ills. Roback's Stomach Bitters taken in wine glass full doses, directly after each meal, will surely effect a permanent cure. Do not take our word for it, but try them.
D. L. HOW, Agent.
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—AND—
RESTAURANT,
First St., Shakopee, Minn.,
JOHN EDERT & CO., Proprietors.
Oysters, Sardines, Lobsters, Pig's Feet, etc., served at any hour. The Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars. The Hall is supplied with TWO NEW "PHELAN BILLIARD TABLES." Give us a call. n29

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,
AND
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC.
Prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
The Great Remedies for all Diseases OF THE LIVER, STOMACH, or DIGESTIVE ORGANS.
Hoofland's German Bitters
are composed of the pure juices (or, as they are medicinally termed, Extracts) of Roots, Herbs and Barks, making a preparation, highly concentrated, and entirely free from Alcoholic admixture of any kind.
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC
Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the purest quality of Santa Cruz Rum, Orange, etc., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public.
Those preferring a Medicine free from Alcoholic admixture, will use
Hoofland's German Bitters.
In cases of nervous depression, when some alcoholic stimulus is necessary,
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC
should be used.
The Bitters or the Tonic are both equally good, and contain the same medicinal virtues.
The stomach, from a variety of causes, such as Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, etc., is very apt to have its functions deranged. The result of which is, that the patient suffers from several or more of the following diseases:
Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for the Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.
These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diarrhœa, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or Intestines.
DEBILITY.
Resulting from any Cause whatever; PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM, induced by Severe Labor, Hardships, Exposure, Fevers, etc.
There is no medicine extant equal to these remedies in such cases. A tone and vigor is imparted to the whole System, the Appetite is Strengthened, food is enjoyed, the stomach digests promptly, the blood is purified, the complexion becomes sound and healthy, the yellow tinge is eradicated from the eyes, a bloom is given to the cheeks, and the weak and nervous invalid becomes a strong and healthy being.
Persons Advanced in Life,
And feeling the hand of time weighing heavily upon them, with all its attendant ills, will find in the use of these BITTERS, or the TONIC, an elixir that will instill new life into their veins, restore in a measure the energy and ardor of more youthful days, build up their shrunken forms, and give health and happiness to their remaining years.
NOTICE.
It is a well-established fact that fully one-half of the female portion of our population are seldom in the enjoyment of good health; or, to use their own expression, "never feel well." They are languid, devoid of all energy, extremely nervous, and have no appetite.
To this class of persons the BITTERS, or the TONIC, are especially recommended.
WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN
Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MARASMUS, without fail.
Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. Those, it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must be believed.
TESTIMONIALS.
HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD.
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pa., writes:
Philadelphia, March 16, 1867.
"I find 'Hoofland's German Bitters' is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility, and want of nervous action in the system. Yours truly,
GEO. W. WOODWARD."
HON. JAMES THOMPSON.
Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.
Philadelphia, April 28, 1866.
"I consider 'Hoofland's German Bitters' a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect,
JAMES THOMPSON."
From Rev. JOS. H. KENNARD, D. D.,
Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.
Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir: [illegible]
[illegible]
J. H. KENNARD,
Eighth, below Coates St.
From Rev. E. D. FENDALL,
Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.
I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic, to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.
Yours truly,
E. D. FENDALL.
CAUTION.
Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON is on the wrapper of each bottle. All others are counterfeit.
Principal Office and Manufactory at the German Medicine Store, No. 631 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.
CHARLES M. EVANS, German Druggist, Proprietor, Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.
PRICES.
Hoofland's German Bitters, per bottle $1 00
" " half dozen 5 00
Hoofland's German Tonic, put up in quart bottles, 1 50 per bottle, or a half dozen for 7 50
Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.
For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers of Medicines.
Hoofland's GERMAN TONIC!
For Sale at the NEW DRUG STORE, SHAKOPEE

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE.
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COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE.
This world renowned remedy for the unfailing cure of
DYSPEPSIA,
INDIGESTION, SICK HEADACHE, SOURNESS OR ACIDITY OF STOMACH, RISING OF FOOD, FLATULENCY, LASSITUDE, WEARINESS, BILIOUSNESS, AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH AND BOWELS.
Is urged upon the attention and trial of sufferers from this most horrible of all diseases. Dyspepsia shows its ravages in a thousand different forms, such as Sick Headache, Heartburn, Depression, general sense of uneasiness of feeling that you are not well.—Food distresses you, rises and sours on your stomach; breath is bad; skin at times is flushed and hot; don't feel as if you could move or stir about, and worst of all, Indigestion or Constipation, are nothing more or less than Dyspepsia. Thousands upon thousands suffer and die this way, and neither themselves nor their physicians know what ails them, except that they are surely dying.
Reader, we repeat it, this is all Dyspepsia. If you would have proof of our statement, if you would save yourselves and children from an early grave, if you would have health and energy and strength, again we beg you to try one bottle of
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure
You will see how soon it will dispel your bad feelings and gloomy forebodings. How soon it will chase away any species of Dyspepsia. How soon it will give you new life and vigor, and how soon it will make a well man or woman of you. For your own sake, for the sake of everybody suffering, we beg, we entreat you to try it.
For Liver Complaint and Bilious Derangements,
It is a Sovereign Remedy, while for Fever and Ague, and all those diseases which are generated in a miasmatic climate, it is a certain preventative and cure.
That its wonderful medicinal virtues may not stand alone upon our statement, we append a few unsolicited testimonials from those whose position in society and reputation as citizens will place their evidence beyond all question, and carry with them strength and conviction to the most incredulous.
Mr. Lester Sexton, a wholesale merchant of thirty years, in Milwaukee, one of the most reliable and careful men in the State, says, under date,
MILWAUKEE, WIS., Jan. 24, 1868.
Messrs. C. G. CLARK & Co., New Haven, Conn.
Both myself and wife have used Coe's Dyspepsia Cure, and it has proved PERFECTLY satisfactory as a remedy. I have NO hesitation in saying that we have received GREAT BENEFIT from its use.
Very respectfully,
LESTER SEXTON.
"A GREAT BLESSING."
[*From Rev. L. F. WARD, Avon, Lorain Co., Ohio.*]
Messrs. STRONG & ARMSTRONG, Druggists, Cleveland, O.
Gentlemen.—It gives me great pleasure to state that my wife has derived great benefit from the use of Coe's Dyspepsia Cure. She has been for a number of years greatly troubled with Dyspepsia, accompanied with violent paroxysms of constipation, which so prostrated her that she was all the while, for months, unable to do anything. She took, at your instance, Coe's Dyspepsia Cure, and has derived GREAT BENEFIT FROM IT and is now comparatively well. She regards this medicine as a great blessing. Truly yours,
Jan. 13th, 1868. L. F. WARD.
"Extreme Case" Cured.
[*From Rev. ISAAC AIKEN, Allegheny, Pa.*]
JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, No. 84 Market Street, Pittsburgh.
Sir.—I take great pleasure in stating that, after having suffered from Dyspepsia for about fifteen years, at some periods much more than others, I have been entirely cured by the use of Coe's Dyspepsia Cure. My friends know that of late years my case has been an extreme one. I had great suffering from eating any kind of food, and on an average would vomit about one-third of my meals, in a sour, indigestible mass. When the severe attacks would come, I would lose all strength and be utterly helpless. Some of the attacks would be so severe that for days together I would not retain anything on my stomach, save a little dry toast and tea. For years I knew not what it was to pass five consecutive hours without intense pain. From the time I took the first dose of this medicine I ceased vomiting, gradually all soreness passed away, and flesh and strength returned, and ever since I have been able to eat any kind of food set upon the table. Six months have now passed without any symptoms of the return of the disease. My case was considered by all, even physicians, so marvelous, that for a time it was feared it might be fictitious; but I am now so well convinced, that I have been not merely relieved, but permanently cured, that I can conscientiously recommend Coe's Dyspepsia Cure to all victims of dyspepsia. ISAAC AIKEN,
Late Pastor of the Beaver St. M. E. Church, Allegheny.
Home Testimony.
NEW HAVEN, CT., June 1, 1867.
Messrs. C. G. CLARK & Co.
Gents.—Being anxious, from the great benefit derived, to assist in spreading the fame of Coe's Dyspepsia Cure, I would state my case. Something over a year ago, I had a violent attack of Diarrhea, which lasted eight weeks, during which time I employed three physicians, but without relief, until I tried Coe's Dyspepsia Cure. The first dose helped me; I took it three times a day for a week, and was entirely cured; and I believe to-day that it saved my life. Being attacked in a similar way this season, I took one dose, which put me all right. I would advise every family to keep it on hand ready for immediate use, in case of Summer or Bowel Complaints. C. DUNN.
The above Mr. Dunn is in our employ, and we can vouch for the above statement being true. E. ARNOLD & CO.
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure
will also be found invaluable in all cases of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Summer Complaints, Griping, and in fact every disordered condition of the stomach.
Sold by Druggists in city or country everywhere at $1 per bottle, or by application to C. G. CLARK & CO.,
1y Sole Proprietors, New Haven, Ct.

ALDRITT'S CARRIAGE & WAGON SHOP.
Democrat and Scroll Spring Wagons, Farm Wagons, Buggies, Sleighs, &c., manufactured and repaired. Blacksmithing, Shoeing, Repairing & Carriage Painting promptly and satisfactorily done.
Shop on the corner of Second and Lewis Sts., between the residence of T. J. Duffy and the railroad.

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the world"
Harper's Magazine
In the Number for January was commenced "The Woman's Kingdom; a Love Story," by DINAH MULOCK CRAIK, Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," &c.
The most popular Monthly in the world.—New York Observer.
It meets precisely the popular taste, furnishing a pleasing and instructing variety of reading for all.—Zion's Herald, Boston
"A complete Pictorial History of the Times."
Harper's Weekly.
AN ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.
In the first Number for 1868 was commenced the issue of "The Moonstone," a Novel, by WILKIE COLLINS, Author of "The Woman in White," &c.
The model newspaper of our country.—New York Evening Post.
The articles upon public questions which appear in HARPER'S WEEKLY form a remarkable series of brief political essays.—North American Review.
An Illustrated Weekly Journal of Fashion, Pleasure and Instruction.
Harper's Bazar.
In it is now being published "For Card and Crown," a Novel, by JAMES DE MILLE.
The BAZAR, as an intelligent critic upon all feminine subjects, has already become the Queen of American newspapers.—Albion.
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Harper's Magazine, Harper's Weekly, and Harper's Bazar, to one address, for one year, $10 00; or any two for $7 00.
An extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or Six Copies for $20 00.
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LETTER HEADS, HAND BILLS, POSTERS, PROGRAMMES, VISITING CARDS, BILL HEADS, BALL CARDS, INVITATIONS, LAW BRIEFS, BUSINESS CARDS, LEGAL BLANKS
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DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE CANDIDATES.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Horatio Seymour, the Democratic candidate for President of the United States, was born in Pompey, Onondaga county, New York, in the year 1811, and is consequently about fifty-seven years of age. The family to which Mr. Seymour belongs is descended from Richard Seymour, who was one of the original settlers of Hartford, Conn. Major Moses Seymour, the fourth lineal descendant, served in the Revolutionary War, and subsequently represented Litchfield in the Legislature of Connecticut for seventeen years. Of his five sons, Henry Seymour, father of Horatio, was born in 1780. He removed to Utica in this State, served in the State Legislature with signal ability, and was for many years Canal Commissioner, occupying a prominent position in the politics and legislation of the State. One of his brothers was a distinguished member of the United States Senate from Vermont for twelve years. Hon. Origen S. Seymour, for some time Representative in Congress from the Litchfield District of Connecticut, was the son of another brother named Ozias. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Seymour, Colonel Forman, served through the Revolutionary War in the New Jersey line.

Mr. Seymour received a liberal and thorough education in the best institutions of the State. His instincts and preference naturally led him to the study of the law, which he pursued with great vigor and industry. He was admitted to the bar when only a little more than twenty years of age, and at once commenced the practice of his profession in the City of Utica. The death of his father, however, soon afterwards devolved upon him so great responsibilities in connection with the settlement of the family estate, as to require the most of his time and attention, obliging him, much against his wish, to relinquish the practice of his profession. The death of his wife's father, the late John R. Bleecker, occurring about the same time, added to his numerous cares in the adjustment of important property interests. Some of the best years of Mr. Seymour's life were absorbed in this work, but no doubt his mind was being schooled, as it could not otherwise have been, for the graver responsibilities and duties that were to come in after life. Up to this time Mr. Seymour had acted no prominent part in political life, although from his youth, as was his ancestors before him, he had always been strongly attached, through sympathy and taste, to the Democratic party. In the fall of 1841, when not thirty years of age, Mr. Seymour consented to the use of his name as a Democratic candidate for Member of Assembly. Although the Whigs were at that time largely in the ascendency in Utica, Mr. Seymour was triumphantly elected by a large majority. In the Legislature Mr. Seymour at once took a commanding position upon the great questions involving the interests of the State, engaging in the leading debates with great fervency and assisting largely in shaping the legislation of the session. Among his Legislative associates were John A. Dix, Michael Hoffman, David R. Floyd Jones, George R. Davis, Lemuel Stetson and Calvin T. Hurlburd. The Democrats at that time were in the ascendency in both branches of the Legislature, and the great measure of the session was Michael Hoffman's celebrated bill in relation to finances, which was supported and passed by the Democrats. In the success of this measure, which was destined to restore the depreciated financial credit of the State, Mr. Seymour took an active and sympathetic interest, displaying for the first time the forensic ability and oratorical power that have since distinguished him.

In the spring of 1842, Mr. Seymour was elected Mayor of the city of Utica, despite the continued hostility and opposition of the Whigs. In the fall of 1843 he was again elected a member of the lower House of the Legislature, and was re-elected to and served in the same position during the sessions of 1844–5. The session of 1844 was an important and exciting one, the Assembly being agitated with acrimonious contests, chiefly springing from contemplated opposition to the administration of Governor Bouck. The leader in the debates of the session were Mr. Seymour and Mr. Hoffman, the recognized leader of the Legislature in 1842, and a formidable antagonist in debate, but Mr. Seymour appears to have coped with him successfully, and to have won not only the plaudits of his political associates but the praises of his constituents likewise. The session of 1845 opened with a changed spirit, based upon the victorious election of Mr. Polk to the Presidency. At the outset of this session Mr. Seymour was induced by his friends to enter the contest for Speakership, to which position he was triumphantly elected, despite a violent factional fight, which seriously threatened his prospects. One of the prominent and important events of this session was the election of Daniel S. Dickinson to the United States Senate, in which Mr. Seymour took a leading and active part. He also engaged with fervent spirit in the discussion relative to the call for a convention to amend the Constitution, but was opposed to the bill providing for that measure. With this session Mr. Seymour's legislative career was brought to a close.

For the succeeding five years Mr. Seymour was not prominent in public life, having resumed the practice of law in the city of Utica. By the action of the Legislature of 1850, providing for the enlargement and improvement of the Erie Canal, and appropriating the revenue of the State in contravention to the provisions of the Constitution, Mr. Seymour again assumed a leading position in State politics, and most earnestly resisted this effort to override the provisions of a Constitution so recently adopted. On account of his strenuous opposition to that measure, he was that year (1850), for the first time, placed in nomination for Governor of this State in opposition to Washington Hunt. The result of the election was, for Seymour, 213,532 votes; for Hunt, 214,614. Mr. Seymour having been defeated by 262 votes.

In 1852, Mr. Seymour was again placed in nomination by the Democratic party, in opposition to Washington Hunt (Whig) and Minthorne Tompkins (Free Soil), with the following result:

Seymour	264,121	Tompkins	19,299
Clark	239,736		

Mr. Seymour was triumphantly elected over two competitors as the chief executive officer of the State. His administration of State affairs, as generally conceded, was marked by ability, tact, and good judgment. While occupying the gubernatorial chair in 1852, he vetoed the notorious Maine law, and the correctness of his views as to the power of the Legislature to pass sumptuary laws was subsequently fully established by a formal decision of the Court of Appeals.

In 1854 Mr. Seymour was nominated by the Democracy for re-election, with Myron H. Clark (Republican), Daniel Ullman (American), and Green C. Bronson (Hard Shell Democrat) as opponents. The following was the result of the election:

Seymour	156,495	Ullman	122,282
Clark	156,804	Bronson	33,850

Although this election resulted in Mr. Seymour's defeat, it demonstrated very satisfactorily his unwaning popularity with the people, and his certainty of success with the party united and working for one candidate. At the conclusion of this contest, Mr. Seymour again resumed the work of his profession at Utica. In everything appertaining to the success of the Democracy he took an active and sympathetic interest. He attended National and State Conventions with great regularity, and was always accorded a leading position in the councils of the same. At the National Democratic Convention at Charleston, he was proposed as a compromise candidate between Douglas and Breckinridge, but owing to the opposition of the New York Delegation his name was withdrawn.

In 1862 Mr. Seymour was for the fourth time placed in nomination for Governor of this State by the Democrats, against General Wadsworth, the Republican nominee. The result of the election was as follows:

Seymour	306,649
Wadsworth	295,897

Mr. Seymour was thus for the second time elected Governor of this State by the handsome majority of 10,752. After an able administration of two years he was, in 1864, nominated for re-election, this time against Reuben E. Fenton, by whom he was defeated.

At the National Democratic Convention held in Chicago in 1864, Mr. Seymour was with great unanimity chosen its President, and how ably and efficiently he discharged the duties and responsibilities of that important position, the records and history of the Convention will undisputably show. Since that time Mr. Seymour has delivered many powerful Democratic speeches in various parts of the country, entering each successsve campaign in this State with his accustomed vigor, fearlessness and efficiency.

At his home in Utica, as well as throughout the State, he is esteemed and respected with that fervor that springs only from true friendship. He has been from early boyhood a faithful and energetic member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the interest of which he has labored earnestly to promote, both as an individual member and a leader in her legislative councils. He takes especial interest in educational establishments and in the Sunday School, whose usefulness and influence he labors zealously to promote and advance.

FRANCIS PRESTON BLAIR, JR.

The gallant soldier and statesman who has been nominated for the office of Vice President of the United States by the National Democratic Convention, and who will certainly fill that office, was born in the quaint old town of Lexington, Kentucky, February 19, 1821, and is now in his forty-eighth year. In his twentieth year he graduated at Princeton College, and removed to St. Louis, Missouri, and there began the study of law, in which profession he made rapid progress. In 1845, being then in his twenty-fifth year, he made a journey to the Rocky mountains with a party of trappers for the improvement of his health, which had failed somewhat, owing to close pursuit of his studies; and on the breaking out of the Mexican war, Blair joined the force under Kearney and the gallant Doniphan in New Mexico, and served as a private soldier until 1847, when he returned to St. Louis and resumed the practice of his profession. In 1848, like his father, Francis P. Blair, Sr., he gave his support to the Free Soil Party, and in a speech delivered at the Court House in St. Louis, contended against the extension of slavery into the territories of the nation. In 1852 he was elected from St. Louis County, Missouri, to the Legislature as an avowed Free Soiler, and he was re-elected in 1854, though Thomas H. Benton, the Congressional candidate of the Free Soilers, was beaten. In 1856 Mr. Blair was returned to Congress from the St. Louis district, over Mr Kennett, who had defeated Colonel Benton two years before. In 1857 he delivered an elaborate speech in the House of Representatives in favor of colonizing the black population of the United States in Central America. Mr. Blair was also an editor and writer on the Missouri *Democrat* at one time. The father of General Blair was a firm and fast friend of Andrew Jackson; the General when a child was wont to play on the knees of Andrew Jackson in the Whitehouse. His father was at that time editor of the *Globe*, in Washington. In 1860 Mr. Blair contested the seat in Congress of Mr. Barrett, from the St. Louis district, and soon after was returned to the House, after which he resigned his seat. In 1860 General Blair made a speech in Brooklyn in favor of Mr. Lincoln for the Presidency, and also delivered a speech at the Metropolitan Hotel in this city, in June, 1861, in favor of strong war measures, hinting that General Scott was rather a slow campaigner. Mr. Blair was very assiduous in raising volunteers of the State of Missouri. He raised the First Regiment of Missouri Volunteers, and acted as its Colonel, albeit he did not hold a commission as Colonel of the regiment. A difficulty arose between Colonel Blair and General Fremont, and Colonel Blair was unjustly placed under arrest by his commander. This arbitrary measure aroused great indignation where General Blair was known and respected, the journals taking part in the controversy. President Lincoln ordered Colonel Blair to be released in September, 1861, thereby giving great relief to the friends of Colonel Blair in St. Louis. He was again arrested by General Fremont, but finally released after considerable newspaper discussion. Colonel Blair rapidly rose and became one of the best Generals in the Western armies. On the 22d of May, 1862, General Blair commanded a division in Sherman's attack on Vicksburg. The brigades of Ewing, Smith, and Kirby Smith composed his division. Frank Blair had the honor of leading the attack in person, five batteries concentrating their guns on the rebel position. The attack was terrific and was repulsed. As the head of the column passed over the parapet a dense fire of musketry swept away all its leading files. The rear of the column attempted to rush on, but were driven back. Here, by the bad management of Grant, Blair was not supported, as the supporting division were too far away to give him assistance. At the capture of Vicksburg Blair's division participated, and did the heaviest fighting in Sherman's command. It was at this time that Grant pronounced Frank Blair to be the best volunteer General in the United States Army, an opinion that was fully justified by his subsequent action and his judgment as a campaigner. In the great march of Sherman to the sea, General Frank P. Blair commanded the Seventeenth Army Corps, the finest corps of the whole army. He crossed the Ogeechee River, and captured the first prisoners. His divisions laid pontoons across the river, and the two wings thus united before Savannah. His division was the first to march into Savannah. From Savannah the Seventeenth Corps was taken by water to Pocotaligo, whence it threatened Charleston, while Slocum with the Twentieth Corps and Kilpatrick's cavalry, marched up the Augusta to Sister Ferry, threatening an advance on Savannah at [illegible]. Blair worked through a swamp three miles wide with water four feet deep, the weather being bitter cold. Here the Seventeenth had another fight and lost a number of killed and wounded, but drove the rebels behind the Edisto, at Branchville. The army then directed its march on Orangeburg. Here the Seventeenth carried the bridge over the South Edisto by a gallant dash, Blair leading his men, as usual, up to the battery's mouth, which was covered by a parapet of cotton and earth extending as far as could be seen. Blair threw Smith's Division in front, while his other division crossed over and carried the bridge after a hard fight. A half a dozen men of Blair's Corps were the first to enter Columbia. The Seventeenth Corps, however, were not guilty of the burning of this city, as has been charged. At the battle of Bentonville, N. C., on the march up to Richmond, the Seventeenth were engaged heavily. It is not necessary to go further into detail of the glorious services and gallantry of our candidate for the Vice Presidency. His name appears in the history of the great civil war as one of the first soldiers of the North. His life has been a romantic one, and full of strange and eventful occurrences. He bade farewell to his troops July 24, 1865, in an affecting address. He was nominated Internal Revenue Collector of Missouri in March, 1866. His nomination was rejected by the Senate. His popularity in the West is very great. His past record insures him success.—*New York World.*

Official Returns of the Mississippi Election---What Gen. Gillem Says.

THE following are the official returns of the recent election in Mississippi, as transmitted by Gen. Gillem to Gen. Grant, and sent to Congress:

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.	
Humphries, Democrat	63,382
Eggleston, Republican	55,350
Majority for Humphries	8,071

On members of Congress the vote was as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT.	
C. H. Townsend, Democrat	11,029
Jefferson L. Wofford, Republican	5,823
Majority for Townsend	5,206
SECOND DISTRICT.	
T. N. Martin, Democrat	11,504
Jehu Hallabuck, Republican	6,068
Majority for Martin	5,436
THIRD DISTRICT.	
V. P. N. Turner, Democrat	11,681
C. A. Sullivan, Republican	10,181
Majority for Turner	1,500
FOURTH DISTRICT.	
George C. McKee, Republican	20,444
George L. Potter, Democrat	15,510
Majority for McKee	4,934
FIFTH DISTRICT.	
Wm. T. Martin, Democrat	12,686
L. W. Pierce, Republican	11,886
Majority for Martin	800

With regard to the manner in which the election was conducted, General Gillem says:

"The troops in the State, amounting to twenty-seven companies, were distributed at sixty-three posts and stations; and I may add that in every instance in which it was reported that fears of disturbance or interference with the elections were apprehended, regardless of the source from which the report emanated, troops were directed to be present and maintain order, and that no instance of intimidation or violence at the polls was reported by the commanders of posts or detachments; but on the contrary the elections are reported to have been conducted in an orderly manner. During the election commanding officers of the troops were directed to afford all necessary assistance to the civil authorities in the preservation of peace and good order. At the same time they were held responsible that force was only used when it was absolutely necessary."

In conclusion, General Gillem says:

"As is generally the case in elections, fraud is charged by both parties. All reports and complaints bearing on this subject are herewith transmitted for consideration of the proper authority, merely remarking that I am satisfied that the election was as fair and 'free from all intimidation or the influence of fraud' as it would be possible to secure under existing circumstances, and that no undue influence was exercised at the polls. If intimidation was used at all, it was beyond the power of the military to reach it. As the defeat of the Constitution renders it possible that the State may for a time remain under military control, I consider it my duty to call attention to the almost impossibility of finding persons to fill vacancies in civil offices who possess the necessary attainments, and who can qualify under existing laws. I would, therefore, recommend that section 9 of the act passed July 19, 1867, be so modified as to render eligible to office persons on the list of registered voters, to fill vacancies which exist or may occur in civil offices, State or municipal."

Pennsylvania.

THE following is the address recently issued by the Pennsylvania Democratic State Committee:

To the People of Pennsylvania:

The political contest just entered into is laden with grave results to your business and to yourselves.

The Radical party asks a renewal of its power and a continuance of its misrule.

Defeated in every recent election, it now disguises its principles, and trusts for success to the military prestige of an available candidate.

It offers to Grant the shadow of power as a price for securing the reality to Congress.

Its success will bring you continued misgovernment by a Radical Congress, the control of every department of the Government by Radical domination, and the perpetuation of its iniquities, its extravagance, its elevation of the negro, and its prostration of your business interests.

It came into existence to benefit the negro; its devotion to his interests gave us four years of war, grinding taxation and three thousand millions of debt; its determination to place the negro over the white man has for more than three years kept society shattered, commerce paralyzed, industry prostrated, the national credit below par, and the Union divided.

It has governed us for near eight years; the history of its first administration is written in four years of blood and recorded in an enormous national debt; the history of its second administration is near four years of peace, with absolute power, and a Union not restored, a government of the sword, business destroyed, taxation crushing the energies of the people, and the negro vested with the balance of power.

Its end and aim is the preservation of Radical power through the votes of the negroes, and to this will be sacrificed your material interests, and, if necessary, your personal rights and your form of government.

Military rule oppresses the nation, and eats out the substance of the people. It is fit that Grant should lead the party that maintains that rule, for his laurels were gathered by the sword alone.

The Democratic party, placing itself upon the Constitution, pledges itself to strict obedience thereto, to the maintenance of the government created thereby, to the supremacy of law, to a reform of abuses, to economy in administration, to equal taxation, and to justice to all.

It antagonizes and denounces that infamous policy which, during more than three years of peace, has overtaxed the people, has governed by the sword, and has destroyed the credit of the nation.

Its policy is one of thoughtful foresight, of cautious statesmanship; it seeks no new path, but by the line of the written law, in the light of experience, it will guide the Republic back to the highway of progress and prosperity, and will restore to it national credit and fame.

It presents to you with pride its candidate for the Presidency—Horatio Seymour, of New York, a statesman and an honest man. Capable and pure, possessed of large experience and gifted with the rarest qualities of the head and of the heart, strong in intellect, sound in judgment, and prompt in action, none more competent to lead us back to the haven of law of law and order.

Pennsylvania owes him a debt of gratitude for his prompt aid when her border was attacked.

The issues are before you. They are—The statesman against the soldier—Intellect against force—the law against the sword.

It is for you to determine which of these will best suit our present unhappy condition.

By order of the Democratic State Committee,

WILLIAM A. WALLACE, Chairman.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Speech of Gen. Thomas Ewing, Jr., of Kansas.

At the grand ratification meeting held in Washington City, for the purpose of endorsing the platform and nominees of the Democratic National Convention, General Ewing spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I appear before you this evening merely to speak a few words of cordial endorsement of the principles enunciated by the Democratic National Convention, and of the nomination of Seymour and Blair.

We are on the threshold of the most momentous political contest of our national history—one which will be an epoch in our annals as marked as that of the war for the preservation of the Union. We fought four years, sacrificed half a million of lives and four billions of money to establish the principle that the Union is indissoluble. We have now to determine, and I hope by the peaceful arbitrament of the ballot-box, whether we can preserve the form of government bequeathed to us by our fathers.

The war was grandly successful. For three years past there has not been in the Southern States an arm raised against the national authority; for three years past our internal forts have been dismantled, and the defences along our Southern coast, erected to guard against foreign invasion, no longer fearing domestic foes, have turned all their guns seaward; for three years past the commerce of the great Northwest has flowed down the Mississippi to the Gulf as free as its waters flow. [Applause.]

The Southern people have not yielded a sullen, reserved, or resentful submission to the decision of the war. They fought to settle a disputed question of construction of the Constitution, which our forefathers disagreed about, even while framing that instrument, and which they transmitted unsettled to their descendents. The South elected to settle it by wager of battle, and, having lost in the arbitrament of the sword, they have shown themselves willing to accept and abide by its decision. The war had scarcely ended when, by amendments to their State Constitutions and laws, they formally renounced the doctrine of secession, to establish which they went to war; and I challenge successful contradiction of the statement that, since the year 1865, they have shown in every possible way their loyal adhesion to the Government of the United States, and their absolute and unreserved renunciation of the false doctrine of secession.

Now, gentlemen, the war was for no other purpose than to settle that disputed question. We all recollect that while it was going on the Democrats and Conservatives of the loyal States, who furnished at least one-half of the men and money for its prosecution, were apprehensive lest the Republicans would do just that which they are now doing—use, in violation of the Constitution, the vast powers confided to them for the restoration of the Union for purposes of party and sectional aggrandizement. And you all remember how often and how solemnly the Republican party repeated the pledge that the war should be waged in no spirit of oppression, but solely to restore the Union, with all the equality and rights of the States unimpaired.

The people of the United States trusted these declarations and believed them sincerely made. The soldiers trusted them. and, therefore, risked health and life in the cause. I ask any man who followed the flag during the war whether he would have fought to disfranchise and degrade the white people of the South, blot out their States, and subject them in serfdom to their former slaves, and to destroy the form of our National Government established by the Constitution? [Prolonged cheering, and cries of "Never, never."] If Jacobins in the Capitol—who sat in the cushioned chairs through the war and filled the Quatermaster's, and Commissary's and Contractor's departments with their friends and relatives—who never saw rebel fire except at Bull Run, and then stampeded at the first flash—had avowed such atrocious purposes while the war was going on, the Union armies would after conquering the rebels have marched on Washington to disperse these usurpers as equally dangerous to the Constitution and the Union with the rebels in arms. [Tremendous cheering.]

I must, however, do the leaders of the Radical party the justice to say that during the war the most of them sincerely intended to perform these solemn pledges, and to have the avowed object of the war promptly accomplished at its termination. But when it ended they forgot their pledges and their patriotic purposes. They had not the courage to restore the Union, with the Southern States governed by white electors, lest, with its restoration, the Republican party would lose control of the General Government. As many of the Radical leaders preferred when the South seceded, to let it go in peace in order that *they* might govern the rest of the nation, so at the end of the war they chose to destroy the Southern States, rather than have them return to shake their power.

Now, fellow-citizens, no man could have complained of the Republican party if it had fairly used its power at the close of the war, within the limits of the Constitution, for party advantage. What we have chiefly to complain of is that it has not only prevented reunion, but has, by Congressional fiat, destroyed, or attempted to destroy, the ten States we fought to restore to the Union. (Applause.) If they had only destroyed the ten States, and left them as Territories, to be restored to the next generation as States, their acts would have been more tolerable. But, after destroying them, they disfranchised and disabled the whole governing talent of the South, and committed the political destinies of those States to the custody of a race just emerging from barbarism, through slavery, with whom we cannot commingle on terms of either social or political equality. Our form of government is one which can only exist and flourish where the electors are intelligent, and are, or may become, homogeneous. If controlled in great part by electors grossly and hopelessly incompetent, of a race which can never become one with us, we cannot expect the Government to stand and prosper. (Cries of "That's so," and applause).

While the walls of these black governments are going up they have to be propped by Northern bayonets; and knowing that the Northern people will not long keep an army in the South to maintain them, Congress has now on its anvil a bill by which they will strip our Northern arsenals of artillery, muskets, sabres and pistols, and give them a black militia in the Southern States, to sustain these despotic governments when the national army shall have been withdrawn.

When these usurped State Governments shall have been established, one of three results will follow: Either they will fall by the fiat of the Northern people in November: or the Southern white men by superior tact, will, through the forms of these *de facto* governments, obtain control of them; or this whole scheme of reconstruction will be overthrown by the upheaval of civil war—aye, a civil war which, if the General Government takes sides with the black man against the white, will spread over the North, and its ashes may cover the ruins of the Republic. Is this the result for which our armies fought? Is this the "*peace*" of which Gen. Grant talks in his letter? (Enthusiastic cheering.) Instead of having the restoration of the Union under the Constitution, which was the only justification and object of the war, the Radicals give us this atrocious scheme, big with threatened disasters to the Republic. (Applause.)

But the Republican party has not stopped here. It has robbed the President of his most essential Constitutional powers so as to practically destroy the Executive as one of the independent co-ordinate departments of the General Government. It has in effect, too, destroyed the chief functions of the Supreme Court, the other co-ordinate department, taking from it the power of passing judgment on the constitutionality of the scheme of reconstruction. Striking down the greatest powers of the Executive and the Judiciary it has broken loose from the restraints of the Constitution, and now acknowledges no limit to its power, and no right in any other department to question it.

I ask, fellow-citizens, whether we now live under the Government formed by our forefathers—a Government of three coordinate departments, each independent in its sphere, each a check on the usurpations of the others? No, we do not live under a Constitution, but under a Congress which tramples the Constitution under foot, and is for the time omnipotent.

Three years after the total suppression of the rebellion, the Radical party gives us as the result of its rule, and in return for the vast powers and treasures confided to it, a Union with ten of the great States destroyed, and ten St. Domingos erected in their stead; and in place of the beneficent government we inherited, it gives us a government in which the liberties of the States have been swallowed up by the central Government, and the powers of the other Federal departments swallowed up by Congress. In short, we have no longer the government of the Constitution, but of a general assembly—a form which in no nation has ever lasted a lifetime—which is always begot of the frenzy and passions of revolutionists, and which has always been swiftly followed and easily overthrown by the despotism of a Cromwell or a Napoleon. [Loud cheering.]

I have been appealed to an hundred times, as one who fought for the Union, to turn from the Democratic party and support for the Presidency the leader of the Union armies. Gentlemen, *because* I love the Union and the Constitution earnestly enough to fight for them, I shall *not* support Grant, but shall support Seymour. [Great applause.]

This is a contest in which the candidates presented for the suffrages of the people should be men of high statesmanship. While I freely accord to General Grant all the honor due to his patriotic and successful career as a soldier; while I am not only willing, but proud, to say that Donelson, Vicksburg and Mission Ridge will make his name as a soldier immortal, I cannot, in good conscience, assert that his State papers place him in the front rank of statesmen. As a soldier he will always have the respect and honor of those who followed the flag; but as the zealous supporter and instrument of the intolerable and disloyal usurpations of Congress, he is not entitled to the trust or support of any man who wore the blue and still loves the Constitution and the Union. [Prolonged applause.]

In Mr. Seymour we have a candidate who is a statesman and patriot—one who would have been distinguished in the most illustrious days of American statesmanship—who, as Governor of the greatest State of the Union, when Gettysburg was fought, and afterward, when the capital was besieged, efficiently exerted his mighty powers for the rescue of the Republic—who, for his distinguished service to the Union cause, received the cordial thanks of Secretary Stanton, a War Minister never known to be fulsome or hasty in thanking Democrats for patriotic efforts. Listen to Mr. Stanton's letter of thanks to Gov. Seymour:

"WAR DEPARTMENT,
"WASHINGTON, June 27, 1863.

"DEAR SIR: I cannot forbear expressing to you the deep obligation I feel for the prompt and candid support you have given to the Government in the present emergency. The energy, activity and patriotism you have exhibited I may be permitted personally and officially to acknowledge, without arrogating any personal claims on my part in such service, or to any service whatever.

"I shall be happy to be always esteemed your friend, EDWIN M. STANTON.

"His Excellency HORATIO SEYMOUR."

If Gov. Seymour, while thus holding up the hands of Government against the rebels, also courageously maintained the rights of the citizens of the loyal States—protested against the imposition, by a partisan Provost Marshal General, of exorbitant draft quotas in Democratic districts; and against the trial of Northern civilians by military commissions for offences unknown to the laws, and defined only in Stanton's "general orders," Detective Baker's "instructions," or Dr. Liebig's newly invented "common law of war"—I honor him all the more for *that.* [Great laughter and cheers.]

Gentlemen, let the Radicals go forth and preach the destructive and revengeful measures they have been concocting for three years past. Let them try to rekindle in the North the passions which should have died with the war. Let them show what they have accomplished in destroying the Southern States, enslaving the white man and making the negroes rulers; and in tearing down this beneficent Government under which this nation has flourished for a century. I have no fear of the result. We will go forth and advocate a cordial reunion of the white people, North and South. We will talk of the Southern people no longer as enemies, but as friends and brethren united with us in restoring the Union and the Government of the Constitution. We will revive no revengeful memories of the war, but rather grateful memories of the Revolution, of 1812, and of Mexico, in which Northern and Southern blood flowed on the same fields and on the same side. Having, as Mr. Lincoln boasted, captured "Dixie," we will play it alternately with "Old John Brown," to awaken no memories of triumph or defeat, but only proud recollections of the valor displayed on both sides during the rebellion, and the renown and power it added to the American name throughout the world. We will carry the old flag, bearing on its folds no stars in black eclipse, but thirty-seven stars, each equally luminous and effulgent, and over the wreck of the Radical party and its usurpations we will restore the Constitution and the Union. [Tremendous cheering.]

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

—Corn starch applied dry to the hands of those wearing kid gloves in summer is recommended as a preventive of injury to the gloves.

—A good way to keep birds from fruit-trees and grape-vines is said to be to stuff birds of prey—hawks especially—and set them on the trees and in the vines.

—As a remedy for mosquito bites, keep a phial of glycerine at hand, and apply freely to the bites. It will relieve the irritation and swelling at once. One application is generally sufficient.

—The Arabs, the most careful of their horses of all people, do most of their horse-feeding at night. They say that feeding in the day time does not impart so much vigor and elasticity to the animal as night mastication does. Their saying is that "barley at night goes to the buttock—in the morning to the manure." They afford water, too, very sparingly during the day time.

—Apple Fritters—Make a batter with three eggs, five ounces of flour, a little salt; beat the batter smooth, then add, by degrees, as much milk as will make it like stiff cream, peal your apples, and cut them in thin slices, take out the core, dip them in the batter, and fry them in lard; put them on a sieve to drain; sift sugar over them.

—L. A. Hine writes to the *Ruralist* in behalf of farm laborers. His principal suggestion is that employers should keep the laborers in employment throughout the year. He thinks on all farms work may be found for them to do. There is no doubt that where a good laborer is secured, it is better for both parties to keep him permanently than to make frequent changes.

—A writer in Gardner's *Chronicle* recommends the use of wormwood to keep off bed-bugs, fleas, mosquitoes, &c. Put a few drops on a handkerchief or piece of muslin, and put it in the bed haunted by the enemy. Neither of these tribes can bear wormwood, and the hint is especially recommended to travelers who are liable to fall among the tappers of blood.

—To raise watermelons without seeds, the following plan has been successfully adopted by a planter in Caddo parish, Louisiana: After the vine is about two feet long, cover the vine at a point intermediate between the top and the root. After it has taken root where it is covered, divide the vine between the old and new root, and the result will be that the melons will be seedless, without impairing their quality.

—Recipe for Raspberry Vinegar--Take your berries—say four quarts—put them in a stone or earthen dish and cover (not down) with cold vinegar; let them stand for twelve or fourteen hours, then mash them and strain all through a jelly bag. To each pint of juice add one pound of sifted or crushed sugar, boil five minutes, then bottle cold and cork tightly. You do not renew the raspberries, and the mixture is a delightful one.—*Cor. Germantown Telegraph.*

—Preserving Tomatoes for Winter—Ripe, sound tomatoes, cut and stewed until they can be put through a cullender, to take the skins out; then, in a boiling state, put them in dry hot bottles or jars, which may be prepared by setting them in hot water, and gradually increasing the heat till the water boils. Fill the bottles and let them boil a few minutes; cork and seal while hot, cutting the cork even with the top of the bottle; keep them in a dry, cool place. For sealing-wax, take 2 parts of rosin, 1 of beeswax, and 1 of shellac, melted together.

A Single Test Proves It.

A touch of the wonderful, in this very city,
Everybody knows it, or 'tis a great pity;
It reaches to Boston, the hub of creation
Now grasping Chicago, the pride of the nation.

PAIN PAINT spans the ocean, at one single bounce,
Spurns the edict of France like the weight of an ounce;
Gives the French nation a Million of Paint
In spite of the Doctors, be they sinner or saint.

PAIN PAINT can be tested, without any charge,
From morning till night, I soon will enlarge
And accommodate all that wait at the door,
Who ought to come early and get in before.

Nothing so painful but quick it must go,
In Body or Limbs, from the Head to the Toe;
Drives out inflammation, gives strength to the faint,
The *first application* of WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT.

A Talk of a Farmer.

I called at your office and bought one pint bottle of your PAIN PAINT, and used it according to directions. The first two or three applications seemed to stop my pain for a short time, but afterward it would return seemingly as bad or worse than before. But I found that by using it two or three times a day the pain soon ceased entirely, and I have not been troubled since. I had chronic rheumatism, and it was very difficult for me to move with a cane. I am now able to work hard, and am confident that your PAIN PAINT has done what no other medicine can do, for I have tried many kinds. What I want to know is, what will you charge me for four of your quart bottles of PAIN PAINT and six bottles of your ANNIHILATOR for Catarrh? There is a demand for your remedies here. Give me your best terms, and oblige,

TRUMAN C. BAILEY, Wassaic, N. Y.

To Dr. Wolcott, No. 107 Chatham square, N. Y. April 10, 1868.

C. N. CRITTENTON, No. 38 Sixth avenue, one of the largest and most respectable wholesale druggists in New York, says: "Since the introduction of WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT, soothing syrups have fallen off in demand at my house at the rate of five gross per month. I sell less pills, not half the amount of bitters, only half the amount of R. Reliefs, that I formerly sold. I sell more of WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT than any other patent medicine; and I deal only in patent medicines, and keep a full supply of all kinds, and sell at the very lowest prices." PAIN PAINT has created more sensation than any remedy ever offered to the public. I discovered and invented it only six months ago, and it has already shaken false Reliefs, Pills, Bitters, Soothing Syrups, and will sooner or latter overthrow the absurd and health-ruining practice of swallowing medicines. For further information read Dr. WOLCOTT'S Circular on Health.

Call and test it free of cost.

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Wholesale and Retail Agents, No. 159 South Clark St., Chicago.

The Bilious Season.

Seventy-five per cent. of the population of the United States are more or less bilious at this season. The midsummer Sun stirs up the bile as certainly as it evolves miasma from the stagnant pools. It is of the utmost importance, therefore, to check the tendency of the liver to diseased action with that incomparable anti-bilious specific—HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Neglect the early symptoms, and the chances are that they will result in remittent fever, fever and ague, or jaundice. It is presumed that nobody deliberately desires to risk an attack from any one of these. But carelessness may be as disastrous as temerity. Do not procrastinate. As health is the greatest of earthly blessings, it should be every rational being's first care. Whoever chooses to use HOSTETTER'S BITTERS as a preventive now may escape the bilious epidemics and endemics which so generally prevail toward the close of the heated term and in the Fall months. Is it not worth while to be forearmed when the means of defence are within the reach of all? The BITTERS are a NATIONAL REMEDY, everywhere procurable, and endorsed by the intelligent of every class. Read what leading members of the community, clergymen, physicians, authors, statesmen, men of science, artists, travelers and distinguished soldiers, say about them. On the strength of these credentials give them a trial. They will be found the very best anti-bilious medicine that modern pharmacy has introduced.

Strength vs. Weakness.

Debilitated men and women—made so by a process based upon the impurities of your blood: why risk the danger of greater prostration while absolute and permanent relief is within reach. It is a fatal mistake with thousands, that only the prescribed medicines of physicians can cure them, and they do not consider the nature, purpose or operation of these drugs in their compounded condition, but swallow them simply on faith, and rarely, if ever, derive any positive benefit. Now, we say that it is sound judgment to use a remedy which it can be shown has effected actual and enduring cures, and such is Mishler's Herb Bitters. It will cure the feeble of their ailments, fortify them against the danger of malaria, changes in the climate, fluctuations of the temperature, &c., while at the same time it braces the entire system and energizes the whole man. We do honestly urge sufferers to "throw physic to the dogs," and hereafter use Mishler's Herb Bitters. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Dr. S. B. Hartman & Co., Proprietors, Lancaster, Pa.

NOTICE!—The recipe for a valuable Labor Saver, also three papers Needles, assorted sizes, sent on receipt of 50 cents. Agents wanted. Address L. P. SWIFT & CO., 197 Washington St., Chicago, Illinois.

DO YOU WONDER how we can sell thousands of Shawls, Bed Blankets, Boots, Shoes, Silk Dress Patterns, Sheetings, Shirtings by the Web, Watches, Jewelry, Silver Plated Hard and Glassware, and give a choice in 300 articles of elegance and utility, for ONE DOLLAR each article? Send for a circular. Agents Wanted. Address C. Y. MESERVE & CO., Licensed Brokers, 35 Sudbury street, Boston, Mass.

50 CTS. WILL BUY A CENTURY WRITING CASE containing 6 Sheets Commercial Note Paper, 6 Envelopes, do. 6 Sheets Ladies' Fine Gilt, 6 Envelopes, do. 2 Indestructible Pens, 1 Penholder, 1 Lead Pencil, 12 Motto Seals, a guaranteed Receipt for Rheumatis, (ingredients purchased at any drug store,) also, an article of Utility and Fancy, to suit both sexes, sent by mail on receipt of price and three red stamps or C. O. D. by Express. $100 U. S. Money packed daily in these Cases. Agents wanted. Send for circular.

H. H. WOOLDRIDGE & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR OF THE

BEST SEED WHEAT IN THE WORLD!

SEED WHEAT

Experimental Farm!

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

I will now fill orders for the following varieties of Winter Seed Wheat:—

Variety	per p'k.	per bush.
Ancona Red, imported from Russia, 1868	$2.75	$10.00
Sandonica White, imported from Poland, 1868	2.75	10.00
Berdenska Red, imported from Russia, 1868	2.75	10.00
Sakonka Red, imported from Poland, 1868	2.75	10.00
Salla Red, imported from Saxony, 1868	2.75	10.00
Saxony White, imported from Saxony, 1868	2.75	10.00
Bohemian Red, imported from Bohemia, 1868	2.75	10.00
Bohemian White, imported from Bohemia, 1868	2.75	10.00
French White Chaff Mediterranean	2.00	7.50
French Red Chaff Mediterranean	2.00	7.50
German Amber	2.00	7.50
Hungarian Red	2.00	7.50
Italian Red, acclimated 1 yr.	2.00	7.50
Italian Red, " 3 yrs.	2.00	7.50
Italian White, " 3 yrs.	2.00	7.50
Red Chaff Mediterranean	1.50	5.00
White Chaff Mediterranean	1.50	5.00
Lancaster Red	1.50	5.00
Rochester Red	1.50	5.00
Egyptian Red	1.50	5.00
Diehl's White	1.50	5.00
Week's White	1.75	6.00
Blue Stem	1.50	5.00
Bouton White	1.50	5.00
American White	1.50	5.00
California White	1.50	5.00
Six-Rowed Winter Barley	1.00	3.00
Surprise Oats	1.00	3.50
Swedish Oats	1.00	3.50
New Brunswick Oats	1.00	3.50
Black Norway Oats	1.00	3.50

I will send, post paid, four pounds of any of the above varieties for one dollar. One head, post paid, ten cents, or twenty heads of different varieties, post paid, for one dollar.

Send money by Money Orders, or Registered Letters, or by Express, to GEO. A. DEITZ, Chambersburg, Pa., and your orders will be promptly filled.

This is the only Seed Wheat Experimental Farm in the United States, where Seed Wheat is acclimated and grown for sale.

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

PEARL ST. N.Y. TALPEY'S PATENT Wm. H. HOAG MANUFR. 214 HAND SAW MILL

Every Wood-worker should have one of these Machines.

Blandy's Portable Steam Engines & Saw Mills.

Unequaled for ACCURACY, SPEED, and DURABILITY. Will saw from 6,000 to 15,000 feet per day. All machinery fully warranted. Over 1,000 now in use in the United States, British Provinces, and South America. For Prices and Descriptions, address,

H. & F. BLANDY, Zanesville, Ohio.

Farms & Fruit Lands.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company have for sale in tracts of 40 acres and upwards, 750,000 acres of choice farming and fruit lands, all lying adjacent to their road. For grain-growing, stock-raising, and every purpose of profitable agriculture, these lands possess every requisite of soil and climate.

THE FRUIT REGION

of Southern Illinois is noted for its wonderful fertility in the production of apples, pears, peaches, and all kinds of fruits. During the season of 1867, the Special Fruit Express Train brought over 600,000 boxes of peaches and 30,000 bushels of strawberries to Chicago, alone, from thence furnishing the first fruits of the season to all the northern markets. 300,000 acres of these fruit lands are now offered for sale on favorable terms.

Title in Fee from the State.

All station agents are provided with plats, showing the lands for sale in their vicinity.

Information given upon all points at the office of the Land Department, 58 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, or a descriptive pamphlet, with maps showing the exact locality of all the lands, sent to any person writing for the same, in any language, to

JOHN B. CALHOUN, Land Commissioner, Chicago.

MARKLEY, ALLING & CO., WHOLESALE HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, 51 Lake Street, Chicago, Illinois. Manufacturers of WIRE CLOTH, SIEVES, RIDDLES, etc.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., TWINES AND CORDAGE. Cotton Canvas—all widths, TENTS, AWNINGS, & WAGON COVERS. Tar, Pitch, Oakum, Tackle Blocks, FLAGS—either Silk or Bunting. 205 and 207 South Water St., Chicago, Illinois.

LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL,

Manufacturers of

Axes, Shovels, Saws, &c,

118 Water St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

MILL OWNERS and LUMBER MEN will find it greatly to their advantage to use SAWS and AXES manufactured by LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL, Pittsburgh, Pa. Consider well before ordering from other parties your

SAWS,

For every Gang, Mill, Mulay and Circular Saw, from 6 to 78 inches, is Oil Tempered, Patent Ground, and by our Patent Tempering Process (for which we have U. S. patents, exclusively our own), made of uniform temper all over the circular saw. Hard and soft spots in the same saw are thus always avoided.

We are also sole owners and manufacturers of

Colburn's Patent Red Jacket Axe.

With this Axe, any lumber man will, with the same labor, cut 25 per cent. more timber per day.

We are also Agents for BOYNTON'S TANG for CROSS-CUT SAWS.

Our Goods are for sale by all Dealers in the United States.

TRADE MARK—LIPPINCOTT & CO.

C. O. D.

American Waltham Watches.

In view of the many frauds perpetrated on the public by dealers in base metal Swiss Watches, which are mainly the refuse of the lottery and gift enterprise swindlers, the undersigned desire to call attention to the very low price at which he will send genuine Waltham Watches, now universally conceded to be the best made and at the same time the cheapest watch in the world.

Hunting Watch in 2oz. Coin Silver Case	$18.00
The same, Extra Jeweled	20.00
The same, Extra Jeweled, Chronometer Balance	22.00
For either of the above, in 3oz. case (extra)	2.00
For either of the above, in 4oz. case (extra)	4.50

The Watches to be sent by Express, ACCOMPANIED WITH AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY'S CERTIFICATE OF GENUINENESS

THE BUYER TO HAVE PRIVILEGE OF EXAMINATION IN POSSESSION OF EXPRESS COMPANY.

Address must be plainly written, and purchaser must pay express charges. M. E. CHAPMAN & CO., No. 47 Liberty Street, New York.

Medical Illumination.

Four Magnificently Illustrated Medical Books, containing Important Physiological Information, for Men and Women, sent free on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing DR. JOHN VANDERPOOL, No. 30 Clinton Place, New York City.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

The Shakopee Argus.

By HENRY HINDS.

SHAKOPEE, MINN., AUG. 13, 1868.

Shakopee Argus.

Vol. 7. SHAKOPEE, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1868. No. 30.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HORATIO SEYMOUR,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
FRANCIS P. BLAIR,
OF MISSOURI.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.
ANDREW G. CHATFIELD, of Scott County.
LUTHER DEARBORN, of Rice County.
C. H. LIENAU, of Ramsey County.
W. W. PHELPS, of Goodhue County.

For Representative in Congress—1st Dist.
GEORGE W. BATCHELDER,
Of Rice County.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR COUNTY ATTORNEY,
HENRY HINDS.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR,
M. HESS DUNAND.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
PETER CLEARY.

FOR SENATOR,
CHARLES HARKENS.

THE KENTUCKY VICTORY.

The recent State election in Kentucky, resulted in a splendid victory for the democracy. It is not long since Kentucky was a republican State, casting her vote for a republican President by a large majority. But the evil rule of the radicals has had its effect of turning intelligent men from that party that does only evil, and that continually, to the party of peace and prosperity. A democratic victory in Kentucky had been expected, and the radicals had conceded that we would carry Kentucky by a small majority; and the democrats only claimed the State by some 50,000 majority. The result, however, is better than we had expected. The democratic majority swells up to 100,000! The bond-holders will soon learn that the plow-holders are at work.—Kentucky is the first election since the presidential nominations, and it is all the democracy can wish for. Let the radicals as well as democrats remember that every radical in the House of Representatives at Washington, voted to make it a state's prison offence for any white man to vote for President in Virginia, Mississippi and Texas. A party so infamous ought to die.

STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The next annual meeting of the State Teachers' Association will be held at Minneapolis, beginning Tuesday, Aug. 25th, at 8 a. m. and continue during Wednesday and Thursday following. The teachers of Scott county are cordially invited to attend. Return tickets on the railroads, we are informed, will be free, but should be secured before starting. We publish the programme of the Institute in another column.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

We are in receipt of a catalogue of the State Teachers' Institutes. From this we learn that Teachers' Institutes have been held at Anoka, Mantorville, Red Wing, St. Peter, Rochester and Caledonia.

At Anoka the number of instructors were seven, and the number of members in attendance was twenty-four, of whom three were gentlemen and twenty-one ladies. At Mantorville there were eight instructors and seventy-two teachers in attendance as members of the institute, of whom seventeen were gentlemen and sixty four ladies. At Red Wing there were six instructors and ninety-four teachers, being thirty gentlemen and sixty-four ladies. At St Peter twelve lecturers and instructors were in attendance and forty-six teachers, consisting of twenty gentlemen and twenty-six ladies.—At Rochester the number of lecturers and instructors was sixty and one hundred and thirty-eight teachers were in attendance as members of the institute, to wit: twenty-seven gentlemen and and one hundred and eleven ladies. At Caledonia seven instructors and lecturers and forty-five teachers attended the institute, being twenty gentlemen and twenty-five ladies.

At the various institutes four hundred and nineteen teachers have received instruction in the art of teaching. The expense of holding the Teachers' Institutes is partly paid by the State, and any county can hold an institute if the teachers and inhabitants are so inclined.

OFFICE OF MINNESOTA IRON WORKS, Minneapolis, Minn., July, 1868.

The undersigned hereby announce the consolidation of their respective firms, having organized as a Joint Stock Company, entitled the "Minnesota Iron Works," under the laws of the State of Minnesota.

Thanking our patrons for past favors, we solicit their continuance to the new organization

WEBSTER, PRAY & Co.,
LEE & HARDENBERGH.

The new establishment is prepared to supply all kinds of light or heavy work, at short notice and upon reasonable terms.—Under combination of the various branches of the business, all the details of Mill Furnishing will be carried on. Recent extensive additions and enlargements in Pattern, Foundry, Machine and Boiler Shops have greatly increased the facilities for meeting the demands of Business.

The Pattern List just reissued, affording valuable information as to the capacity of the establishment for all kinds of work, will be furnished on application.

Address all letters, (name in full,) "Minnesota Iron Works," Minneapolis, Minnesota.

STATE NEWS.

—Since the late storm, during which a number of buildings of that city were struck by lightning, the citizens of Minneapolis have lost confidence in their lightning rods. The buildings, which, theoretically, were the most perfectly protected, seem to have suffered most from Jove's thunderbolts.

—Somebody says "a wife should be like a lamb, tender and nicely dressed." A scamp adds, "and without any sauce."

—Ripe figs, grown near Minneapolis, were on exhibition there the other day.

—A ton of Vermillion gold quartz has been shipped to Chicago for the purpose of testing the Tyndall process for the reduction of gold ores. The experiment is to be made under the direction of the Chicago Mining Board.

—The Chatfield "Democrat" learns that a woman died in the harvest field in Pilot Mound Township, on Friday of last week, from the rupture of a blood vessel.

—The late Treasurer of Wabasha county is a defaulter in the sum of $15,878, for which suit has been commenced and will be tried at the fall term. But the "Herald" says there is a respectable balance in the Treasury in favor of the county and orders will soon be at par.

—The Winona "Democrat" of ten days ago, says that since Monday last, not less than eight hundred harvest hands have come up the river, a portion of them remaining in that vicinity. As a consequence, wages are down to $3 per day.

—A boy named George C. Fasset was drowned at Minneapolis on the 31st ult.

—The Martin County "Atlas" says that 7,782 trees were planted and 40,489 cuttings put out in the town of Pleasant Prairie last spring.

—The Stillwater "Republican" says C. J. Lynd, who was in the penitentiary for larceny has been pardoned by the Governor. This man was serving his second term, and this is the second time he has been pardoned, Gov. Miller having had mercy on him once.

—New wheat brought into Northfield, says the "Recorder," weighed 62 pounds to the bushel.

—A fire occurred in St. Paul on Saturday morning, which destroyed seven buildings, causing a loss of from $25000 to $30,000, It originated in an old school house attached to Christ's church (Universalist) on Cedar street, and is believed to be the work of an incendiary. The school house, church, and stores of Blum, Fetsch, Flynn, and Moore were destroyed, and Golcher's gun store badly damaged. The loss is said to be well covered by insurance.

—A farmer of Dakota county, who is raising hops, estimates the yield on 2½ acres at two thousand five hundred pounds.

THE DRIVES.—After a determined effort to bring down the logs below Snake river, on the recent rise, the lumbermen were obliged to withdraw their forces, without accomplishing the desired object—placing many millions feet of logs in the market. The water receded and left the task a hopeless one.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—John Bowan, of the town of Lakeville, met with an accident that caused his death. He was driving a reaper in his field, with oxen attached, and, through some mismanagement, was thrown off in front of it. The sickle caught him just above the heel, and, as he fell forward, cut loose from the bone the whole calf of his leg. He bled to death before assistance could reach him.

—Van Solan, who has been on his second trial at St. Paul for the alleged murder of Dr. Harcourt, was acquitted on Thursday last after a trial of over two weeks. The jury were out only an hour and a dalf.

A NEW organ has been procured for the Catholic Cathedral at St. Paul and is being put up. It cost, delivered at St. Paul, about $4,000.

—Gov. Marshall's friends are very much hurt over the disclosure made by Ignatius Donnelly that he (Gov. Marshall) once resided at Stillwater. They seem not willing to admit the insinuation that the railroad-bond Governor has ever been in the penitentiary.

CONSOLIDATION.—The Northwestern Packet Company has consolidated with the old St. Louis and Quincy Packet Line.—There probably will be no increase in freights or passenger fare, as the old Northern Line will be still in opposition.

—Ben. Wade is going to the Rocky Mountains, and it is hoped he may never return.

RECENT explorations show Northern Minnesota to be perhaps the most remarkable slate region in the world. The slate ridge is some twenty odd miles in length and six in width. In one place are mounds of slate covering a large extent of territory, which have the appearance of a city, there being streets, houses, and towers of regular shape, the whole presenting a most singular and interresting appearance. At one point on the St. Louis river is a large island of pure, workable slate towering above the surface of the stream to a height of seventy-five feet.

AGRICULTURAL INSTRUMENTS.—The sale of agricultural instruments has become an important traffic in this State. The sale of reapers and threshing machines is immense and constantly increasing from year to year. Why are they not made in the State? Their manufacture must be profitable.

We take the following from the Hastings Gazette as indicating the number of reapers sold in one place in one season:

The sale of harvesting machines in this city has been very large, representing a capital of from one hundred and forty to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The following table shows the number sold by parties in this city:

JOHN RHODES.	
McCormick's reapers,	260
McCormick's mowers,	115
BAKER & TRUAX.	
Wood's reapers,	75
Kirby's combined reapers and mowers,	50
Marsh's harvesters,	30
Wood's mowers,	20
GARDNER & MELOY.	
Johnson's reapers,	45
New York mowers,	31
Haines' headers,	15
Falvey's reapers,	9
Mowers of various kinds,	5
Total,	655

THE NEW SCHOOL BOOKS.—The following is a list of the school books selected by the commissioners for the use of the public schools of the State. They are declared to be binding upon the schools for five years:

1—The National series of Readers.
2—Robinson's series of Arithmetics.
3—Green's Elementary Grammar.
4—Harney's Larger Grammar.
5—Cornell's Geographies.
6—Warren's Physical Geographies.
7—Spencerian System of Penmanship.
8—Leary's Edition of Goodrich's History of the United States.
9—Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
10—Peck's Ganot's Natural Philosophy.
11—Mitchell's Outline Maps.

Senator Norton.

Senator Norton, of Minnesota, was married on Thursday, in the city of Baltimore, to Miss Laura Cortlan, daughter of Mr. James Cortlan, Jr., of that city. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Harris, chaplain U. S. A., at the residence of the bride's father, and was followed by a brilliant reception, which was attended by many residents of Washington. The Senator and his bride left for the North at the close of the reception.—*National Intelligencer, July 25th.*

The Two Soldiers.

"I shall have no policy of my own."—U. S. Grant

"I say again, fellow-citizens, remember the fate of Rome, and *vote for no candidate* who will not tell you with the frankness of an independent freeman the principles upon which, if elected, he will administer your Government."

"That man deserves to be a slave who would vote for a mum candidate when his liberties are at stake."—Andrew Jackson.

IF "ignorance is bliss," the South Carolina black-and-tan Legislature is the happiest body in existence. It is said to contain eighty members who can neither read or write.

☞ G W. Batchelder was nominated at Owatonna last week, as a Democratic candidate for Congress from this district. The democrats did themselves great credit by nominating so good a citizen as their standard bearer. He is a gentleman of fair ability, and of excellent character.—*Waseca News.*

Our wonder that such a discriminating Child as the editor of the *Waseca News* evidently is, could be a Republican. Before Wilkinson was nominated the *Waseca News* was free to admit, and took pleasure in proclaiming that Wilkinson was the most unfit man for congress, out of jail. We are therefore glad to see that the *News* appreciates the democratic nominee.

—J. S. McKinney, one of the editors of the Chatfield *Democrat*, died at St. Peter on the 31st of July.

☞ The steamboat War Eagle run against a snag on Thursday last and was sunk. She was loaded with freight for St. Paul.

Notice of Mortgage Sale.

NAMES OF MORTGAGORS—Franz Pelar and Anna Pelar, of Jordan City, Scott County, Minnesota.

NAME OF MORTGAGEE—Sophia Nicholin, of the same place, County and State.

DATE OF MORTGAGE—The Twenty-ninth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

SAID MORTGAGE was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Scott county, State of Minnesota, at half past eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the Thirty first day of July a. d. 1867, in book "H" of Mortgages page 50.

THE DESCRIPTION of the mortgaged premises is, all that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the county of Scott and State of Minnesota, described as follows, to wit: The South East quarter of Section Nine (9) Township One hundred and Thirteen (113) North, Range Twenty-three (23) West of the fifth principal meridian, Minnesota.

SAID MORTGAGE was made to secure the payment of the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, payable on or before the first day of January 1868, with interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, according to the promissory note of said Franz Pelar, payable to the said mortgagee and bearing even date with said mortgage.

DEFAULT has been made in the payment of the said sum of fifteen hundred dollars, and no action or proceedings have been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the sum secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

THE AMOUNT claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of fifteen hundred dollars together with the sum of twenty dollars solicitor's fee secured to be paid by said mortgage out of the proceeds of sale on the foreclosure thereof.

NOW, THEREFORE, NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage and recorded therewith and of the provisions of the Statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the said mortgaged premises to be made by the Sheriff of said County of Scott at public vendue to the highest bidder at the front door of the Court House at Shakopee in said county of Scott, State of Minnesota, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the 25th day of September, in the year eighteen hundred sixty-eight, and the proceeds of such sale will be applied to the payment of the sum then due on the said mortgage, and the costs and charges of foreclosure and the said sum of twenty dollars solicitor's fee provided to be paid out of the proceeds of such sale.

DATED August 10th, 1868.

SOPHIA NICHOLIN, Mortgagee.
HENRY HINDS, Attorney for Mortgagee.
JACOB THOMAS, Sheriff of Scott County Minnesota.
no30-7t

John McMullen

Cor. First and Lewis Streets,
SHAKOPEE, MINN.,
—DEALER IN—
HARDWARE,
STOVES,
CUTLERY,
TIN WARE, &
Sheet-Iron.

☞ Repairing neatly and promptly executed.

John Schwartz,
Merchant Tailor,
First Street,
Shakopee, ... Minnesota.

A New and Splendid Stock of
CLOTHING,
CLOTHS, & GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
SPRING & SUMMER STYLES.

☞ Clothing made to Order. ☜
Shakopee, May 11, 1868.

CITY GROCERY STORE,
D. M. STORER, Proprietor,
Staple and Fancy Groceries, Provisions, Crockery, Wooden Ware, Yankee Notions, &c. &c. always on hand and for sale as cheap as the *CHEAPEST*. Give me a call.
June 17, 1868.

P. Geyermann,
Shakopee, ... Minn.,
—DEALER IN—
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES
BOOTS & SHOES,
Hats and Caps,
Dress Goods,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
Queensware,
CROCKERY,
CUTLERY,
SPICES,
etc. etc. etc.

F. X. HIRSCHER.
CABINET MAKER
AND DEALER IN
FURNITURE,
Holmes St., (near the Levee,)
Shakopee, ... Minn.

"The most complete establishment in the Valley."

All kinds of Furniture, from the finest Parlor Sets down. Work and repairing of every description done in a superior manner. Prices low, and all work warranted.

COFFINS

J. B. HUNTSMAN. } { S. D. HOW.

J. B. HUNTSMAN & CO.,
Corner of Holmes and First Streets,
SHAKOPEE, MINN.,
—DEALERS IN—
Dry Goods,
CLOTHING,
Ladies' Dress Goods, &c.

T. J. DUFFY,
Corner Holmes & First Streets,
SHAKOPEE, MINN.,
—DEALER IN—
HARD WARE,
TIN-WARE & CUTLERY.

NEW DRUG STORE
IN SHAKOPEE.
EDWARD G. HALLE,
(NEXT DOOR TO GEYERMANN'S STORE,)

Respectfully announces to the citizens of Shakopee and vicinity, that he has just opened a complete stock of

Drugs and Medicines, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles, Combs, Brushes, Stationery, Lamps, Pure Wines and Liquors and all other articles usually found in a Drug Store.

Petrolene Fluid constantly on hand and for sale.

DR. L. B. MORROW keeps his Office at the New Drug Store.

CHARLES HARKENS
CORNER OF HOLMES AND FIRST STREETS,
SHAKOPEE, MINN.,
—DEALER IN—
Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Ready-made Clothing
Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes,
Groceries, etc., etc.

☞ *The highest market price paid for Wheat, Furs, and all kinds of country produce.*

☞ Call and see. I am *bound not to be undersold* by any firm in the Minnesota Valley.

CLIMAX! CLIMAX!!

Page's Climax Salve, a Family blessing for 25 cents.

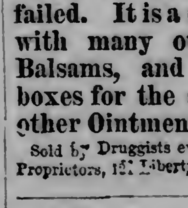
It heals without a scar. No family should be without it.

We warrant it to cure Scrofula Sores, Salt Rheum, Chilblains, Tetter, Pimples, and all Eruptions of the Skin. For Sore Breast or Nipples, Cuts, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Chapped Hands, &c., it makes a perfect cure.

It has been used over fifteen years, without one failure.

It has no parallel—having perfectly eradicated disease and healed after all other remedies had failed. It is a compound of Arnica with many other Extracts and Balsams, and put up in larger boxes for the same price than any other Ointment.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. White & Howland, Proprietors, 151 Liberty Street, New York.



FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES.
OF ALL KINDS.
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.
226 & 227 Lake St., Chicago.
209 Market St., St. Louis
n411
Be careful to buy only the genuine.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED

To solicit orders for DR. WILLIAM SMITH'S DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE. THE ONLY EDITION PUBLISHED IN AMERICA. CONDENSED BY DR. SMITH'S OWN HAND. In one large Octavo volume, Illustrated with over 125 steel and wood engravings.

Agents and subscribers see that you get the *genuine by Dr. Smith.*

The *Springfield Republican* says, this edition published by Messrs. Burr & Co., is the genuine thing.

The *Congregationalist* says, whoever wishes to get, in the cheapest form, the best Dictionary of the Bible should buy *this.*

WE ALSO WANT AGENTS for ELLIOT'S new work, REMARKABLE CHARACTERS AND MEMORABLE PLACES OF THE HOLY LAND. By HENRY WARD BEECHER, T. D. WOOLSEY, L. L. D., Pres. of Yale Col., JOSEPH CUMMINGS, D. D. LL. D., Pres. of Wesleyan Univ., RT. REV. THOS. M. CLARK, Bishop of R. I., &c., &c. They are new and original works by these authors, and their subjects are approved by clergymen of all denominations. We employ no *General Agents* for either book, and offer extra inducements to Canvassers. Agents will see the advantage of dealing directly with the PUBLISHERS. For descriptive circulars with full particulars and terms, address the Publishers,

J. B. BURR & CO.,
Hartford, Conn.
n203m

M. SHEIRE & BRO.,
ARCHITECTS,
Office on Fifth Street, South of Jackson, (on the Hill,)
ST. PAUL, ... MINN.

Plans, Specifications and Details of Churches, School Houses, Public Buildings, and Buildings of every description, furnished on short notice. n29-1y

FARM FOR SALE.

I will sell my Farm of 120 Acres, on the Spring Lake Road, four miles from Shakopee. There are 40 acres of good, heavy Timber, 40 acres in Crop, and 40 acres of good Meadow. A new frame house, two storys high, 20x32 feet, and a well of good water by the house. This valuable property will be sold at a bargain; part cash and part on time. Enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

Dated June 16th, 1868. PETER SCHULZ.
n22 3m

Erie Railway.

THE BROAD GAUGE—DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE TO
NEW YORK, BOSTON,
And New England Cities.

THIS RAILWAY EXTENDS FROM
Dunkirk to New York 460 Miles,
Buffalo to New York 423 Miles,
Salamanca to New York 415 Miles.
AND IS FROM
☞ 22 to 27 Miles the Shortest Route
All Trains run directly through to New York.
☞ 460 Miles without change of Coaches.

From and after May 11th, 1868, Trains will leave in connection with all Western lines, as follows:

FROM DUNKIRK AND SALAMANCA—By New York Time from Union Depots:

7:30 A. M. EXPRESS MAIL, from Dunkirk (Sundays excepted). Stops at Salamanca 10:00 A. M. and connects at Hornellsville and Corning with the 7:30 A. M. Express Mail from Buffalo, and arrives in New York at 7:40 A. M.

3:25 P. M. LIGHTNING EXPRESS, from Salamanca, (Sundays excepted). Stops at Hornellsville 6:12 P. M., (Sup.) intersecting with the 2:35 P. M. Train from Buffalo, and arrives in New York at 7:40 A. M.

5:50 P. M. NEW YORK NIGHT EXPRESS, from Dunkirk, (Sundays excepted). Stops at Salamanca 7:15 P. M.; Olean, 8:20 P. M.; (Sup.) Turner's 10:13 A. M. (B'kft.), and arrives in New York at 12:30 P. M. Connects at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad for Scranton, Trenton and Philadelphia, and at New York with Afternoon Trains and Steamers for Boston and New England Cities.

9:50 P. M. CINCINATTI EXPRESS from Dunkirk, (Sundays excepted). Stops at Salamanca 11:55 P. M., and connects at Hornellsville with the 11:20 P. M. Train from Buffalo, arriving in New York 3:55 P. M.

FROM BUFFALO—By New York time from Depot corner Exchange and Michigan Streets:

5:00 A. M. NEW YORK DAY EXPRESS, (Sundays excepted). Stops at Hornellsville 8:50 A. M., (B'kft.), Susquehanna 1:25 p. m. (Dine); Turner's 7:05 p. m., (Sup.), and arrive in New York 9:55 p. m. Connects at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, and at Jersey City with Midnight Express Train of New Jersey Railroad for Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

3:00 A. M. EXPRESS MAIL, via Avon and Hornellsville, (Sundays excepted.) Arrives in New York at 7:40 a. m.

2:20 P. M. LIGHTNING EXPRESS, (Sundays excepted.) Stops at Hornellsville 5:25 p. m., Sup and arrives in New York 7:00 a. m. Connects at Elmira with Northern Central Railway for Harrisburg, Philadelphia and the South. At Jersey City with Morning Express Train of New Jersey Railroad for Baltimore, and Washington, and at New York with Morning Express Train for Boston and New England Cities.

3:10 P. M. NEW YORK NIGHT EXPRESS, *DAILY.* Stops at Portage 8:55 p. m. [Sup.] intersecting at Hornellsville with the 6:15 p. m. Train from Dunkirk, and arrives in New York at 12:30 p. m.

11:20 P. M. CINCINNATI EXPRESS, (Sundays excepted.) Stops at Susquehanna 7:18 a. m. (B'kft.); Turner's 1:37 p. m., (Dine.), and arrives in New York 3:55 p. m. Connects at Elmira with Northern Central Railway for Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and points South; and at New York with afternoon Trains and Steamers for Boston and New England Cities. Only One Train East on Sunday, leaving Buffalo at 2:35 P. M., and reaching New York at 7:40 A. M.

Boston and New England Passengers, with their Baggage, are transferred FREE OF CHARGE in New York.

☞ To pleasure travelers the line of the Erie Railway presents many objects of interest, passing through the beautiful valleys of the Chemung, Susquehanna Delaware and Ramapo rivers, an ever changing panorama of Nature's beauties commands attention.

The best Ventilated and most Luxurious Sleeping Coaches ☞ *IN THE WORLD* ☜ *accompany all Night Trains on this Railway.*

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH
And Fare always as Low as by any other Route.

☞ Ask for Tickets via Erie Railway, ☜
Which can be obtained at all Principal Ticket Offices in the West and South-West.

H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Ag't.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN &
LAKE SHORE R. R. LINE.
VIA
TOLEDO & CLEVELAND.
The only direct route to
CLEVELAND, ERIE, DUNKIRK, BUFFALO
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New York and New England.

☞ All the principal Railways of the Northwest and South-west connect at Chicago with the Four Daily Express Trains of the MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD. The most

ELEGANT DRAWING ROOM COACHES

ever put upon a Railway in this country, are in use upon this line, one of which will leave Chicago on Day Express at 7:00 A. M., running through to Cleveland without change. The Drawing Room Coaches, Sleeping Coaches, and Day Coaches of this line, are unsurpassed by those of any Railway line in this country.—The smooth and perfect track gives the advantage of quick time and *sure connections.* Passengers for *Detroit*, and all points in *Canada*, and those for *Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York* and *New England*, should purchase tickets via *MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY*, which are on sale at all principal Railway Ticket Offices and at the Company's Offices,

No. 56 Clark Street, Chicago.

F. E. MORSE, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Chicago.
GEO. M. GRAY, Gen'l West'n Pass. Agt. M. S. & L. S. Line, Chicago
n9 1y

JACOB HOFFERT,
Jordan, Minnesota,
Dealer in

Saddlery Hardware,
Horse Collars,
FLY NETS,
CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
LEATHER.
&c., &c., &c.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY.

Washington News.

Fractional currency issued for the week ending August 1, $396,000; destroyed, $563,158. National Bank notes issued, $12,355; amount in circulation, $299,907,-218.

The Director of the statistical Bureau reports the aggregate domestic exports for the last fiscal year at $352,616,006, an increase over the previous year of $18,-146,890.

The President has officially proclaimed the ratification on both parts of the treaty between the United States of America and the King of Prussia concerning the matter of citizenship in each country.

The Director of the Bureau of Statistics has just completed the statistics of our imports from all foreign ports, for all foreign countries, for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1868, specie and bullion included. The total is $371,971,441. Total for the previous year, $411,731,104, showing a decrease of $40,000,000. Our heaviest importations occurred in March last, and the whole movement is steady at the rate of about one million and one-tenth per diem. The tables include the returns from the Pacific coast, embracing California, Oregon and Alaska.

A gas main in the Capitol, under the center of the dome, in what is known as the Washington Crypt, exploded on the 7th, with very great force, blowing out all the heavy framework surrounding, and tearing all the doors, and frames, and windows to splinters, and scattering them through the basement passages in all directions. Part of the funeral paraphernalia of the late President Lincoln, which had been placed for safe-keeping in the crypt, ignited by the flames and were partially destroyed. No one in the vicinity at the time of the explosion, and consequently no one injured.

General Schofield having interpreted the eight hour law recently passed by Congress as not intending to give ten hours' pay for eight hours' work, and having directed that, until Congress enacts otherwise, the persons who are engaged on works in which the War Department is interested shall receive the pay to which their wages entitle them, in proportion to the hours they labor, four hundred of the five hundred government employees on Rock Island struck on the 4th and refused to work, either ten hours for ten hours' pay under the late rates per diem, or eight hours for a proportionate compensation.

The following is the statement of the public debt of the United States on the 1st of August, 1868:

Debt bearing coin interest—	
Five per cent. bonds	$ 221,588,400 00
Six per cent. bonds, 1881	283,677,800 00
Six per cent. 5-20 bonds	1,583,106,100 00
Total	$2,088,371,800 00
Debt bearing currency interest—	
Three year compound interest notes	21,604,890 00
Certificates at 3 per cent	50,000,000 00
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent.	13,000,000 00
Total	$ 84,604,890 00
Matured debt not presented for payment—	
Seven-thirties due August 1, 1867, June and July 15, 1868	8,433,850 00
Compound interest notes matured June 10, July 15, August 15, October 15 and December 15, 1867, and May 15, 1868	6,013,910 00
Bonds, Texas indemnity	256,000 00
Treasury notes, acts July 17, 1861, and prior thereto	154,511 64
Bonds, April 15, 1862, January 28, 1867, and March 31, 1868	1,925,941 80
Treasury notes March 3, 1863	555,492 00
Temporary loans	746,520 00
Certificates of indebtedness	13,000 00
Total	$ 18,099,174 64
Debt bearing no interest—	
United States notes	356,021,073 00
Fractional currency	31,867,818 39
Gold certificates	22,414,000 00
Total	$ 410,302,891 39
Grand total	$2,601,378,756 81
Six per cent. lawful money bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Company	32,210,000 00
Total debt	$2,633,588,756 81
Amount in Treasury—	
Coin	83,409,917 93
Currency	26,644,358 21
Total	$ 110,054,276 14
Amount of debt less cash in Treasury	$2,523,534,480 67

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the department, on the first day of August, 1868.

H. McCulloch,
Secretary of Treasury.

Foreign Intelligence.

Jefferson Davis arrived in Liverpool on the 5th.

Jeff. Davis was on 'Change at Liverpool, on the 7th, and was loudly cheered.

Queen Victoria arrived in Paris on the evening of the 5th, and left there for Switzerland on the following evening.

A dispatch from Constantinople, says the *Levant Post*, contains a statement that the Cretans have sent a request for help to Queen Victoria.

The Prussian Government has instructed officials not to indict, prosecute or punish any naturalized German American who emigrated without permission.

A Paris dispatch of the 6th says: "Dispatches from various parts of Spain represent the whole country in a state of disquiet. The utmost efforts of the government are required to prevent an outbreak."

A London dispatch of the 4th says the wheat harvest in the British Isles is nearly over, and according to estimates which can now be formed the yield will be double that of last year, and will exceed by one third the annual average.

An alarm of fire was given in Music Hall, Manchester, England, on the night of the 1st, when the audience was seized with a panic and rushed for the doors. The result was that twenty-three persons, principally women and children, were crushed to death. A large number had arms and legs broken and otherwise injured.

The East.

Four cases of cholera in New York city, on the 6th.

General Butler announces himself as a candidate for re-election to Congress.

The Chinese Embassy visited Secretary Seward, at Auburn, N. Y., on the 4th.

A young man named Hammon, sixteen years of age, perished in a burning building at Rochester, N. Y., on the 4th.

John C. Heenan has challenged McCool to a fight, inside of three months, for the championship of America and any sum the latter may name.

The Coroner's jury have returned a verdict that General Halpine died from congestion of the brain and spinal chord, from the accidental use of chloroform.

Chas. G. Halpine (Miles O'Reilly), editor of the New York *Citizen*, died on the morning of the 3d, from the effects of an overdose of chloroform administered to relieve neuralgic pains.

The International Commercial Convention met in Portland, Me., on the 4th. Delegates were present from all parts of the United States, Canada and the Provinces. Governor Merrill, of Iowa, was chosen President.

In a race between the pacer Billy Boyce and Rolla Gold Dust, at Buffalo, N. Y., on the 1st, the former won, making the unprecedented time of 2:14¼ on the third heat—3¼ seconds faster than the best previous pacing time, and 3 seconds better than Dexter's record.

The South.

The Alabama Senate, on the 5th, passed the bill for the removal of political disabilities.

The Georgia Legislature, on the 6th, elected State officers—choosing the entire Republican ticket.

The Alabama House of Representatives, on the 7th, by 73 to 13, passed the Senate bill removing disabilities from all persons not allowed to vote by the State Constitution.

The boiler of a locomotive on the Alexandria, Washington and Georgetown Railroad exploded at Alexandria, Va., on the 4th, fatally injuring a colored man and wounding the engineer and fireman. A boy had his hip broken, a woman was seriously hurt, and several others were injured.

The Florida Legislature, on the 3d, passed a bill giving colored people every privilege of whites on all railroads of the State. A similar bill relating to hotels was introduced and would probably pass. The Legislature also passed the bill requiring all telegraph operators in the State to take an oath of secresy and make it fine and imprisonment for the divulgence of any message; also the bill taking the election of delegates to the Electoral College from the people and placing it in the Legislature.

The West.

General Grant arrived in Galena, Ill., on a visit to his home, on the 7th.

Two steamers and a barge were burned at Cincinnati on the 6th. Loss $100,000.

Coal of a superior quality and in great abundance has been discovered in Alaska.

The California Republican State Convention on the 7th nominated five Electors and endorsed the platform of the Chicago Convention.

A fire in St. Louis on the 4th destroyed Kendall's bakery, the Walnut Street Mills and the St. Louis Paper Bag Factory. Loss about $100,000.

The remains of a woman, supposed to have been one of the victims of the Sea Bird disaster on Lake Michigan, were found in the lake at Chicago, on the 6th.

A young desperado, 13 years old, deliberately and without any provocation shot a little boy, nine years old, in Chicago, on the 4th, inflicting a ghastly and probably fatal wound.

The first annual exposition of the Woolen Manufacturers' Association of the Northwest opened at Chicago, on the 4th. One thousand five hundred specimens of raw and manufactured goods were exhibited.

On the 2d a diver made a descent upon the wreck of the Sea Bird, which was burned, and hulk sunk, in Lake Michigan, about four months ago. The iron safe of the boat was recovered. No bodies were found.

The jury, on the 4th, brought in a verdict of not guilty in the Van Solen trial. This was his second trial for the murder of Dr. Harcourt three years ago. At the first trial the jury failed to agree.

General Sheridan was arrested at Leavenworth, on the 1st, on complaint of Mr. Dunn, postmaster at Fort Leavenworth. Dunn had been ordered off the reserve for alleged misconduct, and refusing to obey the order was forcibly ejected; hence the action for assault.

The Nebraska Democratic State Convention, on the 6th, nominated: For Governor, James R. Porter, of Cass county; Secretary of State, Victor Viquain, of Saline county; Treasurer, Thomas Lett, of Nemaha county; Member of Congress, A. J. Pappleton, of Douglas county.

Schuyler Colfax and party were at the end of the Pacific Railroad track, 1,240 miles west of Chicago and within 300 miles of Salt Lake, on the 6th. The road is graded 150 miles between there and Salt Lake. They telegraph that they had just laid the rails on the continental divide between the Pacific and Atlantic.

Eighty-three persons were poisoned at Waterloo, Ind., on the 5th, by partaking of sausage meat seasoned with belladona in mistake for sage. The druggist who sold the belladonna, as soon as the mistake was discovered, started out physicians to visit those affected, and on the 6th none of the victims had died, though many were seriously ill.

The Missouri Democratic State Convention, on the 6th, made the following nominations: For Governor, John S. Phelps, of Green county; Lieutenant Governor, Norman J. Coleman, of St. Louis; Secretary of State, Bernard Pœpping, of St. Louis; Auditor, C. C. Rozer, of St. Genevieve county; Attorney General, J. A. Hackaday, of Calloway county; Treasurer, Robert Hurlhoosier, of Franklin county; Register of Lands, James M. Regan, of Cale county.

POLITICAL.

——Judge Black says that Pennsylvania will give Seymour and Blair a majority of 25,000.

——They have a new drink down East they call "Butler Cocktails." You stir it up with a spoon, squint one eye, drink the liquid down, and put the spoon in your pocket.

——A poor widow at Newbern, Va., who receives $270 salary as postmistress, has been assessed $11 by the Radical cormorants. She has three children to support.

——The Radicals in the Senate winced, but were silent, when Senator Hendricks pressed them to show what they had done with the thirteen hundred millions of dollars taken from the pockets of the people since July, 1865. It was an important question.

——In 1864 Grant wrote, in relation to his proposed nomination for the Presidency: "I would regard such a consummation as highly unfortunate to myself, if not to my country," In 1868 the country agrees with him, in both respects, and will take him at his word.

——During the war New York furnished the Union army over 450,000 men—nearly one-fifth of the entire number contributed from all the States—and the most of these 450,000 were furnished under the administration of Gov. Seymour. But Gov. Seymour was "disloyal," you know.

——Mr. Wharton, the veteran editor of the *Parkersburg North American* (formerly Radical) was present at the great Democratic meeting at Grafton, West Virginia, which was addressed by the Hon. G. H. Pendleton, and says that he met there hundreds who, like himself, are now cordial supporters of Seymour and Blair.

——A Philadelphia Democrat, whose address is the *Mercury* office, in that city, offers the following: "He will name twelve States, and will bet $10,000 on each State, that Seymour will carry them; $20,-000 that Seymour, if he lives, will be the next President; $5,000 that no Radical will dare accept the proposition, and put up the money.

——The Kentucky State election was held on the 3d. It was for Governor, Circuit Judges, Attorney, etc., and resulted in an overwhelming Democratic victory. Returns from the State, everywhere, show a large increase of Democratic majorities, and a falling off in the Radical vote. The majority in the State is probably 90,000 or 95,000.

——South Carolina, the original home of secession and nullification, is so largely Radical that Congress permits it to vote for President; but Virginia—the home of Washington, Jefferson and Madison—is so largely Conservative that the House of Representatives proposes to send every Virginian to the Penitentiary who attempts to vote!

——While the Declaration of Independence was being read on the 4th of July last at Glenwood, Iowa, a pompous, self-conceited, ignorant Radical, who stood by listening to the reading, became very indignant, and turning round walked off the ground with the exclamation, "I wonder why in h—l that d—d Copperhead is allowed to spout his treason in a loyal community."

——A Radical newspaper before us says: "The rebels down South are enthusiastic for the New York platform." Good! The New York platform declares for the Constitution and Union, and proclaims the question of secession and slavery "settled for all time to come." When Southern rebels are enthusiastic for *that* platform there is a good time coming for the country unless the Northern Radicals prevent it.

——The *Courrier des Etats Unis*, the organ of the French population of this country, says: "The Radicals have had their day and done their work. It is upon the Democratic party that the work devolves of rebuilding where they have cast down, and of reconstituting upon a solid basis the elements of social reorganization which they have sacrificed to a narrow spirit of personal authority."

——The *Sacramento* (Cal.) *Reporter* says: "A gentlemen returning from a tour through the counties of Yuba, Sutter, Sierra, Plumas, and Butte, represents the greatest enthusiasm among the Democrats everywhere. All are ready to speak their sentiments and express themselves as perfectly confident of victory. The success of the Democratic party in California is as certain as the day of election. This is made manifest on every side. If the same enthusiasm is experienced in other States, and we have no doubt there is, the Radicals will become totally demoralized long before the election."

——In the last number of the journal edited by the late General Halpine ("Miles O'Reilly,") and among the last things written by that accomplished officer and gentleman, is the following:

"On the whole muster-roll of our army no name shone more conspicuously for personal gallantry than that of Frank Blair, few officers have been more desperately wounded, and no officer has been more gloriously conspicuous for never saying 'Come' to his men, but 'Follow me.' As for the loyalty of Horatio Seymour, the fact that in every national exigency he hurried forward more troops to the scene of action—whether it was Washington or Gettysburg—that any other Governor, together with the warm letters of thanks for his loyalty and devotion from the late President Lincoln which have already appeared, must be a sufficient answer. Knowing Seymour well, and having had opportunities to know him thoroughly, officially and personally, during the war, we reluctantly but firmly apply to whomsoever shall question his active and practical loyalty, the famous words of that great Radical chief who answers every charge which he deems unfounded by this striking phrase of pure Saxon dialect, 'You lie, you villain, you lie'; and—what the great Radical philosopher does not do —we are willing to be held responsible for these words."

This is presented as a just and feeling tribute of well-deserved praise from a man who knew whereof he wrote, whose testimony will be widely respected, and who would have made good his words if called upon to do so.

——The following in reference to the Democratic candidates should be read by every fair-minded Republican, and contrasted with the vile abuse with which many of their partisan prints abound. It is from a high-toned, Conservative Republican paper, the Newburyport *Herald*, and is a fair view of our candidates from a Republican stand-point. Speaking of Horatio Seymour, the *Herald* says:

"He is a high-toned gentleman, of the best abilities as a statesman, and without blemish in his private life. Opposition to him cannot stand, if personal, for he will be able to vindicate himself before the country. To say, as did one of the Boston papers, on Friday evening, that he is a "man of mean and narrow mind," is to utter what is far from the truth, and what will tell more against his defamers than himself. He is a man that all Americans ought to be proud of, as they should be of Gen. Grant, or any other man who distinguishes himself in civil or military life; but that does not oblige us to indorse his principles or his party. The contest is not between men—it is not a duel—but for principles and measures in which the nation has an interest. Gen. Blair, whose name follows, has been a Republican for many years—he was the first Republican Representative from a slave State. On all points except slavery he was Democratic, as were his father and brother; and when slavery was abolished he naturally swung back to his old position. He saw no reason, as thousands of others cannot, for keeping slavery in politics when slavery had long been dead and in its grave. He won a good name in Congress, and showed spirit, patriotism and capacity during the rebellion. Missouri was saved to the Union by Frank Blair; and afterwards in the Southern campaign he was one of the best and most efficient commanders."

CLIPPINGS AND DRIPPINGS.

Miscellaneous.

—Philadelphia drinks 2,500 kegs of lager every day.

—Miss Garcie, of Havana, stopping at the Union Hotel, Saratoga, wears diamonds valued at over $100,000.

—The amount of foreign postage on letters received and sent, arriving from New York last quarter, was $303,825.25.

—Commodore Vanderbilt is putting down flagging stones in front of his new residence which cost one thousand dollars each.

—Off the east coast of Newfoundland, on the 21st ult., thirty-five icebergs were seen from the decks of the steamer City of Paris.

—There is to be a picnic of fat men at Utica, N. Y., this month. No person will be allowed to participate in the festivities who weighs under 250 pounds.

—There are 276 allopathic physicians in Boston, about one-fourth as many homeopathists; 60 women physicians, and about 200 eclectics, botanic, magnetic, &c.

—The oldest tree in the world is in Calaveras county, California, which is supposed, from the number of eccentric circles in the trunk, to be 2,565 years old.

—It is said there is a man in Connecticut, 70 years old, who has lived all his life within fifteen miles of Hartford, yet has never seen that city.

—The deposits which the Hartford insurance companies will make in the New Dominion, in compliance with a recent Canadian law, will amount to half a million dollars in gold.

—The base ball players propose a Convention in October, at which the best players from the United States and Canadas will be present. Pittsburgh or Cleveland will probably be the place of meeting.

—The number of emigrants arrived at New York during the year ending July 22 was 125,549. In the same time in 1867 the number was 144,336—a decrease the present year of 18,787.

—There is a dog in New Albany of the black and tan species, which is a curiosity. He weighs fifteen ounces and is most perfectly formed. He is active and sprightly, and can worry a rat as large as himself. He sleeps in his master's hat every night.

—An undertaker in Middletown, Conn., in opening some coffin trimmings, a few days ago, found wrapped around one of them the following: "Mary F. Brown packed this work. If anybody wants a nice wife, let them write to the subscriber, Mary F. Brown, Attleboro, Mass."

—Mrs. Col. Merrrit was a few days since forcibly taken from her home by her brother and put into an insane asylum in Trenton, N. J., unknown to her husband. The latter is now endeavoring, by *habeas corpus*, to obtain possession of his wife. She is said to be perfectly sane.

—Hiram Moody, of South Amherst, Mass., has an apple tree now growing upon his farm which for several years blossomed well but bore no fruit. He put a stone into the crotch of the tree, and it has remained there and become completely imbedded in the tree, the bark has grown over it as smoothly as on any part of the tree, and since he first placed it there the tree has borne an abundance of fruit.

—One Marcus Tourtellotte, of Springfield, Mass., in order to compel the colored Methodist church in Loring street to sell its premises, has built a fence round the church as high as the eaves, only eighteen inches distant on one side and about a yard on the other. To render it still more offensive, the fence is painted black on the side next the church. The church is, of course, rendered dark in the midst of day, and the heat on hot Sabbaths is absolutely stifling. The reason assigned for this persecution is that the people are noisy.

—One of the most successful of the crying brigade of Cincinnati is a little "kid" of about ten years, and very small of his age, who plies his vocation on Fourth street every evening. He manages to howl most piteously, and can even make the tears trickle down his dirty cheeks. His "boo-hoo" is either about a failure to sell his papers or about a lost dime, and he never ceases it until misguided philanthropy replaces the currency. His mother requires him to make thirty cents a day, and whips him soundly if he fails. Such is life.

—"The Chemistry of a Cigar" is the title of a long article in a late number of the Boston *Journal of Chemistry*, by the editor. The writer ranks the tobacco plant among the *nightshades*, all of which are powerful narcotic poisons, and says that it is the greatest robber of the soil that grows—a ton of tobacco exhausting the soil as much as fourteen tons of wheat and fifteen tons of corn. The statistics of cigar manufacture show that Great Britain and her colonies and the United States consume half the crop of the world, and that Cuba produces one-third of the whole supply of the world.

—The noted traveling hen reached St. Joseph, Mo., recently, after having been through nearly all the express offices in the United States. Last Christmas she was sent from New York to St. Paul, Minn., as a starter, and, the person to whom she was consigned not being found there, she has been going ever since, and is to be sent to California. The box in which she is placed is covered with express tags, and pasted over with notices of the press, and photographs of her henship,—one taken at Grand Rapids, Mich. She was quite young when started on her journey, and has certainly seen a great deal of this country for a pullet; but, as the following verse, written on her traveling coop, would indicate, is determined to see it all:

"I'm the wonderful traveling hen;
If there's any place where I haven't been.
Send me along—for out of this pen
I never shall breathe the air again."

—In America, and also abroad, the tendency of literary manifestations, for several years past, has been towards condensation. The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says this is notably the case in the newspaper press, daily and weekly, and it is also displaying itself in magazine literature. The average length of articles has been materially reduced. The newspaper, with short, pungent paragraphs, in which the intelligence that is to be given is boiled down into the fewest possible words, is always preferred to one which stretches its articles out into columns of useless adjectives. People who want to find out what is going on, prefer to do it in as short a time as possible, and from a sheet filled with scores of condensed paragraphs they can learn much more than if the same space is devoted to a small number of lengthy articles.

—A Pittsburgh detective has just succeeded in getting at the mystery of the great Bennehoff robbery, which took place on the 16th of January, in the Pennsylvania oil region. The plunder, it will be remembered, amounted to $300,000 in bonds and $65,000 in greenbacks. Five of the robbers have been arrested and lodged in jail at Franklin, Venango county, Penn., near which place the robbery was effected. Some of the money has been recovered, and several certificates of deposit have been secured. The robbers had invested a great deal of money in real estate and other property. Three of the robbers are named Louis Welde, George Miller, and Jake Shopbitt. The names of the others are withheld for the present. Welde had purchased a hotel at Akron, O., for $24,000, and another had purchased a large farm. The principal of the robbery has not been arrested. It is supposed that he has gone to Europe. The reward offered for the arrest amounts to $50,000.

Industrial.

—Coal has been found forty miles from Salt Lake City.

—There are two hundred and thirty-eight newspapers in California.

—The Southern rice crop will reach 60,-000 barrels this year.

—There is more hay in Connecticut than they know what to do with.

—Gov. Patton says that Alabama will raise $40,000,000 worth of cotton this year.

—The New York *Herald* claims to have cleared $160,000 during the first half of the present year.

—A farmer in Oneida N. Y., raised seven thousand quarts of strawberries on a single acre this year.

—A fashionable up-town restaurant in New York has closed its doors in consequence of lack of custom.

—Two hundred and fifty thousand pages of foolscap were covered by members of Congress in speeches during the late session.

—The California journals estimate that at least 20,000 Southern people will emigrate thither this year.

—F. J. Ney, of Lowell, Mass., has obtained over 200 patents—all for carpet patterns—the largest number granted to any one man.

—The Montana farmers are yoking Buffalo calves, with the expectation of training them to do the work of oxen.

—In Ohio, sixty-five counties report 5,470,697 sheep, a gain of 72,000 over last year. The wool clip of these counties in 1867 was 17,454,894 pounds.

—Hon. James Osborn, a merchant of Kennebunk, Me., has done business in the same store for a period of fifty-two years. He has never failed to meet his engagements, and it is doubted if another case of so long continued business in one place can be found in this country.

—In Massachusetts the employment of women are classified as follows: 37,393 domestics, 20,152 operatives, 6,210 teachers, 4,381 seamstresses, 12,000 engaged in different trades, 1,119 nurses, 1,154 clerks, 782 boarding-house keepers, 65 artists, 10 authoresses, 43 physicians, 174 storekeepers, and 14 postmistresses. In addition to these, under the head of miscellaneous, are 1,626 persons, including 16 actresses, 2 engaged in the coast survey, 11 clairvoyants, 1 doll shoe manufacturer, 1 electrician, 1 inventor, 2 mask makers, 13 peddlers, 1 poet, 2 pill-makers, 1 farmer, 1 innkeeper, 1 editor, 1 sculptor, 9 missionaries, 1 plumber, 6 librarians, and 195 waiters.

Foreign Gossip.

—Prince Alfred is to make a book of his cruises.

—Theodorus' son prefers England to his native Abyssinia.

—The English Insane Asylums contain 32,313 patients.

—Menotti Garibaldi is about to marry a lady of Padua named Bedeschi.

—Germany consumes 319 pounds of tobacco per inhabitant per year.

—July 16 was the hottest day experienced in England for fifty years.

—Public gaming houses in Germany are to be closed on and after the year 1872.

—It is said that the heir apparent to the Russian crown begins to show symptoms of insanity.

—The London *Times* uses seventy tons of paper and two tons of printing ink every week.

—The private property of the late Prince Michael of Servia amounts to $11,000,000.

—The gold coins of the Sydney (Australia) mint have been made legal tender in Canada.

—A gymnast in Liverpool beats a drum while hanging to a rope by his teeth at a height of forty feet.

—A man in paroxysms of hydrophobia was smothered the other day between mattresses, at London, Ontario.

—It is said that in Egypt sun-stroke is relieved by pouring water, in which salt is dissolved, into the ears of the sufferer.

—The Princess of Wales has been delivered of a daughter. Queen Victoria is now grandmother to thirteen children.

—The Church of England is coming out strong against the remarriage of divorced persons.

—The schools of foreign languages in Paris has recently introduced a Professor of Japanese.

—Horse oil is winning its way into Parisian salads, the Frenchmen eating it with the utmost equanimity.

—The Minister of the Interior at Brussels, the *Echo du Parlement* states, has prohibited the use of nitro-glycerine in Belgium.

—A one-leg and one-arm cricket match has been played at Brixton, England—the one-leggers winning after a hard battle.

—The military consumption of cartridges in France, in time of peace, is 75,000,000 annually, incurring an expense of about $1,500,000.

—France imported three times as much wheat during the first four months of this year as during the same period of 1867.

—The Java papers mention the appearance of a disease among the cattle of that island, causing severe loss to the owners.

—Napoleon and Eugenie recently had a narrow escape from being crushed by a chandelier in the palace of Fontainebleau.

—The Abyssinian expeditionists have introduced the custom of eating raw beef, with much mustard and pepper, in England.

—The oldest doctor in the world, Prof. F. Verdugo, Salamanca, Spain, died lately, aged 105 years. He had practised medicine 80 years.

—The mental condition of the Empress Carlotta has lately become so serious that double guards have been placed around the palace of Laecken, Brussels, to prevent her escape.

—They estimate at seventeen million of pieces the annual fabrication of calico in Europe; it has a value of eighty millions of dollars, and employs 3,500,000 individuals.

—The first thing Queen Fatouma, of Mobely, ordered, when arrived at her Paris hotel in the July heat, was a big fire in the chimney-place, before which she sat shivering in a leopard skin.

—Prince Napoleon recently received on board his yacht a deputation of Poles, and after thanking them for their address, expressed his sympathy with their sufferings in the tangible form of 100,000 francs.

—Blanc, the proprietor of the gambling establishment at Hamburg Springs, Prussia, is said to be worth $20,000,000, and it is only thirty years ago that he arrived in Frankfort with only $4 in his pocket.

—A weak-minded person in Germany has gone mad in consequence of the impeachment excitement. He thinks he is President Johnson, and has been convicted. He was sent to the lunatic asylum near Bonn.

—The most striking case of the effects of lightning recorded, occured during a tempest at Landerneau and St. Pol de Leon, France, where twenty-four churches were struck, though only three distinct claps of thunder were heard.

—A Berlin newspaper recently had a large sale. In fact, one merchant bought up the whole edition. It contained a notice of the betrothal of his daughter, which had unfortunately been annulled by the fickleness of that young woman after the paper had gone to press.

Seymour's Letter of Acceptance.

New York, August 5.

The following is Horatio Seymour's acceptance of the Democratic nomination for the Presidency:

Utica, August 5, 1868.

Gentlemen: When in the city of New York, on the 11th ultimo, in the presence of a vast multitude, on behalf of the National Democratic Convention, you tendered to me its unanimous nomination as their candidate for the office of President of the United States, I stated that I had no words adequate to express my gratitude for the kindness which that body had shown to me. Its nomination was unsought and unexpected. It was my ambition to take an active part—from which I am now excluded—in the great struggle going on for the restoration of good government, of peace, and prosperity to our country; but I have been caught up by the whelming tide which is bearing us on to a great political change, and I find myself unable to resist its pressure. You have also given me a copy of the resolutions put forth by the Convention, showing its position upon all the great questions which now agitate the country. As the presiding officer of that Convention, I am familiar with their scope and import; as one of its members I am a party to their terms. They are in accord with my views, and I stand upon them in the contest upon which we are now entering, and I shall strive to carry them out in future wherever I may be placed in political or private life. I then stated I would send you these words of acceptance in a letter, as is the customary form. I see no reason, upon reflection, to change or qualify the terms of my approval of the resolutions of the Convention.

I have delayed the mere formal act of communicating to you in writing what I thus publicly said, for the purpose of seeing what light the action of Congress would throw upon the interests of the country. Its acts since the adjournment of the Convention show an alarm least a change of political power will give to the people what they ought to have—a clear statement of what has been done with the money drawn from them during the past eight years. Thoughtful men feel that there have been wrongs in the financial management which have been kept from the public knowledge. The Congressional party has not only allied itself with the military power, which is to be brought to bear directly upon the elections in many States, but holds itself in perpetual session with the avowed purpose of making such laws as it shall see fit in view of the elections which will take place within a few weeks. It did, therefore, not adjourn, but took a recess to meet again if its partisan interests shall demand its reassembling. Never before in the history of our country has Congress thus taken a menacing attitude towards its electors. Under its influence some of the States, organized by its agents, are proposing to deprive the people of the right to vote for Presidential Electors, and the first bold steps are taken to destroy the rights of suffrage. It is not strange, therefore, that thoughtful men see in such action the proof that there is with those who shape the policy of the Republican party motives stronger and deeper than the mere wish to hold political power; that there is a dread of some exposure which drives them on to acts so desperate and so impolitic. Many of the ablest leaders and journals of the Republican party have openly deplored the violence of Congressional action and its tendency to keep up discord in our country.

The great interests of our Union demand peace, order and a return to those international pursuits without which we cannot maintain the faith or honor of the Government. The minds of business men are perplexed by uncertainties; the hours of toil of our laborers are lengthened by the costs of living made by the direct and indirect exactions of the Government. Our people are harassed by the frequent demands of the tax-gatherer. Without distinction of party there is a strong feeling in favor of that line of action which shall restore order and confidence, and shall lift off the burdens which now hinder and vex the industry of the country. Yet, at this moment those in power have thrown into the Senate Chamber and Congressional Hall a new element of discord and violence. Men have been admitted as representatives of some of the Southern States with the declaration upon their lips that they cannot live in the States they claim to represent without military protection. These men are to make laws for the North as well as the South. These men who a few days since were seeking as suppliants that Congress would give them power within their respective States, are to-day the controllers of the actions of these bodies, entering them with minds filled with bias, and demand that Congress shall look upon the States from which they come as in a condition of civil war; that the majority of their population, embracing their intelligence, shall be treated as public enemies; [that a military force there shall] be kept up at the cost of the people of the North, and that there shall be no peace and order at the South save that which is made there by arbitrary power. Every intelligent man knows that they not only owe their present positions to disorder, but that their every motive springs from love of power, of gain, and a desire for vengeance prompts them to keep the South in anarchy. While that exists they are independent of the wills or wishes of their fellow-citizens. While confusion reigns they are the dispensers of the profits and honors which grow out of a government of mere force. These men are now placed in positions where they cannot only urge their views of politics, but where they can enforce them. When there shall be admitted in this manner members from the remaining Southern States, although they will have in truth no constituents, they will have more power in the Senate than a majority of the people of this Union living in nine of the great States. In vain members of the Republican party protested against the policy that led to this result. While the chiefs of the late rebellion have submitted to the result of the war, and are now quietly engaged in useful pursuits for the support of themselves and their families, and are trying by the force of their example to lead back the people of the South to the order and industry not only essential to their well-being, but to the greatness and prosperity of our community, all see that these, without ability or influence, have been thrown by the agitations of civil convulsions into positions of honor and of profit, and are striving to keep alive the passions to which they owe their elevation, and they clamorously insist that they are the only friends of our Union. Proof of that can only have a sure foundation in fraternal regard, and a common desire to promote the peace, the order, and the happiness of all portions of our land.

Events in Congress since the adjournment of the Convention have vastly increased the importance of a political victory by those who are seeking to bring back economy, simplicity and justice in the administration of our national affairs. Many Republicans have heretofore clung to their party who have regretted the extremes of violence to which it has run. They have cherished a faith that while the action of their political friends has been mistaken, their motives have been good. They must know that the Republican party is in that condition that it cannot carry out a peaceful policy, whatever its motives may be. It is a misfortune, not only to a country, but to a government party itself, when its action is unchecked by any form of opposition. It has been the misfortune of the Republican party that the events of the past few years have given it so much power that it has been able to shackle the Executive, to trammel the Judiciary, and carry out the views of the most unwise and violent of its members. When this state of things exists in any party, it has ever been found that the judgment of its ablest leaders do not control. There is hardly an able man who has helped to build up the Republican organization who has not, within the last three years, warned it against its excess; who has not been borne down and forced to give up his convictions of what the interests of the country call for; or, if too patriotic to do this, who has not been driven from its ranks. If this has been the case heretofore, what will be its action with this new infusion of men who, without a decent respect for the views of those who had just given them their positions, begin their legislative career with calls for arms and demands that States shall be regarded as in a condition of civil war, and a declaration that they are ready and anxious to degrade the President of the United States whenever they can persuade or force Congress to bring forward new articles of impeachment? The Republican party, as well as we, are interested in putting a check upon this violence. It must be clear to every thinking man that a dispossession of political power tends to check the violence of party action, and assures the peace and good order of the country. The election of a Democratic Executive and a majority of Democratic members to the House of Representatives, would not give to that party organization power to make sudden or violent changes, but would serve to check those extreme measures, which have been deplored by the best men of both organizations. The result would most certainly lead to that peaceful restoration of the Union and the re-establishment of fraternal relationship which the country desires.

I am sure the best men of the Republican party deplore as deeply as I do the spirit of violence shown by those men recently admitted to seats in Congress from the Southern States. The condition of civil war, which they contemplate, must be abhorrent to every right thinking man. I have no mere personal wishes which mislead my judgment in regard to the pending election. No man who has weighed and measured the duties of the office of President of the United States can fail to be impressed with the cares and trials of him who is to meet its demands. It is not merely to float with popular currents without a policy or a purpose. On the contrary, while our Constitution gives just weight to the public will, its distinguishing feature is that it seeks to protect the rights of minorities; its greatest glory is that it puts restraints upon power—it gives force and form to those maxims and principles of civil liberty for which the martyrs of freedom have struggled through ages: it declares the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses and papers against unreasonable search and seizures; that Congress shall make no law respecting the establishment of religion or the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of the people to petition for redress of grievances. It secures the right of a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury. No man can rightfully enter upon the duties of the Presidential office unless he is not only willing to carry out the wishes of the people expressed in a constitutional way, but is also prepared to stand up for the rights of minorities. He must be ready to uphold the free exercise of religion; he must denounce measures which would wrong personal or home rights, or the religious conscience of the humblest citizen of the land; he must maintain without distinction of creed or nationality all the privileges of American citizenship.

The experience of every public man who has been faithful to his trust teaches him that no one can do the duties or the office of President unless he is ready, not only to undergo the falsehoods and abuse of the bad, but to suffer from the censure of the good who are misled by prejudices and misrepresentations. There are no attractions in such positions which deceive the judgment. When I say that a great change is going on in the public mind, I mean that the mass of the Republican party are more thoughtful, temperate, and just than they were during the excitement which attended the progress and close of the civil war. As the energy of the Democratic party springs from their devotion to their cause and to their candidates, I may with propriety speak of the fact that never in the political history of our country has the action of any like body been hailed with such universal and real enthusiasm as that which has been shown in relation to the position of the National Democratic Convention. With this the candidates had nothing to do. Had any others of those named been selected, this spirit would have been, perhaps, more marked. The zeal and energy of the Conservative masses spring from a desire to make a change of policy, and from a thought that they can carry out their purposes. In this faith they are strengthened by the co-operation of the great body of those who served in the Union army and navy during the war. Having given nearly 16,000 commissions to the officers of that army, I know their views and wishes. They demand the Union for which they fought.

The largest meeting of these gallant soldiers ever assembled was held in New York, and endorsed the action of the National Convention in words instinct with meaning. They called on the Government to stop in its policy of hate, discord and disunion, and in terms of fervid eloquence demanded the restoration of the rights of the American people. When there is such accord between those who proved themselves brave and self-sacrificing in war and those who are thoughtful and patriotic in council, I cannot doubt we shall gain a political triumph which shall restore our Union, bring back peace to our land, and give us once more the blessings of a wise, economical and honest government.

I am, gentlemen, yours, etc.,

Horatio Seymour.

General G. W. Morgan and others, Committee, &c., &c.

The Democratic Prospect.

In the *Times* of last Saturday we gave a series of excellent reasons for anticipating the Jacobin failure even in those States of the South which had submitted to the reconstruction infamy of Congress. The remark was made, incidentally, that Democratic success in those districts was not necessary to the defeat of Grant and Colfax, which will be accomplished by a constitutional majority in the States in which Radicalism could not exert the influence of its reconstruction policy. This assertion is susceptible of demonstration to any intelligent and unprejudiced mind.

To make this demonstration all the more conclusive, the facts in the case will be taken from the *Tribune Almanac*, which is good Radical authority. The total popular majority which Lincoln received over McClellan in 1864 was 411,281. In 1867, the Democratic gains in twenty-three States since the election of 1864, a term of three years, had been 382,480, or at a ratio of about 129,000 a year. If the same gains have been made this year—and it is probable that they have been larger, owing to the greater disaffection in the Radical party—the Democratic gains will amount to 509,000 in the Northern States, which would give Seymour and Blair a popular majority of 100,000 votes.

Again, the New York *Tribune* has shown, in its pleadings with Radicals to exert themselves to the utmost, that it would have required but a change of 36,000 popular votes to have elected McClellan over Lincoln. This change of 36,000 has been made in the States required, so that if the election were to take place to-day on the same ground, the Radical ticket would be defeated both by the popular and electoral vote.

The New York *Nation*, a weekly journal published in the interests of the Radical party, with some intelligence in the canvassing of political prospects, admits that Seymour and Blair will carry the following States: Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Georgia and probably Pennsylvania. These would give the Democratic ticket 115 electoral votes out of a total of 294—with Mississippi, Texas, and Virginia excluded by Congress —according to the admission of the Radicals. This admission is forced upon them by the Democratic gains in the States mentioned, which leave no room for doubt as to the result.

It remains only to show that Seymour and Blair can obtain 33 votes more than are given to them by Radical admission, to prove that they will be elected. Seymour and Blair will just as certainly get not only 33 more electoral votes than the Radicals concede to them, and which would be sufficient, but 56 more electoral votes—those of Ohio, Missouri, Wisconsin, Indiana and Nevada.

This can be shown by a comparative statement of Lincoln's majorities and the Democratic gains at the last elections in the States mentioned. In Ohio, Lincoln's majority was 59,000; there was a gain of 56,000 in favor of the Democratic party at the last election. In Missouri, there has been a gain of one-half; and Frank Blair's personal popularity in that State will carry it overwhelmingly for the Democracy. In Indiana, the gain has been less; but the Democratic doctrine of finances has taken a hold upon the people that will carry the State by an immense vote. In Nevada, there has been a gain of two-thirds, and in Wisconsin a gain of three-fourths, of the Radical majorities in 1864. These gains are all taken from the last elections in the different States, since which time they have been increased far beyond the Radical majorities of 1864, and a large increase yet remains to be made before the vote is taken in next November.

Conceding, in this way, to Grant every Southern State which the Radicals expect or hope to carry, and certain Northern States, such as Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, which there is more reason to believe will go for Seymour, the Democratic Presidential ticket will still be elected by a large majority. Taking the States conceded to the Democracy by the *Nation*, and adding those whose proportion of gains warrants a Democratic majority in next November, the table stands as follows, the whole ectoral vote being 294:

SEYMOUR.		GRANT.	
Arkansas	5	Alabama	8
California	5	Florida	3
Connecticut	6	Illinois	16
Delaware	3	Iowa	8
Georgia	9	Kansas	3
Indiana	13	Louisiana	7
Kentucky	11	Maine	7
Maryland	7	Massachusetts	12
Missouri	11	Michigan	8
Nevada	3	Minnesota	4
New Jersey	7	Nebraska	3
New York	33	New Hampshire	5
Ohio	21	North Carolina	9
Oregon	3	Rhode Island	4
Pennsylvania	26	South Carolina	6
Wisconsin	8	Tennessee	10
	—	Vermont	5
Total	171	West Virginia	5
		Total	123

While there is no possibility that Grant will carry any other States than those mentioned, there is a strong probability of his losing many of those given him in this estimate. In Massachusetts, for instance, there has been a Democratic gain of over 50,000 since the election of Mr. Lincoln, and proportionate gains in other States put down as Radical. The Democratic issues presented to the people in the finances and public economy are stronger than any that have been presented before, and will create such Democratic gains as will render those already made of comparative insignificance, and elect Seymour and Blair by an overwhelming popular majority.—*Chicago Times.*

—Six hundred and one women sent in one day six hundred and one letters to a man in Brooklyn, from whom they expected to receive likenesses of their future husbands. For this the person who received the letters, or would have received them, had not a detective unkindly prevented him, promised to do in return for a lock of hair and a specified sum of money. It appears from the examination that the man sent in every instance his own photograph as the picture of the "future husband" of each woman.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

TOWN AND COUNTY.

SHAKOPEE.......................AUG. 13, 1868.

M. V. R. R. Time Table.

LEAVES SHAKOPEE.

Morning Express.........(up).........	10.00 A. M.
Evening Accommodation.........(up).........	5.17 P. M.
Morning Accommodation.........(down).........	7.30 A. M.
Evening Express.........(down).........	4.26 P. M.
LEAVES BELLE PLAINE.	
Morning Express.........(up).........	11.30 A. M.
Evening Accommodation.........(up).........	7.28 P. M.
Morning Accommodation.........(down).........	6.55 P. M.
Evening Express.........(down).........	3.25 P. M.
LEAVES ST. PAUL.	
Morning Express.........	7.50 A. M.
Evening Accommodation.........	3.30 P. M.
ARRIVES AT ST. PAUL.	
Morning Accommodation.........	11.25 A. M.
Evening Express.........	6.10 P. M.

Farmers, Take Notice!

J. A. Wilder & Co. have leased the Eagle Creek Mill, and will, on and after the 25th of August, run it as a Grist Mill. We intend to do the BEST of work and guarantee to give perfect satisfaction both as to quantity and quality of work.

Dated August 13th, 1868. 30-6m

J. A. WILDER & CO.

SCHOOL TEACHER WANTED.—The trustees of the East Shakopee School wish to employ a competent female teacher. They offer from four hundred to five hundred dollars a year for such a teacher.

☞ The platform in front of the Court House had become much decayed and was dangerous to those going in and out of the county offices. During the week the county commissioners have had a new platform laid down.

THE REV. E. P. GRAY, Pastor of the Episcopal Church of Shakopee, leaves with his family for the East in a few days. After a short visit at the East, he goes by way of the Isthmus to California, where he proposes to make his future home. We understand Mr. Gray has accepted a professorship in a University located on the coast, not far south of San Francisco. Mr. Gray has resided here for several years, and is known as a ripe scholar and christian gentleman. By his active energy, he secured the erection at Shakopee, not only of a church, but of a fine parsonage. That prosperity, health and happiness may attend him and his family, is the wish of all his friends and acquaintances.

☞ The old school house of Dist. No. 1 will be sold at auction on Saturday at 2 o'clock, to the highest bidder. There is a good chat of lumber in the building and a chance for a bargain is offered.

THE LEVITT SEWING MACHINE

Is the latest Improved and BEST Sewing Machine in use. I am Agent for these Sewing Machines, and will sell them at the Manufacturer's prices, at my

JEWELRY STORE, ON FIRST STREET, SHAKOPEE.

Also, Watches and Clocks

REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.

Highest prices paid for

OLD GOLD AND SILVER.

AXEL JORGENSEN.

Shakopee, Aug. 12th, 1868. 31y

☞ Mr. George Gardner has been putting the Elevator in working condition for the incoming wheat crop. It has been cleaned from top to bottom and repaired where needed, and is now in good working condition.

☞ The Steam Grist Mill at Shakopee is out of repair and it is presumed it will not be in running order until the new crop of wheat is threshed. It would therefore be useless for farmers to bring their grist to this mill at present.

SCHOOL FUND.—On Monday last the semi-annual apportionment of the State School Fund was made by the State Auditor. The whole amount of the fund was $80,253.10, and the whole number of children in the State to whom the money is apportioned is $1:4,619.—Scott County receives 2,697.10, which will be divided by our county auditor to the several schools in the county, giving to each district seventy cents for each child between the ages of five and twenty-one.

SEWING MACHINES.—Notice is hereby given that I am Agent for the sale of SINGER'S SEWING Machines. I will sell these Machines at Manufactory prices. Sale rooms at Schwartz' Clothing Store, Shakopee. JOHN SCHWARTZ.

MR. JACKMAN has the new school house fully enclosed and is now finishing off the inside. The children are looking forward to the day that completes the school house with much interest.

MOST BITTERS

Of the present day that are loudly puffed in the newspapers as having great tonic and curative properties are vile compounds and base imitations, containing no medicinal virtues whatever, and are really very poor whisky beverages; and, instead of acting as a stimulant and tonic, they have a tendency to weaken the stomach by entirely destroying the coating. The public should therefore be very cautious and purchase none but Roback's Stomach Bitters, which have stood the test as a remedial agent for many years, and are known to possess great medicinal value, and are not a beverage. They combine the properties of the best tonic and stimulant—a gentle laxative, an efficient anti-bilious agent and the best stomachic known to the world, and, when taken in conjunction with Roback's Blood Pills, are the surest preventative against all bilious derangements, thoroughly regulating the whole system and giving tone to the digestive organs.

They are highly recommended as an invigorating tonic to mothers while nursing, increasing the flow of milk, and for convalescents, to restore the prostration which always follows long-continued illness, they are unsurpassed. No household should consider themselves safe from the ordinary maladies without one or two bottles of these invaluable medicines. They can be obtained of any respectable druggist in the world. D. L. HOW, Agent.

ABOUT one thousand bushels of wheat of the new crop has been received at the Elevator during this week. Some lots are fully up to the standard of last year, but the average is not equal to that of last season.

ON our second page we publish this week Seymour's letter accepting the Democratic nomination. It will bear reading several times.

On our third page we publish Senator Hendricks' great speech at Indianapolis.—It would appear from this that the radicals are not going to have it all their own way in Indiana.

The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE, in another part of this paper. This truly Valuable Medicine is recommended by all who use it. Read the certificates!

KICKED BY A HORSE.—A few days ago, Mr. F. P. Pond, of Eagle Creek, was kicked by a vicious horse upon the head and face and badly bruised. He was on the prairie catching his own horse, when a strange horse walked up and let drive right in the face and upon his head, knocking Mr. Pond some distance. Mr. Pond received a bad scar on the forehead but was not seriously injured.

NOTICE.

Having disposed of my stock of goods to Messrs. KOHLS & DEBRENS, with the view of removing from Shakopee, all persons having claims against me are requested to present them to me at the store of KOHLS & DEBRENS, for adjustment; and all persons indebted to me, are hereby notified to make payment by the 1st of October, as after that time my accounts will be placed with an attorney for collection.

WM. H. ANDERSON.

Shakopee, Aug. 1, 1868. 30-4t

HOUSE AND LOT For Sale.

The Subscriber offers his house and lot for sale at a bargain. The house contains four rooms and is situated in East Shakopee, near the spring. The house and lot will be sold cheap, as the owner intends to go out to the frontier in the fall and locate on a homestead. Inquiries can be made of the owner on the premises.

Dated July 30th, 1868.

n28 3mos DENNIS FITHEON.

ITCH, ITCH! ITCH!!! SCRATCH! SCRATCH!! SCRATCH!!!

In from 10 to 48 hours.

Wheaton's Ointment cures the Itch.
Wheaton's Ointment cures Salt Rheum.
Wheaton's Ointment cures Tetter.
Wheaton's Ointment cures Barber's Itch.
Wheaton's Ointment cures Old Sores.
Wheaton's Ointment cures every kind of Humor like Magic.

Price, 50 cents a box; by mail, 60 cents. Address WEEKS & POTTER, No. 170 Washington street, Boston Mass. For sale by all Druggists.

M. MAYER, Conveyancer, —AND— CLERK OF THE DIST. COURT. Office at the Court House, Shakopee.

Will make Deeds and Mortgages, and all Legal papers. Will pay taxes and sell Real Estate on commission, &c. 52ly

Programme of the Eighth Annual Convention of the Minnesota State Teachers' Association, to be held at Minneapolis, Minn., August 25th, 26th and 27th, 1868.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 25TH, 1868, 4 P. M.

Convention called to order by the President of the Association. Devotional Exercises—Reading the Scriptures and Prayer.

Addresses of Welcome—By H. G. Harrison, Esq., Mayor of Minneapolis, and Prof. W. O. Hiskey, Principal of Public Schools, Minneapolis.

Response—By the President.

Annual Address of the President of the Association.

Announcements. Adjournment.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26TH.—MORNING.

Opening Exercises—Prayer and Music.

Business—Enrollment, Appointment of Committees.

Address—Prof. J. M. Knight, Minneapolis—"Relations of the Teacher to his Profession."

Music. Adjournment.

AFTERNOON.

Opening Exercises. Music.

Address—Prof. A. C. Gutterson, Owatonna. "Notation of Music, with Illustrations." Discussion on the above.

Essay—Rev. J. D. Wilder, Northfield—"Use of the Bible as a Text Book in our Schools."

Discussion—Profs. L. B. Parmeley, St. Charles, C.T. Andrews, Mantorville—"School Libraries." Business—Miscellaneous. Adjournment.

EVENING.

Opening Exercises—Reading Scriptures and Music. Address—Henry A. Castle, Esq., St. Paul—"The Word Teacher." Discussion—Prof. W. O. Hiskey—"The Relations and Efficiency of Teachers' Training Departments in connection with our Graded Schools." General Discussion of the above. Music. Adjournment.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 27TH.—MORNING.

Opening Exercises—Prayer and Music.

Discussion—Prof. S. S. Kissell, Minneapolis—"Should Attendance at School be Made Compulsory by Law?" General Discussion of the above.

Address—Hon. Mark H. Dunnell, State Superintendent.

Music.

Essay—Prof. E. J. Thompson, Chatfield—"Economic Teaching."

Music.

Business—Report of the Committee on Nomination of Officers—Election of Officers—Miscellaneous. Adjournment.

AFTERNOON.

Opening Exercises—Music.

Discussion—Prof. Campbell, State University—"Best Methods of Acquiring the Use of the English Language."

General Discussion of the above.

Business — Unfinished, — Report of Committee on Resolutions,—Miscellaneous.

Music. Adjournment.

Notes.—It is expected that every Appointee will report in person—all ready.

A Question Drawer will be opened for Practical Questions relating to the work of the Teacher.

Should there be time, the subject of Gymnastics, with exercises, will be presented.

President—Rev. JABEZ BROOKS, D. D. Red Wing.

Secretary—W. W. PAYNE, Mantorville.

Local Committee of Arrangements—Profs. A. S. Kissell, J. M. Knight, W. O. Hiskey, Jas. McC. Wheaton and E. A. Sturtevant.

Committee of Reception—Prof. A. S. Kissell, Chairman, Minneapolis.

2,500,000 CUSTOMERS IN FOUR YEARS.

Patronize the Best.

Having the largest capital, most experienced buyers, and extensive trade of any concern in the Dollar sale business, we

GUARANTEE SATISFACTION

in every instance, and also the *best selection of Goods* ever offered at

ONE DOLLAR EACH.

No other concern has any show whatever our Agents are selling Agents for every Town and Country.

THE LADIES

Are particularly requested to try our popular club system of selling all kinds of DRY AND FANCY GOODS, DRESS PATTERNS, COTTON CLOTH, CASTORS, SILVER PLATED GOODS, WATCHES, &c. (Established 1860.) A patent pen fountain and a check describing an article to be sold for a dollar, 10 cts.; 20 for $2; 40 for $4; 50 for $5; sent by mail. Free Premiums, worth from $2.50 to $500, sent to Agent and the Ring Holder. [illegible] Send us a trial club, or if not, do not fail to send for a circular.

N. B.—Our sale should not be classed with New York dollar jewelry sales or bogus "Tea Company" sales, as it is nothing of the kind.

EASTMAN & KENDALL,
65 Hanover Street, Boston, Mass.

HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer

Has stood the test of seven years trial by the public; and no preparation for the hair yet discovered will produce the same beneficial results. It is a new scientific discovery, combining the most powerful and restorative agents in the **VEGETABLE KINGDOM.** *It restores* **GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL YOUTHFUL COLOR.** *It makes the scalp white and clean; cures dandruff and humors, and falling out of the hair; and will make it grow upon bald heads, except in very aged persons, as it furnishes the nutritive principle by which the hair is nourished and supported. It makes the hair moist, soft, and glossy, and is unsurpassed as a* **HAIR DRESSING.** *It is the cheapest preparation ever offered to the public, as one bottle will accomplish more and last longer than three bottles of any other preparation.*

It is recommended and used by the First Medical Authority.

The wonderful results produced by our Sicilian Hair Renewer have induced many to manufacture preparations for the Hair, under various names; and in order to induce the trade and the public to purchase their compounds, they have resorted to falsehoods, by claiming they were former partners, or had some connection with our Mr. Hall, and their preparation was similar to ours. Do not be deceived by them! Purchase the original: it has never been equalled. Our Treatise on the Hair, with certificates, sent free by mail. See that each bottle has our private Revenue Stamp over the top of the bottle. All others are imitations.

R. P. Hall & Co., Prop's, Nashua, N. H.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

C. A. COOK, CHICAGO, ILL.

Agent for the North-Western States

Notice of Mortgage Sale.

[illegible]

DATED August 12th, A. D. 1868.

SOPHIA NICHOLIN, Mortgagee.

HENRY HINDS, Attorney for Mortgagee.

JACOB THOMAS, Sheriff of Scott County, Minnesota.

n30-7t

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF SCOTT—ss. In Probate Court, Special Term. In the Matter of the Estate of Newton Southworth deceased. [illegible]

[illegible]

L. B. HAWKINS, Judge of Probate.

Dated at Shakopee, the 20th day of July, A. D. 1868.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE.—Whereas, at a Probate Court, held in and for the county of Scott, and State of Minnesota, on the 3d day of August, a. d. 1868, License was duly granted to me, the undersigned, Administratrix of the Estate of the late James Jordan, deceased, to sell certain Real Estate, hereinafter described, for the support of the infant heirs of said deceased.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue and in pursuance of said license, the undersigned will expose to sale at public auction on Saturday, the 29th day of August, a. d. 1868, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the front door of Chatfield & Irwin's Law Office in the Town of Belle Plaine in the county and State aforesaid, all the right, title and interest of the said deceased in the following described Real Estate, situate, lying and being in the County of Scott and State of Minnesota aforesaid, to wit: The East half of the Southeast quarter of Section No. 16 in Township No. 113 Range No. 25 West—Also, Lot No. 6 in Block No. 134 in the Town of Belle Plaine, County and State aforesaid. MARY JORDAN, Administratrix, &c.

Dated Aug. 6, 1868. n29

Great Discovery!

EVERY MAN HIS OWN ARTIST

A SCIENTIFIC WONDER.

An instrument by which any person can take correct Likenesses or Photographs. This instrument with full instruction sent by mail for one dollar. Address,

C. B. AMES & CO.,
181 Broadway, New York.

AS AN APERIENT,

There is no medicine so much in favor with those who are acquainted with their action as Roback's Blood Pills; they are safe, pleasant and mild in their operation, and are purely vegetable; can be taken by children as well as adults; try them.

D. L. HOW, Agent.

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS

As a remedy to soothe all nervous excitement, and in its truest sense, a nervine, there is, perhaps, no medicine extant which is received with so much favor as Roback's Stomach Bitters; a wine glass full on going to bed is all that is required to produce sound and healthful sleep.

D. L. HOW, Agent.

ERYSIPELAS,

Or, St. Anthony's Fire, can be most effectually eradicated by the use of Roback's Blood Purifier in conjunction with Roback's Blood Pills.

D. L. HOW, Agent.

OPTHALMIA

Or, Inflammation of the Eyes, not unfrequently arises from a disordered state of the stomach; a few doses of Roback's Blood Pills will in most cases, effect a cure by removing the cause.

D. L. HOW, Agent.

KEEP YOUR BLOOD PURE.

There are no remedies, now before the public, so well calculated to purify the blood and renovate the whole system as Roback's Blood Purifier, Blood Pills and Stomach Bitters.

D. L. HOW, Agent.

Leucorrhœa,

Or, Whites, which follow local debility and constitutional weakness, can be effectually cured by the use of Roback's Stomach Bitters. Do not let the disease run on until it become chronic, but get these Bitters and use them or any other remedy, as these Bitters are especially adapted to this complaint, and are also warranted to cure.

D. L. HOW, Agent.

BAD TASTE

In the mouth in the morning is one of the symptoms of a bilious condition, and a sure forerunner of dyspepsia; a few doses of Roback's Blood Pills will remove the cause by acting on the liver and stomach, and restoring them to a healthy condition; read the directions accompanying each box.

D. L. HOW, Agent.

Not a Beverage.

Unlike most of the bitters of the present day, Dr. Roback's are not intended as a pleasant, exhilarating whisky beverage, but are genuinely medicinal, containing only sufficient pure bourbon whisky to hold in solution the medicinal virtues of the vegetables which they are composed.

D. L. HOW, Agent.

A Miserable Life

Is that of the dyspeptic. Why suffer when Roback's Blood Purifier and Blood Pills will surely cure you? They can be obtained from any druggist.

D. L. HOW, Agent.

AN OUNCE OF PREVENTATIVE

Is worth a pound of cure. Fever and Ague can be prevented in all climates and in all constitutions by the occasional use of Roback's Stomach Bitters, and oft-times the very worst cases have been cured by their timely use. Persons living in malarious districts should never be without them.

D. L. HOW, Agent.

FOUND

That after repeated trials of other remedies, Roback's Stomach Bitters, Blood Purifier and Blood Pills are the best remedies known for the diseases for which they are recommended.

D. L. HOW, Agent.

INDIGESTION

Is but another name for Dyspepsia, and the patient of many ills. Roback's Stomach Bitters taken in wine glass full doses, directly after each meal, will effect a permanent cure. Do not expect to receive a cure by half trying; but try faithfully for it, but use them.

D. L. HOW, Agent.

august5-3ly

UNION

BILLIARD HALL —AND— RESTAURANT,

First St., Shakopee, Minn.,

JOHN EDERT & CO., Proprietors.

Oysters, Sardines, Lobsters, Pig's Feet, etc., served at any hour. The Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars. ☞ TWO NEW "PHELAN BILLIARD TABLES." Give us a call. n27

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

AND

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC.

Prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Great Remedies for all Diseases

OF THE

LIVER, STOMACH, or DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

Hoofland's German Bitters

Is composed of the pure juices (or, as they are medicinally termed, Extracts) of Roots, Herbs and Barks, making a preparation, highly concentrated, and entirely free from Alcoholic admixture of any kind.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the purest quality of Santa Cruz Rum, Orange, etc., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public.

Those preferring a Medicine free from Alcoholic admixture, will use

Hoofland's German Bitters.

In cases of nervous depression, when some alcoholic stimulus is necessary,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

should be used.

The Bitters or the Tonic are both equally good, and contain the same medicinal virtues.

The stomach, from a variety of causes, such as Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, etc., is very apt to have its functions deranged. The result of which is, that the patient suffers from several or more of the following diseases:

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for the Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diarrhœa, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or Intestines.

DEBILITY,

Resulting from any Cause whatever; PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM, induced by Severe Labor, Hardships, Exposure, Fevers, etc.

There is no medicine extant equal to these remedies in such cases. A tone and vigor is imparted to the whole System, the Appetite is strengthened, food is enjoyed, the stomach digests promptly, the blood is purified, the complexion becomes sound and healthy, the yellow tinge is eradicated from the eyes, a bloom is given to the cheeks, and the weak and nervous invalid becomes a strong and healthy being.

Persons Advanced in Life,

And feeling the hand of time weighing heavily upon them, with all its attendant ills, will find in the use of this BITTERS, or the TONIC, an elixir that will instill new life into their veins, restore in a measure the energy and ardor of more youthful days, build up their shrunken forms, and give health and happiness to their remaining years.

NOTICE.

It is a well-established fact that fully one-half of the female portion of our population are seldom in the enjoyment of good health; or, to use their own expression, "never feel well." They are languid, devoid of all energy, extremely nervous, and have no appetite.

To this class of persons the BITTERS, or the TONIC, are especially recommended.

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN

Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MARASMUS, without fail.

Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. Those, it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must be believed.

TESTIMONIALS.

HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pa., writes:
Philadelphia, March 16, 1867.

"I find 'Hoofland's German Bitters' is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility, and want of nervous action in the system. Yours truly,

GEO. W. WOODWARD."

HON. JAMES THOMPSON,

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.
Philadelphia, April 28, 1866.

"I consider 'Hoofland's German Bitters' a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it.

Yours, with respect,

JAMES THOMPSON."

From Rev. JOS. H. KENNARD, D. D.,

Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir: I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, but, regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. H. KENNARD,
Eighth, below Coates St.

From Rev. E. D. FENDALL,

Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic, to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.

Yours truly,

E. D. FENDALL.

CAUTION.

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON is on the wrapper of each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Principal Office and Manufactory at the German Medicine Store, No. 631 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.

CHARLES M. EVANS,
German Druggist, Proprietor,
Formerly C. M. JACKSON & Co.

PRICES.

Hoofland's German Bitters, per bottle	$1 00
" " " half dozen	5 00
Hoofland's German Tonic, put up in quart bottles, $1 50 per bottle, or a half dozen for	7 50

☞ Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.

For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

Hoofland's GERMAN TONIC!

For Sale at the
NEW DRUG STORE, SHAKOPEE

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE.
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COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE.
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE.

This world renowned remedy for the unfailing cure of

DYSPEPSIA,

INDIGESTION, SICK HEADACHE, SOURNESS OR ACIDITY OF STOMACH, RISING OF FOOD, FLATULENCY, LASSITUDE, WEARINESS, BILIOUSNESS, AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH AND BOWELS.

Is urged upon the attention and trial of sufferers from this most terrible of all diseases. Dyspepsia brings on ravages in a thousand different forms, such as Sick Headache, Heartburn, Depression, general sense of uneasiness or feeling that you are not well. Food distresses you, rises and sours on your stomach; breath is bad; skin at times is sallow; you have a costiveness [illegible] or less than Dyspepsia. Thousands upon thousands suffer and die this way, and still are told by physicians that it is something else, when, alas, it is dyspepsia and they are dying.

Reader, we repeat it, this is all Dyspepsia. If you would have proof of our statement, if you would save yourselves and children from an early grave, if you would be well, and enjoy sound and strong health again, we beg you to try one bottle of

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure

You will see how soon it will dispel your bad feelings and gloomy forebodings. How soon it will cure away any species of Dyspepsia. How soon it will give you new life and vigor, and how soon it will make a new man or woman of you. For your own sake, for the sake of every body suffering, so you try it, we entreat you to try it.

For Liver Complaint and Bilious Derangements,

It is a Sovereign Remedy, while for Fever and Ague, and all the ills of those which are engendered in a miasmatic climate, it is a certain preventative and cure.

That this wonderful medicine cannot stand alone upon our statement, [illegible] [illegible] our citizens will place [illegible] their own [illegible]

Mr. Lester Sexton, a well-known merchant of thirty years in Milwaukee, one of the most reliable and popular men in the State, says, under date,

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 1866.

Messrs. C. G. Clark & Co., New Haven, Conn.

Both myself and wife have used Coe's Dyspepsia Cure, and it has proved PERFECTLY satisfactory as a Remedy. I have NO hesitation in saying that we have received GREAT BENEFIT from its use. Very respectfully,

LESTER SEXTON.

"A GREAT BLESSING."

[From Rev. L. F. WARD, Avon, Lorain Co., Ohio.]

Messrs. STRONG & ARMSTRONG, [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

Jan. 13th, 1868.

"Extreme Case" Cured.

[From Rev. ISAAC AIKEN, Allegheny.]

Sir:—I take great pleasure in stating that, after having suffered from Dyspepsia for about fifteen years, at times very much more than others, I have been entirely cured by the use of Coe's Dyspepsia Cure. My friends know that my case was considered to have been an extreme one. I had great suffering from eating any kind of food, and for one year or more would vomit about one-third of my meals, in a sour, indigestible mass. When the severe attacks would come on I would lose all strength and be utterly helpless. Some of the attacks would be so severe that for days together I would not retain anything upon my stomach, save a little dry bread and tea. For years I knew not what it was to pass two consecutive hours without suffering. After using the first dose of this medicine I ceased vomiting, gradually my sorest symptoms passed away, and then my strength returned, and now I am able to leave the table. Six months have now passed and I can eat any kind of food set upon the table. I have not been troubled with any symptoms of the return of the disease. My case was considered by all my physicians, and everybody who knew of it, that it was feared it might be incurable; but I am now so well convinced, that I have no hesitation in saying that I can conscientiously recommend Coe's Dyspepsia Cure to all victims of dyspepsia.

ISAAC AIKEN,

Late Pastor of the Beaver St. M. E. Church, Allegheny.

Home Testimony.

NEW HAVEN, CT., June 1, 1867.

Messrs. C. G. Clark & Co.

Gents.—Being anxious, from the great benefit derived, to assist in spreading the great value of Coe's Dyspepsia Cure, I would state my case. Something over a year ago, I had a violent attack of Diarrhea, which lasted eight weeks, during which time I employed three physicians, but without relief, until I tried Coe's Dyspepsia Cure. The first dose helped me, and I continued to take it three times a day for a week, and was entirely cured; and I believe to-day that it saved my life. In conversation with one of my physicians, so marvellous that for a remedy which put me on my feet, I [illegible] I would advise every family to keep it on hand, to use it immediately, in case of Summer or Bowel Complaints. C. DUNN.

The above Mr. Dunn is in our employ, and we can vouch for the above statement being true. E. ARNOLD & CO.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure

will also be found invaluable in all cases of Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Summer Complaints, Griping, and in fact every disordered condition of the stomach.

Sold by Druggists in city or country everywhere at $1 per bottle, or by application to C. G. CLARK & CO.,
Sole Proprietors, New Haven, Ct.

ALDRITT'S CARRIAGE & WAGON SHOP.

Democrat and Scroll Spring Wagons, Farm Wagons, Buggies, Sleighs, &c., manufactured and repaired. Blacksmithing, Shoeing, Repairing & Carriage Painting promptly and satisfactorily done.

Shop on the corner of Second and Lewis Sts., between the residence of T. J. Duffy and the railroad.

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the world"

Harper's Magazine

[illegible]

"A complete Pictorial History of the Times."

Harper's Weekly.

AN ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.

[illegible]

An Illustrated Weekly Journal of Fashion, Pleasure and Instruction.

Harper's Bazar.

TERMS FOR HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

[illegible]

HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

THE

Shakopee Argus JOB PRINTING OFFICE SHAKOPEE, MINN.

LETTER HEADS,
HAND BILLS,
POSTERS,
PROGRAMMES,
VISITING CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
BALL CARDS,
INVITATIONS,
LAW BRIEFS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
LEGAL BLANKS

Of every description, and all kinds of

JOB WORK,

Done on reasonable terms.

Office on Lewis Street, North of First.

MILWAUKEE, ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS RAILWAY

Via McGregor & Milwaukee.

THE ONLY ALL RAIL LINE

And the only route by which BAGGAGE IS CHECKED THROUGH to

MILWAUK'E, CHICAGO NEW YORK, BOSTON

AND ALL EASTERN POINTS

[illegible]

EASTERN EXPRESS

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
7.45 P. M.	6.35 A. M.

Minneapolis & St. Paul Accommodation

[illegible]

DEFECTIVE PAGE

TOWN AND COUNTY.

SHAKOPEE.................AUG. 13, 1868.

M. V. R. R. Time Table.

LEAVES SHAKOPEE.

Morning Express..........(up)............10.30 A. M.
Evening Accommodation......(up)..........3.45 P. M.
Morning Accommodation.......(down)......8.30 A. M.
Evening Express...........(down)..........6.26 P. M.

LEAVES BELLE PLAINE.

Morning Express..........(up)............11.30 A. M.
Evening Accommodation......(up)..........7.20 P. M.
Morning Accommodation......(down)........6.45 P. M.
Evening Express...........(down)..........5.37 P. M.

LEAVES ST. PAUL.

Morning Express..............................7.50 A. M.
Evening Accommodation.......................2.00 P. M.

ARRIVES AT ST. PAUL.

Morning Accommodation......................11.45 A. M.
Evening Express...............................6.10 P. M.

Farmers, Take Notice!

J. A. Wilder & Co. have leased the Eagle Creek Mill, and will, on and after the 25th of August, run it as a Grist Mill. We intend to do the BEST of work and guarantee to give perfect satisfaction both as to quantity and quality of work.

Dated August 13th, 1868. 30-6m

J. A. WILDER & CO.

SCHOOL TEACHER WANTED.—The trustees of the East Shakopee School wish to employ a competent female teacher. They offer from four hundred to five hundred dollars a year for such a teacher.

The platform in front of the Court House had become much decayed and was dangerous to those going in and out of the county offices. During the week the county commissioners have had a new platform laid down.

THE REV. E. P. GRAY, Pastor of the Episcopal Church of Shakopee, leaves with his family for the East in a few days. After a short visit at the East, he goes by way of the Isthmus to California, where he proposes to make his future home. We understand Mr. Gray has accepted a professorship in a University located on the coast, not far south of San Francisco. Mr. Gray has resided here for several years, and is known as a ripe scholar and christian gentleman. By his active energy, he secured the erection at Shakopee, not only of a church, but of a fine parsonage. That prosperity, health and happiness may attend him and his family, is the wish of all his friends and acquaintances.

The old school house of Dist. No. 1 will be sold at auction on Saturday at 2 o'clock, to the highest bidder. There is a good deal of lumber in the building and a chance for a bargain is offered.

THE LEVITT SEWING MACHINE

Is the latest Improved and BEST Sewing Machine in use. I am Agent for these Sewing Machines, and will sell them at the Manufacturer's prices, at my

JEWELRY STORE, ON FIRST STREET, SHAKOPEE.

Also, Watches and Clocks

REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.

Highest prices paid for

OLD GOLD AND SILVER.

AXEL JORGENSEN.

Shakopee, Aug. 12th, 1868. 35 ly

Mr. George Gardner has been putting the Elevator in working condition for the incoming wheat crop. It has been cleaned from top to bottom and repaired where needed, and is now in good working condition.

The Steam Grist Mill at Shakopee is out of repair and it is presumed it will not be in running order until the new crop of wheat is threshed. It would therefore be useless for farmers to bring their grist to this mill at present.

SCHOOL FUND.—On Monday last the semi-annual apportionment of the State School Fund was made by the State Auditor. The whole amount of the fund thus apportioned is $80,253.10, and the whole number of children in the State to whom the money is apportioned is 314,649.—Scott County receives 2,697.10, which will be divided by our county auditor to the several schools in the county, giving to each district seventy cents for each child therein between the ages of five and twenty-one.

SEWING MACHINES.—Notice is hereby given that I am Agent for the sale of SINGER'S SEWING Machines at Manufactory prices. Sale rooms at Schwartz' Clothing Store, Shakopee.

JOHN SCHWARTZ.

MR. JACKMAN has the new school house fully enclosed and is now at work on the inside. The children are looking for the day that completes the school house with much interest.

MOST BITTERS

Of the present day that are loudly puffed through the newspapers as having great tonic and curative properties are vile compounds and base imitations, containing no medicinal virtues whatever, and are really very poor whisky beverages; and, instead of acting as a stimulant and tonic, have a tendency to weaken the stomach by entirely destroying the coating. The public should therefore be very cautious, and purchase none but *Roback's Stomach Bitters*, which have stood the test as a remedial agent for many years, and are really what their name indicates, a stomach bitters, and not a beverage. They combine the properties of the best tonic and stimulant—a gentle laxative, an efficient anti-bilious agent and the best stomachic known to the world, and when taken in conjunction with *Roback's Blood Pills*, are the safest and surest preventative against all bilious derangements, thoroughly regulating the whole system and giving tone to the digestive organs.

They are highly recommended as an invigorating tonic to mothers while nursing, increasing the flow of milk, and to convalescents, to restore the strength, which always follows a long-continued sickness, they are unsurpassed. No household should ever be without them. They are pleasant to take, and differ in every respect from the ordinary nostrums in which the country abounds, which are mostly made of bad whisky and very little medicine. For sale everywhere.

D. L. HOW, Agent.

ABOUT one thousand bushels of wheat of the new crop has been received at the Elevator during this week. Some lots are fully up to the standard of last year, but the average is not equal to the wheat of last season.

On our second page we publish this week Seymour's letter accepting the Democratic nomination. It will bear reading several times.

On our third page we publish Senator Hendricks' great speech at Indianapolis.—It would appear from this that the radicals are not going to have it all their own way in Indiana.

The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE, in another part of this paper. This truly Valuable Medicine is recommended by all who use it. Read the certificates!

KICKED BY A HORSE.—A few days ago, Mr. F. P. Pond, of Eagle Creek, was kicked by a vicious horse upon the face and badly bruised. He was on the prairie catching his own horse, when a strange horse walked up and let drive right in the face and upon his head, knocking Mr. Pond some distance. Mr. Pond received a bad scar on the forehead but was not seriously injured.

NOTICE.

Having disposed of my stock of goods to Messrs. KOHLS & BERRENS, with the view of removing from Shakopee, all persons having claims against me are requested to present them to the same to Kohls & Berrens, for adjustment; and all persons indebted to me, are hereby notified to make payment by the 1st of October, as after that time my accounts will be placed with an attorney for collection.

WM. H. ANDERSON.

Shakopee, Aug. 1, 1868. 30-4t

HOUSE AND LOT For Sale.

The Subscriber offers his house and lot for sale at a bargain. The house contains four rooms and is situated in East Shakopee, near the spring. The house and lot will be sold cheap, as the owner intends to go out to the frontier in the fall and locate on a homestead. Inquiries can be made of the owner on the premises.

Dated July 30th, 1868.

n28 3mos DENNIS FITHEON.

ITCH, ITCH! ITCH!!! SCRATCH! SCRATCH!! SCRATCH!!!

IN FROM 10 TO 48 HOURS.

Wheaton's Ointment cures the Itch.
Wheaton's Ointment cures Salt Rheum.
Wheaton's Ointment cures Tetter.
Wheaton's Ointment cures Barber's Itch.
Wheaton's Ointment cures Old Sores.
Wheaton's Ointment cures Every kind of Humor like Magic.

Price, 50 cents a box; by mail, 60 cents. Address WEEKS & POTTER, No. 170 Washington Street, Boston Mass. For sale by all Druggists.

M. MAYER, Conveyancer, AND CLERK OF THE DIST. COURT.

Office at the Court House, Shakopee.

Will make Deeds and Mortgages, and all Legal papers. Will pay taxes and sell Real Estate on commission, &c. 52:ly

Programme of the Eighth Annual Convention of the Minnesota State Teachers' Association, to be held at Minneapolis, Minn. August 25th, 26th and 27th, 1868.

[illegible]

2,500,000 CUSTOMERS IN FOUR YEARS.

Patronize the Best.

Having the largest capital, most experienced buyers, and extensive trade of any concern in the Dollar sale business, we

GUARANTEE SATISFACTION

in every instance, and also the *best selection of Goods* ever offered at

ONE DOLLAR EACH.

No other concern has any show where our Agents are selling. Our motto, "Prompt and Reliable." Male and female agents wanted in city and country.

THE LADIES

[illegible]

PARKER, GATMAN & KENDALL, [illegible] Street, Boston, Mass.

HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer

Has stood the test of seven years trial by the public; and no preparation for the hair yet discovered will produce the same beneficial results. It is a new scientific discovery, combining the most powerful and restorative agents in the VEGETABLE KINGDOM. It restores GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL YOUTHFUL COLOR. It makes the scalp white and clean; cures dandruff and humors, and falling out of the hair; and will make it grow upon bald heads, except in very aged persons, as it furnishes the nutritive principle by which the hair is nourished and supported. It makes the hair moist, soft, and glossy, and is unsurpassed as a HAIR DRESSING. It is the cheapest preparation ever offered to the public, as one bottle will accomplish more and last longer than three bottles of any other preparation.

It is recommended and used by the First Medical Authority.

The wonderful results produced by our Sicilian Hair Renewer have induced many to manufacture preparations for the Hair, under various names; and in order to induce the trade and the public to purchase their compounds, they have resorted to falsehoods, by claiming they were former partners, or had some connection with our Mr. Hall, and their preparation was similar to ours. Do not be deceived by them! Purchase the original: it has never been equalled. Our Treatise on the Hair, with certificates, sent free by mail. See that each bottle has our private Revenue Stamp over the top of the bottle. All others are imitations.

R. P. Hall & Co., Prop's, Nashua, N. H.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

C. A. COOK, CHICAGO, ILL.

Agent for the North-Western States.

Notice of Mortgage Sale.

[illegible]

Dated August 12th, A. D. 1868.

SOPHIA NICHOLIN, Mortgagee.

HENRY HINDS, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Sheriff of Scott County, Minnesota.

n30-7t

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF SCOTT—In Probate Court, Special Term.

[illegible]

E. HAWKINS, Judge of Probate.

Dated at Shakopee, the 20th day of July, A. D. 1868.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—Whereas, at a Probate Court, held in and for the county of Scott, and State of Minnesota, on the 3d day of August, A. D. 1868, License was duly granted to the undersigned, Administratrix of the Estate of the late James Jordan, deceased, to sell certain Real Estate, hereinafter described, for the support of the infant heirs of said deceased.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue and in pursuance of said license, the undersigned will expose to sell at public auction on Saturday, the 29th day of August, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the front door of Chatfield & Irwin's Law Office in the Town of Belle Plaine in the county and State aforesaid, all the right, title and interest of the said deceased in the following described Real Estate, situate, lying and being in the county of Scott and State of Minnesota aforesaid, to wit: The East half of the Southeast quarter of Section No. 16 in Township No. 113 Range No. 25 West. Also, Lot No. 6 in Block No. 134 in the Town of Belle Plaine, County and State aforesaid.

MARY JORDAN, Administratrix, &c.

Dated Aug. 6, 1868. n29

Great Discovery!

EVERY MAN HIS OWN ARTIST

A SCIENTIFIC WONDER.

An instrument by which any person can take correct Likenesses or Photographs. This instrument with full instructions sent by mail for one dollar. Address,

C. B. AMES & CO., 181 Broadway, New York.

AS AN APERIENT,

There is no medicine so much in favor with those who are acquainted with their action as Roback's Blood Pills, which are sure, safe, pleasant and mild in their operation, and being purely vegetable can be taken by children as well as adults; try them.

D. L. HOW, Agent.

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS.

As a remedy to soothe all nervous excitement, and to tranquilize, a remedy, there is, perhaps, no medicine extant which is so prompt as Roback's Stomach Bitters; a wine glass full on going to bed will induce to produce sound and healthful sleep.

D. L. HOW, Agent.

ERYSIPELAS,

Or, St. Anthony's Fire, can be most effectually eradicated by the use of Roback's Blood Purifier in conjunction with Roback's Blood Pills.

D. L. HOW, Agent.

OPTHALMIA,

Or, Inflammation of the Eyes, not unfrequently arises from a disordered state of the stomach; a few doses of Roback's Blood Pills will in most cases, effect a cure.

D. L. HOW, Agent.

KEEP YOUR BLOOD PURE.

There are no remedies now before the public so powerful to purify the blood and remove its impurities as Roback's Blood Purifier, Blood Pills and Stomach Bitters.

D. L. HOW, Agent.

Leucorrhœa,

Or, Whites, which follow local debility and constitutional weakness, can be effectually cured by the use of Roback's Stomach Bitters.

[illegible]

D. L. HOW, Agent.

BAD TASTE

In the mouth in the morning is one of the symptoms of a bilious condition of the stomach and liver, [illegible]

D. L. HOW, Agent.

Not a Beverage.

Unlike most of the bitters of the present day, Dr. Roback's are not intended as a pleasant stimulating whisky beverage, [illegible]

D. L. HOW, Agent.

A Miserable Life

Is that of the dyspeptic. Why suffer when you can be cured? [illegible]

D. L. HOW, Agent.

AN OUNCE OF PREVENTATIVE

Is worth a pound of cure. Fever and Ague can be prevented [illegible]

D. L. HOW, Agent.

FOUND

That after repeated trials of other remedies, Roback's Stomach Bitters, Blood Purifier and Blood Pills are the best medicines extant to cure the diseases for which they are recommended.

D. L. HOW, Agent.

INDIGESTION

Is but another name for Dyspepsia, and the parent of many ills. Roback's Stomach Bitters taken in wineglass full doses, directly after each meal, will effect a permanent cure. Do not take our word for it, but try them.

D. L. HOW Agent.

aug6m30-1y

UNION BILLIARD HALL

—AND—

RESTAURANT,

First St., Shakopee, Minn.,

JOHN EDERT & CO., Proprietors.

Oysters, Sardines, Lobsters, Pig's Feet, etc., always on hand. The Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars. The Billiard Tables are new and in good order. [illegible] n29

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

AND

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC.

Prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Great Remedies for all Diseases OF THE LIVER, STOMACH, or DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

Hoofland's German Bitters

Is composed of the pure juices (or, as they are medicinally termed, Extracts) of Roots, Herbs and Barks, making a preparation, highly concentrated, and entirely free from Alcoholic admixture of any kind.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC.

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the purest quality of Santa Cruz Rum, Orange, etc., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public.

Those preferring a Medicine free from Alcoholic admixture, will use

Hoofland's German Bitters.

In cases of nervous depression, when some alcoholic stimulus is necessary,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

should be used.

The Bitters or the Tonic are both equally good, and contain the same medicinal virtues.

The stomach, from a variety of causes, such as Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, etc., is very apt to have its functions deranged. The result of which is, that the patient suffers from several or more of the following diseases:

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for the Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diarrhoea, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or Intestines.

DEBILITY,

Resulting from any Cause whatever; PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM, induced by Severe Labor, Hardships, Exposure, Fevers, etc.

There is no medicine extant equal to these remedies in such cases. A tone and vigor is imparted to the whole System, the Appetite is Strengthened, food is enjoyed, the stomach digests promptly, the blood is purified, the complexion becomes sound and healthy, the yellow tinge is eradicated from the eyes, a bloom is given to the cheeks, and the weak and nervous invalid becomes a strong and healthy being.

Persons Advanced in Life,

And feeling the hand of time weighing heavily upon them, with all its attendant ills, will find in the use of this BITTERS, or the TONIC, an elixir that will instill new life into their veins, restore in a measure the energy and ardor of more youthful days, build up their shrunken forms, and give health and happiness to their remaining years.

NOTICE.

It is a well-established fact that fully one-half of the female portion of our population are seldom in the enjoyment of good health; or, to use their own expression, "never feel well." They are languid, devoid of all energy, extremely nervous, and have no appetite. To this class of persons the BITTERS, or the TONIC, are especially recommended.

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN

Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MARASMUS, without fail.

Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. Those, it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must be believed.

TESTIMONIALS.

HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pa., writes:

Philadelphia, March 16, 1867.

"I find 'Hoofland's German Bitters' is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action in the system. Yours truly, GEO. W. WOODWARD."

HON. JAMES THOMPSON,

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, April 28, 1866.

"I consider 'Hoofland's German Bitters' a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect, JAMES THOMPSON."

From Rev. JOS. H. KENNARD, D. D.,

Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir: I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully, J. H. KENNARD, Eighth, below Coates St.

From Rev. E. D. FENDALL,

Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic, to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.

Yours truly, E. D. FENDALL.

CAUTION.

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON is on the wrapper of each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Principal Office and Manufactory at the German Medicine Store, No. 631 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.

CHARLES M. EVANS, German Druggist, Proprietor, Formerly C. M. JACKSON & Co.

PRICES.

Hoofland's German Bitters, per bottle ... $1 00
" " " half dozen ... 5 00
Hoofland's German Tonic, put up in quart bottles, $1 50 per bottle, or a half dozen for ... 7 50

Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.

For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

Hoofland's GERMAN TONIC!

For Sale at the NEW DRUG STORE, SHAKOPEE

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE.
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COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE.
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE.
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE.

This world renowned remedy for the unfailing cure of

DYSPEPSIA,

INDIGESTION, SICK HEADACHE, SOURNESS OR ACIDITY OF STOMACH, RISING OF FOOD, FLATULENCY, LASSITUDE, WEARINESS, BILIOUSNESS, AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH AND BOWELS.

Is urged upon the attention and trial of sufferers from this most horrible of all diseases, Dyspepsia since its ravages in a thousand different shapes, such as Sick Headache, Heartburn, Depression, general sense of uneasiness of feeling that you are not well,—Food distresses you, rises and sours on your stomach; breath is bad; skin at times is flushed and hot; don't feel as if you could move or lift your hand; worst of all, Indigestion or Constipation, are nothing more or less than Dyspepsia. Thousands upon thousands suffer and do not know it, but set themselves over their physician's know what ails them except that they are surely dying.

Reader, we repeat it, this is all Dyspepsia. If you would have proof of our statements, if you would save yourselves and children from an early grave, if you would have health and energy and strength, again we beg you to try one bottle of

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure

You will see how soon it will dispel your bad feelings and gloomy forebodings. Have you Dyspepsia? Coe's Dyspepsia Cure will chase away any species of Dyspepsia. How soon it will give you new life and vigor, and how soon it will make a well man or woman of you. For your own sake, for the sake of everybody suffering, we beg, we entreat you to try it.

For Liver Complaint and Bilious Derangements, it is a Sovereign Remedy, while for Fever and Ague, and all those diseases which are contracted in a miasmatic climate, it is a certain preventative and cure.

That is this wonderful medicinal virtue may not stand alone upon our statement, we append a few unsolicited testimonials from those whose position in society and reputation as citizens will place their evidence beyond all question, and carry with them strength and conviction to the most incredulous.

Mr. Lester Sexton, a wholesale merchant of thirty years in Milwaukee, one of the most reliable and careful men in the State, says, under date

MILWAUKEE, WIS., Jan. 24, 1868.

Messrs. C. G. CLARK & Co., New Haven, Conn.

Both myself and wife have used Coe's Dyspepsia Cure, and it has proved PERFECTLY satisfactory as a remedy. I have NO hesitation in saying that we have received GREAT BENEFIT from its use.

Very respectfully, LESTER SEXTON.

"A GREAT BLESSING."

[illegible]

"Extreme Case" Cured.

[illegible]

Sir:—I take great pleasure in stating that, after having suffered from Dyspepsia for about fifteen years, at some periods much more than at others, I have been entirely cured by the use of Coe's Dyspepsia Cure. My friends know that of late years my case has been a very severe one. I had great suffering from eating anything, even a small piece of bread; and my stomach seemed to have no power to digest it, and on the slightest exertion it had a great tendency to disgust with me, in a sour, indigestible mass. When the severe attacks would come, I would take from my stomach, save a little dry toast and tea. For years I knew not what it was to pass five consecutive hours without intense pain. From the time I took the first dose of this medicine I ceased vomiting, gradually my distress passed away, and flesh and strength returned, and I can now eat any kind of food set upon the table. Six months have now passed without any symptoms of the return of the disease. My case was well known to very many persons, and I feel that I am a strange, deeply the interests of the world was I as much convinced, that I have been not only relieved, but permanently cured, and I can conscientiously recommend Coe's Dyspepsia Cure to all victims of Dyspepsia.

ISAAC AIKEN,

Late Pastor of the Beaver St. M. E. Church, Allegheny.

Home Testimony

NEW HAVEN, CT., June 1, 1867.

Messrs. C. G. CLARK & Co.

Gents,—Being anxious, from the great benefit derived, to assist in spreading the fame of Coe's Dyspepsia Cure, I would state my case. Something over a year ago, I had a violent attack of Diarrhoea, which lasted eight weeks, and during that time I employed three physicians, but without relief, until I used Coe's Dyspepsia Cure. The first dose helped me; I took it, and was entirely cured; and I believe today that it saved my life. Being attacked in a similar way after, I took one more in every family to keep it in the house for immediate use, in case of Summer or Bowel Complaints.

C. DUNN.

The above Mr. Dunn is in our employ, and we know the case to be just as he states. We believe the above statement to be true.

E. ARNOLD & Co.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure

Will also be found invaluable in all cases of Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Summer Complaints, Griping, and in fact every disordered condition of the stomach.

Sold by Druggists in city or country everywhere at $1 per bottle, or by application to

C. G. CLARK & CO., Sole Proprietors, New Haven, Ct.

ALDRITT'S CARRIAGE & WAGON SHOP.

Democrat and Scroll Spring Wagons, Farm Wagons, Buggies, Sleighs, &c., manufactured and repaired. Blacksmithing, Shoeing, Repairing & Carriage Painting promptly and satisfactorily done.

Shop on the corner of Second and Lewis Sts., between the residence of T. J. Duffy and the railroad.

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the world"

Harper's Magazine

[illegible]

"A complete Pictorial History of the Times."

Harper's Weekly.

AN ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.

[illegible]

An Illustrated Weekly Journal of Fashion, Pleasure and Instruction.

Harper's Bazar.

[illegible]

Address, HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

THE Shakopee Argus JOB PRINTING OFFICE

SHAKOPEE, MINN.

LETTER HEADS,
HAND BILLS,
POSTERS,
PROGRAMMES,
VISITING CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
BALL CARDS,
INVITATIONS,
LAW BRIEFS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
LEGAL BLANKS

of every description, and all kinds of

JOB WORK,

Done on reasonable terms.

Office on Lewis Street, North of First.

MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL

AND

MINNEAPOLIS RAILWAY

Via McGregor & Milwaukee.

THE ONLY ALL RAIL LINE

and the only route by which BAGGAGE IS CHECKED THROUGH to

MILWAUKEE, CHICAGO, NEW YORK, BOSTON AND ALL EASTERN POINTS

[illegible]

EASTERN EXPRESS

7 45 P. M. 6.35 A. M.

Minneapolis & St. Paul Accommodation

[illegible]

A. V. H. CARPENTER, Gen'l Passenger Agent. S. S. MERRILL, Gen'l Manager.

DEFECTIVE PAGE INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

Historical Society

Shakopee Argus.

Vol. 7. SHAKOPEE, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1868. **No. 31.**

The Shakopee Argus.

By HENRY HINDS.

SHAKOPEE, MINN., AUG. 20, 1868.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HORATIO SEYMOUR,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
FRANCIS P. BLAIR,
OF MISSOURI.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.
ANDREW G. CHATFIELD, of Scott County.
LUTHER DEARBORN, of Rice County.
C. H. LIENAU, of Ramsey County.
W. W. PHELPS, of Goodhue County.

For Representative in Congress—1st Dist.
GEORGE W. BATCHELDER,
Of Rice County.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR COUNTY ATTORNEY,
HENRY HINDS.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR,
M. HESS DUNAND.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
PETER CLEARY.

FOR SENATOR,
CHARLES HARKENS.

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The State of Minnesota to the Board of County Commissioners of Scott County, Greeting:

Sec. 103. "The Board of Commissioners on the second Tuesday of March annually, shall make a full and accurate statement of the receipts and expenditures of the preceding year, which statement shall contain a full and correct description of each item, from whom and on what account received, to whom paid, and on what account expended, together with an accurate statement of the finances of the county at the end of the fiscal year, including all debts and liabilities of every description, and the assets and the other means to discharge the same, and shall within thirty days thereafter, have the same posted up at the Court House door and at two other public places in their county, AND PUBLISHED IN SOME NEWSPAPER THEREIN, if there is one, FOR THREE SUCCESSIVE WEEKS." *Sect.* 103 *Chap.* 8 *of General Statutes of Minnesota.*

Gentlemen, why do you not obey the law? What have you done with the people's money, right or wrong? and why do you conceal it from them?

SCHOOL RECORDS.

Since M. H. Dunnell became State Superintendent of Public Schools, his chief study seems to have been to devise means to benefit private parties at the expense of the school fund, as he makes his attack first upon the schools and then upon the school fund. A short time since we had occasion to allude to monopoly given to certain publishers of school books, without exacting any abatement in the prices of the books. Now we have to mention a direct attack upon the school fund.

Last winter at the solicitation of Dunnell, the Legislature passed a law directing county auditors to furnish record books for school districts, with such forms and blanks as might be prescribed by the State Superintendent, and providing that the expense of such records and blanks should be paid out of the school fund. We learn from our exchanges that a Chicago publishing house is canvassing the county auditors of the different counties for two sets of such school records and blanks, the cheaper set costing $9.60 and the other $28.10 each. As there are 2,207 school districts in the State, this will draw upon the school fund the nice little sum of $24,000 if all districts are thus supplied with the cheaper set of records.—If, however, the most costly set is adopted, the school fund will be drawn upon for the nice little sum of $62,000. If our enterprising State Superintendent is able to negotiate with the Chicago house for a fair per centage of this sum for his services in the premises, he will make the office of State Superintendent a paying institution.

Now the law of last winter was supposed to be a dead letter, and it was well understood that it would be immediately repealed upon the assembling of the next legislature. No such system of school records or blanks is required. Any school district can procure a record book suitable for all practical purposes for $1.25 which would be ample for ten years.

A CAUCUS.

A number of politicians held a caucus at Shakopee on Tuesday last. We have endeavored to procure an official copy of their proceedings, but are told that the Secretary of the meeting lived at Belle Plaine and took the record with him. We learn, however, from private sources, that the following gentlemen were in attendance on this caucus;

Belle Plaine—Judge Henry and Major Rose.

Shakopee—Hon. Isaac Lincoln, Hon. Peter Yost, Hon. T. J. Duffy, John H. Brown, Esq., Peter Geyermann.

Eagle Creek—Maj. Murphy, Frank McGrade, Edward O'Dowd and P. F. Duffy.

Spring Lake—J. Thornton, L. Carr, the Hon L. R. Hawkins, and John Holleran.—The latter two, we are told, seceeded. We do not learn that any gentlemen were present from either of the other eight towns.

We have endeavored to learn the real object of this caucus of politicians and the result of their deliberations, but have failed. We are told however that there was much diversity of opinion among the gentlemen present.

THE LADY'S FRIEND, FOR SEPTEMBER.—A spirited Steel Engraving, called "The Attack," leads off the September number of this "Queen of the Monthlies." This is followed by the usual elegant Steel Fashion Plate, and by a fine Wood Engraving, suited to the seaside season, called "On the Cliff." Then come numerous engravings of the Fashion, interesting to ladies, with a piece of Music. The literary matter of this number includes the beginning of a Novelet, called "Fleeing from Fate," by Louise Chandler Moulton, which is a powerfully written and deeply interesting story of love and marriage; "Love and Ambition," by the author of "The Little Gentleman in Green;" the conclusion of that fine novelet, "A Dead Man's Rule;" The Debarry Fortune," a charming novelet, by Miss Douglass;" "Masquerading," by A. M. Dana; Novelties for September, &c., &c. In conclusion, we can safely recommend "THE LADY'S FRIEND," as occuping the very front rank among the ladies' magazines. It is published by Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut street, Philadelphia, at $2.50 a year (which also includes a large steel engraving). "The Lady's Friend" and "The Saturday Evening Post," $4.00. Sample copies, 15 cents.

LAST year New York "went back on us," by 50,000; our majorities in Ohio and Pennsylvania were nearly wiped out, and in all other states largely reduced. The same general causes that operated in those other states operated in Minnesota. Our majority was greatly reduced. — *Minneapolis Tribune.*

From the above plain truths, but rather homely admissions for a republican organ to make, it will be easy to guess at a complete democratic victory next fall.

☞ Mr. McColony, in a recent address before the Produce Exchange in New York, stated that the period from Chicago to New York via the lakes and Erie canal, to be twenty-eight days at a cost of twenty-eight cents per bushel; while he claims that grain can be forwarded from St. Louis to New York by the Gulf route in seventeen days for twenty-two cents per bushel.

CONFIRMED.—Mr. Lewis Lewiston, of this city, and Mr. J. H. Van Dyke, of Alexandria, have been appointed and confirmed as Register and Receiver of the new Land Office at Alexandria. Mr. Lewiston is a Norwegian, and has an extensive acquaintance throughout the District. Mr. Van Dyke is one of the oldest settlers at Alexandria, having been there for the last ten years.—We believe the appointments will give good satisfaction.—*St. Cloud Journal.*

☞ The negroes of the South want new leaders. Let the Democrats point out to the negroes the way they should go. Tell them that the carpet-baggers in the Legislature are the veriest scum thrown up by the boiling cauldron of the late revolutionary war; that they are a gang of political vagabonds on the prowl for plunder, and they will surely aid you in *driving the unprincipled wretches from the state.*

☞ The Albany Journal says: "It was Pendleton who dictated the nominations at New York. It was Pendleton who prescribed the terms of the platform. It is Pendleton who has assurance from Gov. Seymour of hearty concurrence in his views, and the promise that they shall be carried into effect if a Democratic President is elected. Make Seymour President, and Pendleton, as Secretary of State, would be the power behind the throne, giving character and direction to all the movements of the Executive."

A NOBLE SENTIMENT.—The following noble and manly sentiment, uttered by Gen. Frank Blair, the Democratic nominee for Vice President, will find a response in every true American heart:

"The first duty of a Democratic Government should be to vindicate Ameriaan honor in the matter of the imprisonment and punishment as felons of American citizens in England and Ireland on suspicion and without proof. The prisoners should be demanded at the cannon's mouth, with proper apologies and a sufficient indemnity for the outrages.

☞ In the dozen "Lives" of Hiram U. Grant, which have recently been published, there is a marked haitus in the hero's history. He is presented a great military chieftain who achieves a Captaincy and then suddenly drops out of the army, to which he was educated and for which he is presumed to have proclivity. This was in 1854, at Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory. None of these historians tell us why Grant dropped out of the army. He is vaguely reported to have resigned. But the army captains do not resign to take up wood cutting and the trade of a tanner at $40 a month, without some reason, which the biographers are bound to give for the satisfaction of their readers. Why did Grant resign? Was he requested to resign? Why was he requested to resign? The public demands an answer to these pertinent questions.—*N. Y. World.*

—The Commissioner of Agriculture reports that the yield of wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye and potatoes will be larger than last year, while there has been less cotton planted and fruits have suffered severe injury.

—A St. Paul correspondent of the Chicago Post estimates the Minnesota wheat crop about 17,000,000 bushels.

—A procession of colored Democrats at Bayou Sara, La., was recently fired into by radical mob.

The Condition of Things at the South.

In South Carolina there are one hundred negro members of the State Legislature out of one hundred and fifty-six members in all. The other fifty-six whites are nearly all "carpet-baggers," miserable adventurers from other States. The members of the Legislature pay taxes to the amount of $700 a year, and, of that, $500 is paid by a Conservative member.

☞ Grant to Butler: "Stop all exchanges; we can't afford to give live rebels for dying Union soldiers."

☞ Wirz, who commanded Andersonville, was hung. Gov. Jos. Brown, who founded it, and established the discipline by which it was conducted, became a delegate to the radical national convention, helped to nominate Grant, has been relieved of political disabilities by the radical congress, and was the radical candidate for United States Senator from Georgia.

☞ There were one hundred and seventeen declaratory or first papers issued to foreigners, by the Clerk of the District Court, for Stearns County, for the month of June—a larger number than ever before in a single month.

☞ The Democrats of Kentucky have just cooked a Baker; in November the Democrats of the whole country will skin a *Tanner.*

☞ It is estimated there were eight acres of Democrats in attendance upon the Democratic ratification meeting held in St. Louis, Thursday evening last,

SALARIES OF TEACHERS.—The following are the salaries paid to the teachers in the public schools of St. Paul:

Teacher of High School	$1,300
" Grammar Schools	1,200
" Intermediate Department	500
" Upper Primary	450
" Lower Primary	425
" Alphabetical School	400
TEACHERS ENGLISH AND GERMAN SCHOOLS.	
Principal Teacher	$1,000
Intermediate Department	450
Primary Department	400
Teacher of Colored School	500

A MINNESOTIAN IN ALASKA.—Capt. Geo. McEntyre, U. S. A., Adjutant General of the Department of Alaska, is a Minnesotian. He is a son of Hon. E. McEntyre, of Houston, in this State. Capt. McEntyre received his appointment as a cadet at West Point, from Hon. J. M. Cavanaugh, M. C. in 1858; entered the army as a Lieutenant of Artillery in 1865, and now occupies the responsible office of Adjutant General of that portion of the footstool recently purchased from his majesty the Emperor of all the Russias. Capt. McEntyre is pronounced by military men to be one of the most promising young officers in the army.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

Programme of the Eighth Annual Convention of the Minnesota State Teachers' Association, to be peld at Minneapolis, Minn., August 25th, 26th and 27th, 1868.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 25TH, 1868, 8 P. M.

Convention called to order by the President of the Association. Opening Exercises—Reading the Scriptures and Prayer. Music.

ADDRESSES OF WELCOME—By H. G. Harrison, Esq. Mayor of Minneapolis, and Prof. W. O. Hiskey, Principal of Public Schools, Minneapolis.

RESPONSE—By the President.

MUSIC.

Annual Address of the President of the Association. Announcements. Adjournment.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26TH,—MORNING.

OPENING EXERCISES—Prayer and Music.
BUSINESS—Enrollment. Appointment of Committees.
EXTEMPORE ADDRESS—Prof. J. M. Knight, Minneapolis.—"Relations of the Teacher to his Profession."
Discussion of the above.
BUSINESS—Miscellaneous.
Music, Adjournment.

AFTERNOON.

Opening Exercises. Music.
EXTEMPORE ADDRESS—Prof. A. C. Gutterson, Owatonna.—"Notation of Music, with Illustrations."
Discussion on the above.
ESSAY—Prof. R. M. Bridges, Northfield.—"Use of the Bible as a Text Book in our Schools."
Discussion on the above.
Music.
DISCUSSION—Profs. L. B. Purmort, St. Charles, C. T. Andrews, Mantorville.—"School Libraries."
BUSINESS—Miscellaneous. Adjournment.

EVENING.

OPENING EXERCISES—Reading Scriptures and Music.
POEM—Henry A. Castle, Esq., St. Paul.—"The World of Mind."
DISCUSSION—Prof. W. C. Hiskey.—"The Relations and Efficiency of Teachers' Training Departments in Connection with our Graded Schools."
General Discussion of the above.
Music. Adjournment.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 27TH,—MORNING.

OPENING EXERCISES—Prayer and Music.
DISCUSSION—Prof. A. S. Kissell, Minneapolis.—"Should Attendance at School be Made Compulsory by Law?"
General Discussion of the above.
ADDRESS—Hon. Mark H. Dunnell, State Superintendent.
ESSAY—Prof. E. J. Thompson, Chatfield.—"Buncombe Teaching."
Music.
Business—Report of the Committee on Nomination of Officers.—Election of Officers.—Miscellaneous.
Adjournment.

AFTERNOON.

Opening Exercises—Music.
Discussion—Prof. Campbell, State University.—"Best Methods of Acquiring the Use of the English Language."
General Discussion of the above.
Business — Unfinished. — Report of Committee on Resolutions,—Miscellaneous.
Music. Adjournment.

Notes.—It is expected that every Appointee will report in person—all ready.
A Question Drawer will be opened for Practical Questions relating to the work of the Teacher.
Should there be time, the subject of Gymnastics, with exercises, will be presented.

President—Rev. JABEZ BROOKS, D. D. Red Wing.
Secretary W. W. PAYNE, Mantorville.
Local Committee of Arrangements.—Profs. A. S. Kissell, J. M. Knight, W. O. Hiskey, and Misses M. C. Wheaton and E. A. Sturtevant.
Committee of Reception.—Prof. A. S. Kissell, Chairman, Minneapolis.

—The board of Directors for the Second State Normal Schol to be opened at Mankato, have elected Prof. George M. Gage of Maine as Principal.

—Gen. Hubbard paid a fine to the Northfield authorities for riding across the bridge faster than the law allows.

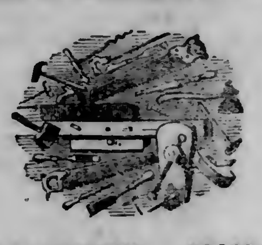
—Mr. F. Dickinson has about 15 acres of land, on Mr. Fletcher's farm, below town, planted in cucumbers, which he is growing mainly for seed.—*Mankato Record.*

—During the month of July, 1,225,730 lbs of freight were shipped from Owatonna station, on the Winona and St. Peter Railroad, upon which the freightage was $6,000.

—The St. Peter Tribune says of the wheat in Nicollet county: "There are farms which will turn out their thirty-five to forty bushels of No. 1 wheat from each acre, and the average will exceed twenty-three bushels per acre."

John McMullen

Cor. First and Lewis Streets,



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Shakopee, May 14, 1868.

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June 17, 1868.

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It has been used over fifteen years, without one failure.

It has no parallel—having perfectly eradicated disease and healed after all other remedies had failed. It is a compound of Arnica with many other Extracts and Balsams, and put up in larger boxes for the same price than any other Ointment.

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Dated June 18th, 1868. PETER SCHUTZ.
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Has stood the test of seven years trial by the public; and no preparation for the hair yet discovered will produce the same beneficial results. It is a new scientific discovery, combining the most powerful and restorative agents in the VEGETABLE KINGDOM. *It restores* GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL YOUTHFUL COLOR. *It makes the scalp white and clean; cures dandruff and humors, and* falling out of the hair; *and will make it grow upon bald heads, except in very aged persons, as it furnishes the nutritive principle by which the hair is nourished and supported. It makes the hair moist, soft, and glossy, and is unsurpassed as a* HAIR DRESSING. *It is the cheapest preparation ever offered to the public, as one bottle will accomplish more and last longer than three bottles of any other preparation.*

It is recommended and used by the First Medical Authority.

The wonderful results produced by our Sicilian Hair Renewer have induced many to manufacture preparations for the Hair, under various names; and in order to induce the trade and the public to purchase their compounds, they have resorted to falsehoods, by claiming they were former partners, or had some connection with our Mr. Hall, and their preparation was similar to ours. Do not be deceived by them! Purchase the original: it has never been equalled. Our Treatise on the Hair, with certificates, sent free by mail. See that each bottle has our private Revenue Stamp over the top of the bottle. All others are imitations.

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Established in 1835 by one of our Most Eminent Physicians, and now used throughout North and South America, with more pleasing results than any other Medicine in cases of diseased Liver, Blood or Skin, & Indigestion, Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism and Fever and Ague.

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GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY.

Washington News.

Receipts of customs from the 1st to the 8th of August, $3,630,205.

Fractional currency issued for week ending August 8, $197,000; redeemed, $441,100. National Bank notes issued, $75,210; amount in circulation, $229,932,-778.

About fifty delegates to the International Tailors' Union Convention in Washington called on President Johnson on the 12th, and had a friendly interview which lasted about three-quarters of an hour.

On the night of the 13th, while a colored military organization was passing along Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, some one on the sidewalk threw a stone into the ranks, which was responded to by several shots from the company, and a negro on the sidewalk was wounded in the leg.

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens died at twelve o'clock on the night of the 11th, at his residence in Washington City. "Simon Stevens, Thaddeus Stevens, Jr., a nephew, and his housekeeper, Mrs. Smith, were at his bedside; also Sister Loretta and Sister Genevieve, of the Providence Hospital, and J. Scott Patterson, of the Interior Department, and the servants of his household. Breathing his last, he passed away quietly and calmly without a struggle, as though falling asleep."

The funeral services of Thaddeus Stevens took place in Washington on the 14th. The remains were accompanied to the depot by a large concourse of people. They were taken to Lancaster, Pa., for burial.

Attorney General Evarts has given his opinion that the resignation of Commissioner Rollins "to take effect upon the qualification of his successor, nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate," is of no effect under the Civil Tenure law, until the conditions expressed are complied with, notwitstanding the acceptance of the resignation by the President. Mr. Evarts concludes: "I have disposed of the matter submitted to me wholly within the premises of the existing legislation governing the question, and without any discussion of the larger topics touching the conformity or repugnance of this legislation with the Constitution."

Foreign Intelligence.

Adah Isaacs Menken died in Paris on the 11th.

Accounts from Rome represent that desertions of foreign volunteers from the Papal service are daily increasing.

The owner of the *Lanterne* newspaper (Paris) has, in his absence, been sentenced to pay a fine of ten thousand francs and be imprisoned one year in jail.

Another terrible colliery explosion has occurred at Jemmapes, Province of Hainult, Belgium. Fifty-one persons were killed and a large number wounded.

Piggott, one of the Dublin editors imprisoned for seditious utterances, has been pardoned. He will be set free after having served half of the original sentence.

Cholera prevails alarmingly on the Barbary coast. In one place 556 out of a population of 3,000 had died. It made great havoc in several other towns.

The insurrectionary movement in Bulgaria has been entirely suppressed by the Turkish troops, and a proclamation establishing a state of siege in the province revoked.

Native Hungarian officers are hereafter to be appointed to command Hungarian troops, in accordance with the provisions of a bill recently passed by the Austrian Legislative Chambers.

The *Courier du Levant* (Paris) of the 13th publishes the following news from Candia: "A battle took place between the Turkish troops on the 27th of July, in which the Turks were badly beaten."

A London telegram of the 10th says that accounts received daily from Spain represent that the disturbed condition of the country is leading to disastrous results. Latest advices from Madrid say a financial crisis is anticipated. Lieutenant General Juan Peseula has been appointed Captain General of the Province of Catalonia.

The first private execution in England, under the new law concerning capital punishment, took place in London on the 13th. A young man, aged eighteen years, was hanged within the yard of his prison, for murder. The only persons who witnessed the execution were the prison officials and a few reporters and private citizens.

Lord Stanley and M. Moustier held a long conference at the Foreign Office in Paris, on the 8th, during which questions involving the present and prospective peace of Europe were fully discussed. Assurances of continued friendly relations between France and England were exchanged. "The interview is understood to have been of the most satisfactory character, and good results are expected to spring from it."

A Mexico City special of the 31st ult. says Honorati Dominique had pronounced against the government in the State of Vera Cruz, and had seized some villages along the railroad. He was levying a heavy tariff, on his own account, on the freight that came into his hands. Hostilities were going on in the State of Puebla but in Queretaro the insurgents had been compelled to submit. Ortega and Patoni had been released by Juarez.

The East.

The cattle disease is apparently disappearing at the East.

Frank McQueen has decided the McCoole and Coburn match a draw.

The New York Democratic State Convention will be held at Albany, Sept. 2.

The funeral of General Halpine took place in New York city, on the 8th, and was attended by a very large cortege, comprising the military societies, benevolent associations, and government, State and city officials.

The report that a large number of diseased cattle were on the way East from the West caused some excitement in New York city on the 10th. An investigation of the slaughter-houses at Communipaw, on the 9th, disclosed the fact that most of the meat there was diseased.

Governor Fenton has appointed Gen. Patrick A. Jones, present Clerk of the Court of Appeals, Register of the City of New York in place of General Halpine, deceased. It is understood that the fees of the office until January 1st will be passed over to Mrs. Halpine by General Jones.

A New York telegram of the 13th says that the telegraph reports received in that city from all parts of the country, concerning the crops, are on the whole quite cheering. The wheat crop is larger than last year. The yield of corn one-third larger than last year, and quality remarkably good. The barley crop an average one. Hay abundant. The little sugar planted promises well. Potato crops generally large and good. Hops a failure in Pennsylvania. Fruits almost a total failure, especially in the Middle States.

The South.

The cotton crop in Georgia promises well.

The North Carolina Democratic State Convention met on the 13th and chose two Electors for the State at Large.

Governor Smith, of Alabama, sent to the State Senate, on the 11th, a veto of the bill authorizing the Legislature to cast the electoral vote of the State.

The Alabama House of Representatives on the 8th passed the Senate bill—40 to 18—authorizing the Legislature to cast the Electoral vote of the State. The Speaker and others protested against it.

The Tennessee Republican State Convention on the 13th nominated General John B. Rodgers, of Middle Tennesse, and Hon. S. A. Hamilton, of Memphis, as candidates for Congressmen at Large.

The Alabama Legislature took a recess on the afternoon of the 12th, to the first Monday in October. No action was taken on the Governor's veto, and it remains to be disposed of on reassembling in November, the day before the Presidential election.

The West.

The shock of an earthquake, lasting several seconds, was experienced in Cairo, Ill., on the 12th.

An express messenger of the Adams Express Company was robbed in St. Louis, on the 14th, of packages containing about $7,000. The messenger, Isaiah Cross, was badly hurt.

Rt. Rev. Bishop Duggan, who has been for some time absent in Europe, recently returned to Chicago, and on the 9th a formal reception was tendered him, on which occasion fifty thousand people assembled to welcome his return.

Mike McCoole, the celebrated bruiser, was married in St. Louis, on the 9th, to Miss Mollie Norton, daughter of Daniel Norton, a rich contractor of that city. The church was densely crowded, and the street outside was thronged so that the street cars were impeded.

The Union Base Ball Club of Morrisania, N. Y., played with the Forest City, of Rockford, on the 11th, and with the Excelsiors, of Chicago, on the 12th. The score in the former game stood, Unions, 23; Forest City, 17. In the latter, Unions, 31; Excelsiors, 21.

A dispatch from Omaha, received in New York on the 13th, says the Union Pacific Railroad is now finished 750 miles beyond that point, and that it seems probable nearly 1,000 miles will be in running order before the close of the year, and that the whole line to the Pacific will be open for business during 1869.

Further Indian outrages are reported as having recently occurred fifty-five miles north of Solomon City, Kansas. Two men named David Beaugardis and B. B. Bell were killed, two women outraged, and two little girls carried off. A German was killed and boy wounded at Brown Creek, and a number of other persons are missing, while all the stock has been run off and the country stripped of provisions.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

——The Democratic majority in the Territory of Montana is 2,400.

——Discharged—The Radical party, from the confidence of the people.

——Disaster—The Kentucky and Montana elections, to the Radical party.

——Very rare—Two total eclipses in the same year,—one of Sol in August, and another of Ulysses in November.

——The Elmira (N. Y.) *Gazette* has been quoted as having gone over to the Radicals. The *Gazette* man says the fellow that started the story is "a branded liar and villain."

——Butler's partiality for spoons is at length explained. It is said of him in Scripture, "And Benjamin's mess was five times greater than his brethren." He stood in need of them.

——The Democracy of Kansas propose to carry that State for Seymour. The Radicals had only 1,800 majority at the last election, and the Democracy think they can easily wipe that out.

——The Quincy (Ill.) *Herald* says that in that city there has not been less than fifty changes of German Radicals in the last month, and in Adams county not less than two hundred.

——Governor Seymour will make Utica his headquarters.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Mistake. He will make the white house his headquarters.—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

"No pent-up Utica shall contract his powers."

——In a few remarks before a meeting of the Chairmen of County Committees of New York State, at Utica, on the 13th, Governor Seymour expressed his confidence in the success of the Democratic party at the coming election.

——A monster mass meeting of Democrats was held in Chicago, on the evening of the 13th. Thirty thousand Democrats were in attendance. Speeches were made by Hon. J. R. Doolittle, Hon. W. W. O'Brien, Hon. W. H. Van Epps, and others.

——The German vote which has been Radical heretofore is fast becoming alienated from that party, so much so that the Albany *Evening Journal* (Radical) says there is not a German paper of any pretensions in that State which favors the election of Grant.

——A correspondent of the New York *World* says: "The city of Philadelphia will give at the next election a Democratic majority of from five to eight thousand. The latter vote will probably be received by Furman Sheppard, the Democratic candidate for District Attorney."

——In Kansas, at the election last year, there were only four Democratic papers published in the State, and but very little organization. In thirteen counties there was no printed Democratic ticket, yet the majority for the Republicans in the State, as shown by the vote for members of the Assembly, was only 1,000. Now the Democrats have fifteen papers published in the State—a thorough and effective organization in every county.

——The Radical Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Volksblatt* has lately made the "painful discovery" that the great majority of the Germans at the capital are strict adherents of the old Democracy. He says "This circumstance is more to be regretted because the Germans at Washington are mostly well-educated people, who possess in a high degree all the qualifications which make them such a useful element in a new country like ours."

——The Philadelphia *Age* has the following communication: "We feel proud to learn that one hundred German citizens in one of the upper wards of the city, who have hitherto voted the Radical ticket, have declared their intention to support Seymour and Blair. The German citizens of the Sixth ward are also flocking to the support of the Democratic ticket, being unwilling to belong any longer to such a corrupt, radical and revolutionary party as that now in power."

——A dispatch from Springfield, Mass., states that the German paper of that city, which has always been well supported, has stopped because it could not find enough German Radicals to support it. *Die Zukunft*, the established organ of the Turners, the largest German organization in America, has taken the Radical party to task for its two-faced platform, and after dissecting it and showing its corruptions, comes out square for Seymour and Blair. That one journal alone will bring thousands of German voters to the Democratic party.

——The following *ne plus ultra of a carpet-bagger* is mentioned in the Mobile *Advertiser*: "Albert Griffin, a so-called white man, claiming to be a citizen of Mobile, having already sold out his chances for three different offices, is now for sale again. To any one who will give him $1,000, Griffin will retire in his favor, and will give him the Radical-nigger nomination for Congress in Mobile. Report says he got $12,000 from Warner, $2,000 from Kellogg, and $5,000 from old Horton. He now wants a thousand more before he is willing to retire. Griffin is a 'good boy'—a smart boy—a patriotic boy, and a very dirty, low boy. He is, however, cleaner than the majority of his crowd."

——Will Jacobin newspapers which are anxiously inquiring where the greenbacks will come from to redeem the five-twenty bonds tell us where the gold will come from to redeem these bonds? Is gold more plentiful than greenbacks? Is there more of it in the country? Is it worth less? Can it be more easily obtained? Will a day's work get a dollar in gold more easily than a dollar in currency? You will get the gold to pay the debt by taxation, will you not, Jacobins? Democrats will get greenbacks by the same process Do you understand? Is it easy? Do you see it? If you do, let us have no more repetition of your nonsensical question of "Where will the greenbacks come from?"

To get money—"lawful money,"—and to save money, are two processes. The Jacobins are adepts in getting money from the taxpayers, but they don't know how to save it. They are extortionists and spendthrifts. Under their management, the Treasury is a vast river, into which a volume of currency is constantly pouring and disappearing. To keep up this current, the hard-working men of the nation are taxed. It comes from the sweat of their brows. They sweat and toil for a privileged class who pay no taxes and demand from the Government more than twice the amount they lent it. The Jacobin party is pledged to enforce their infamous demand."—*Chicago Times.*

Seymour's Letter.

Horatio Seymour's letter accepting the Presidential nomination, takes rank among the ablest state papers of the century. Filled with a sense of the responsibilities, and constitutional duties of the office, which, it is now clear, he will be called to assume March 4th, 1869, he states with manly directness his construction of both. He leaves nothing doubtful as to the manner in which he will discharge the office, or the policy he will pursue on the great questions now before the country. In the spirit of a true political philosophy he says what all thoughtful and dispassionate men know, that the mass of citizens, no matter by what political name they may be called, never mean to do wrong or encourage or sustain the follies of extremists and political or moral fanatics. He tells the people how they have been put much astray, against their better reason and soberer judgment, by reckless leaders, whom their own sense tells them were unworthy to be followed by any true well-wishers to their country, and whom they cannot follow further without coming to complete ruin. He shows in a few calm, well-chosen words, that it is indispensable to the well-being of the Republic, and the settlement of the terribly vexed questions of reconstruction, finance, &c., that a Democratic President and House of Representatives should be elected as a balance to a Radical Senate; and that, this being done, there will, out of the very logic of events and necessities of the situation arise such mutual concessions, and compromises of ideas, as will insure a speedy settlement of national affairs, on a basis satisfactory not only to the Democratic party, but to all calmly reasoning Republicans—in short, an era of restored peace and national progress and prosperity—safe, honest, solid—and pleasing to all good citizens.

Nothing wiser in politics, or calmer and more wholesome in tone, and necessary influence on the public mind, than this letter of the Democratic candidate, has been issued to the people of the United States in our generation. It is the utterance of a strong, bold, large-minded statesman—of a man fixed and resolute in opinion and principle; but at the same time of one large enough in grasp of intellect, and sufficiently grounded in long experience of public affairs, to know that all Radicalism is a wild effervescence, a brief madness—powerful to destroy, impotent to construct; and that the continued life and well-being of States depend upon a fair balance of political parties, and an intelligent harmonising of opposing political forces by eliminating, as far as practicable, the evil and impossible, and adopting the safe and practicable in the ideas and systems clamored for by the violent political partisans.

As a state paper, we repeat, Governor Seymour's letter takes rank with the ablest and purest known to the records of American statesmanship.—*New York Courier.*

The Campaign.

The correspondence of Democratic newspapers is very good evidence of the progress of the great political reaction now going on in the country. The Democracy in every part of the Union are assailing the ruling party, and are confident of success. Large numbers of men who have heretofore acted with the Republicans are attending Democratic meetings and reading Democratic newspapers, and proclaim their intention to vote for Seymour and Blair, They are to be found in every section of the country. After making all due allowances for tendencies to exaggerate in partisan newspaper correspondents, the Jacobins must confess that a comparison of their letters from different localities with those which appear in the Democratic press shows that the current of popular favor is towards the Democratic party.

The elections of last fall and spring very clearly indicate this fact, and every circumstance by which men may judge of what will be the results of a general election in this country confirm it. The readers of the *Times* will bear witness that it has not been the habit of this paper to confidently predict Democratic successes when there was not good ground for believing that they would be achieved. There is now good ground for such a belief. The chances for the election of Mr. Seymour are as sixty in a hundred, and they are constantly improving. He will certainly be elected if Democrats do their duty; and, to do this, they must work constantly and judiciously. They must work hopefully and in good humor.

There can hardly be found a Republican who will not acknowledge that his party has become fearfully corrupt. The prevalence of this belief will defeat it in November. Its leaders imagine that our bountiful harvests and a prosperous business season will lead taxpayers to overlook their burdens. This is a great mistake. The taxpayers are indignant because of the amounts they have already been called on to disgorge. Those of them who read only Jacobin newspapers have seen charges of wholesale corruption against the party in power which have frightened them.

They are not only alarmed by the enormous expenditures of the Government, but by the position which the ruling party has taken in relation to the payment of the National debt. Thaddeus Stevens says that the redemption of the five-twenty bonds in gold will add a thousand millions of dollars to the public debt. John Sherman, the chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance, acknowledges that the Government is under no obligation to pay the bonds in glold. Here is the testimony of the two leaders of the ruling party in Congress; and that evidence, joined to the terms of the bonds and those printed on the back of all our currency, will be conclusive with the masses of that party.

The party will be condemned not alone for its corruption and proposed swindling of taxpayers in connection with the finances, but for fastening the Reconstruction infamy on the South. The policy of Congress in dealing with the Southern States has been so plainly a partisan one, and so criminal and indecent, that the people are in revolt against it. The common sense of Northern voters repudiates the idea that a majority party of white men of two-thirds shall be under the control of a minority party of negroes of onet third. Northern men will not consen that any such infamy shall be maintained by military despotism.

During the eight years last past, Democrats have been surprised that the excesses of the party in power have not condemned it before the people. Now there is abundant proof that those excesses have been carried to an extent which will kill the party. There will be no desertions from the Democratic ranks in this Presidential campaign. There will be accessions to but one party. It must not be forgotten, however, that we want a victory so sweeping and decisive that the Jacobin Senate will not dare to resist what the people decree. To gain this let every Democrat faithfully work. There must be two political parties in this country; but let us have a decent one in the place of the Jacobin organization. Work, Democrats, as such, and you will kill it.—*Chicago Times, 11th.*

Governor Seymour to the Soldiers.

UTICA, N. Y., August 13, 1868.

The Conservative veteran soldiers and sailors of this city held a large and enthusiastic meeting this evening. It adjourned at an early hour to serenade Governor Seymour at his headquarters, the Butterfield House. There was a vast assemblage in front of the hotel. After music, Governor Seymour was introduced by General Jas. McQuade. He was received with immense cheering, and spoke as follows:

Soldiers of Oneida County—I thank you for this mark of your good will. I know better than most men the character of the services rendered by our soldiers in the late war. I gave them more than 15,000 commissions. It was my official duty to mark their upward progress in rank as they gained honors in the field. It was also my sad duty to record the loss of life of many of those with whom I had had pleasant intercourse in the Executive Chamber. I saw your regiments as they went forth to war with ranks filled with men in the vigor and prime of manhood. It was my official privilege to thank them in the name of the State when they returned with thinned ranks and torn banners, which were made glorious by the proofs that they had been borne by brave men into the thickest of the fight. It is a pleasant thing, amidst all the harshness of a political canvass, to receive these tokens of good will and confidence from those who have shown their patriotism in the battle-field, and in return I pledge myself, in whatever station I may be placed, in public or private life, to struggle for restoration of that Union for which you have periled your lives in the contest of arms, and in our struggle for Constitutional rights we are strengthened in our convictions of duty by the fact that a majority of our soldiers uphold us in this political contest.

In the course of my life I have received many testimonials from political friends as well as from political opponents, from their sense of the services which I have been able to render to our State and our country, but none touch my heart so much as these proofs of respect which come from my neighbors, and particularly those given by men who have served our country in the ranks of its armies.

Governor Seymour retired amid enthusiastic cheers.

Hon. Samuel J. Tilden was also introduced and made a brief and encouraging speech. He was followed by Hon. A. J. Rogers, of N. J. Hon. A. R. Fellows, of Ark., spoke at some length, followed by Hon. Francis Kernan, of Utica, who is now, at 11 p. m, speaking to an assemblage which is yet large and attentive.

—The Virginia (Nevada) *Enterprise*, 11th inst., says: "The Central Pacific Railroad Company have constructed and placed on their road six large camp cars for the accomodation on the workmen engaged in tracklaying. The sleeping cars, four in number, are about twice as high as an ordinary car and much broader; each car contains five tiers of bunks, and there are separate cars for the Chinese. One car is filled up with a cooking range and all necessary culinary apparatus, and another for officer's quarters. The six huge-wheeled boarding and lodging houses will accomodate several hundred men, and move along as fast as the track is laid, which is at the rate of three miles per day."

—A firm in New Bedford is making three-wheeled wagons and carriages, which are much liked by those who are using them. They are said to turn in less space and with less danger of upsetting than four-wheeled vehicles.

—The steamer Daniel Drew ran from Hudson to Catskill, on the Hudson, a distance of nearly six miles, in eleven and a half minutes.

—There are invested in fruit-growing, for the Chicago market, $2,000,000, and the sales amount to $15,000,000.

CLIPPINGS AND DRIPPINGS.

Miscellaneous.

—The last new thing in ladies' fashions is patent eyelashes.

—Some $60,000 so far are contributed to the Baltimore sufferers.

—During July, 326,972 persons used the free public baths in Boston.

—Overland mail time from San Francisco has been shortened two days within a month.

—It is estimated that to repair the streets and rebuild the bridges in Baltimore will cost $215,000.

—Workmen in a Brooklyn sewer have lately found gold watches, jewelry and silver coin of large amount.

—The oldest inhabitant of Schenectady says that it has rained in that city, on the 25th of July, for the last twenty-five years.

—Baltimore has removed about 70,000 cartloads of mud and sand, which the late visiting waters deposited on her streets.

—Sherman, the highest point on the Union Pacific Railroad, is 8,262 feet above the level of the sea, and 7,292 feet above Omaha.

—During racing week at Saratoga, the glove shops are stripped of their contents by sporting ladies for the purpose of paying bets.

—The old and unfinished rebel ram Texas, captured at Richmond, is now employed in bringing ice from the Kennebec river to Boston.

—The *Scientific American* says that the military telegraph system now used by the United States is probably the most perfect in the world.

—Geo. B. Smyth has resigned the Presidency of the Des Moines Valley Road, and D. W. Kilbourne, of Keokuk, has been appointed in his stead.

—The President has appointed ex-Gov. Bigler, of California, United States Commissioner to examine the Central Pacific Railroad *vice* L. D. Smith, resigned.

—The work of dredging the channel at the entrance of the Chicago harbor is in progress. The river has already been, and is now being, deepened at different points.

—At Peterboro, N. Y., there is a base-ball club of girls. Nannie Miller, a grand-daughter of Gerrit Smith, is the Captain, and handles the bat with a grace and strength worthy of notice.

—In the window of a Boston jeweler is on exhibition a diamond weighing over ten carats and imported from Turkey at a cost of $10,000. It is owned by a resident of that city.

—According to the recently issued Register of the United States Navy it appears that we have now in the navy two hundred and twenty vessels, of which fifty-two are iron-clad.

—Mary Ann Schutz recently took a prize for rifle shooting at Philadelphia. Her name should have a complimentary change by adding "well;" for it seems that Mary Ann Schutz well.

—The managers of the late Schuetzenfest in New York find themselves about $6,000 out of pocket, so they have resolved to hold another festival in September, less expensive, but as attractive as the first, to make up the balance.

—It is reported that the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad Company has secured a loan of $2,000,000, and that it will be entirely completed by September of next year. Work is now progressing on the lines to Acquia Creek and to Washington.

—The *Revolution* gives these excellent directions for visiting a newspaper office: If you call to see the proprietors, see them. If the editors, see them. If a clerk, see him (or her). See the party interested. Transact your business in as few words and minutes as possible, and retire, never forgetting that time is much more than money.

—There is a divorce case pending in the New York Supreme Court between parties who have been married twenty-eight years, of which they have lived together only six years. Twelve years they lived apart by mutual agreement, and the divorce suit has been on trial the other ten years, and will probably last a year or two longer.

—We see it stated in an exchange that children afflicted with the whooping-cough can be cured by exposure to air impregnated with common coal gas. Carbonate of lime placed in their sleeping rooms, in quantities sufficient to produce a moderately strong odor, will also effect a cure. It is about as cheap as chloride of lime, and a much better disinfectant.

—McCoole, in a letter to Frank Queen, objects to having the stakes for the late frustrated fight given up, and insists that the fight must take place. He considers that his making an appearance at the appointed time won the money, but will waive that for another appointment. He is content to leave the money in Mr. Queen's hands.

—Among the interesting sights at Saratoga, few attract more attention than a Canadian woman who has three girls born at once. They are about 15 or 18 months old, and look exactly alike. She has a carriage in which she draws them about, and whenever she stops for a short time she is sure to be surrounded by a crowd, who admire her family and occasionally make her presents.

—Mention was made some time since of the resident of Watertown, N. Y., who wheeled his wife on a wheelbarrow from that place to Saratoga. The trip was undertaken, on the advice of a physician, for the benefit of the wife's health. Recently the couple passed through Utica on their way home, the woman restored to health, and walking beside her husband, who wheeled the empty barrow.

—The Detroit *Post*, 8th inst., reports that a meteor, so brilliant that objects in its light cast distinct shadows, although the moon was shining brightly at the time, was observed in that city to pass across the western sky shortly before 2 o'clock Friday morning. The nucleus of the fiery body appeared two or three times the size of the moon, and was followed by a train of considerable length, tapering like the flame of a candle.

—At the end of 1866, £65,870,712 had been expended on railways in British India. In the year ending with June, 1866, 3,452 miles were open, and 10,120,910 passengers were conveyed; the year's receipts were £4,607,236, and the working expenses £2,225,995; 13,390 miles of Government telegraph lines were then open; the year's receipts amounted to £112,944; the expenditures for working and maintenance was £163,392.

—General Sherman has notified the officers of his command that a limited number of maps of the campaigns of 1863, 1864 and 1865, by the Western armies, are received at his headquarters for distribution. All persons who held command of a brigade, or of a higher command, can have a copy by sending their names and addresses to him or to Colonel W. E. Merrill, United States Engineer, St. Louis, Mo. Other parties desiring a copy may apply by letter; and when all entitled as above have been supplied, the remaining maps on hand will be sent as far as the supply will go.

Foreign Gossip.

—The income of the Crown Prince of Prussia is a fraction over a million dollars. His wife is very economical, and they lay by every year a couple of hundred thousand dollars. The King of Prussia spends his whole civil-list, but accumulates the revenues proceeding from his private property. He is now believed to be the wealthiest monarch in Europe.

—Prussia has shown her determination to become a first-rate maritime power, by making an extraordinary appropriation of $7,152,374 for the year 1869, to be expended in the construction of fortifications at the seaports she has just obtained, and in manufacturing heavy artillery and armored vessels. The amount to be expended at Kiel alone, is stated to amount to $4,411,124, or $2,514,843 more than in 1866.

—It is generally supposed that the army sent to Abyssinia accomplished its mission without loss. But a letter printed in the London *Times* says that no fewer than one hundred and thirty-three men lie buried in a rudely formed cemetery at Zoulla. Of this number, a few died from the effect of accidents on board ship, some from sunstroke, and the rest from disease aggravated by the heat of the climate.

—The English journals are asserting and admitting that the coast defenses of England are worthless—that a hostile iron-clad or two could reduce the fortifications of Portsmouth or Plymouth in a few hours. They say Farragut must have a quick eye to these facts, and they surmise that, if he were ordered, in case of war, he would have less difficulty in planting the American flag on the Tower of London than he had in taking New Orleans.

When Prince Napoleon was recently at Vienna, he met, at Baron Von Beust's house, the new Austrian minister, Dr. J. N. Berger. Upon catching sight of the doctor, the prince gave a start, and exclaimed, "Monsieur Berger, I am quite sure we have met before.' "So we have, your imperial highness," replied Berger. "But where?" "At the International Democratic Congress, in 1849, to which both of us were delegates, your imperial highness," said Berger, unable to restrain a smile.

—One peculiar feature of Lima life, says a correspondent, is the employment of large, clean-looking dogs in the capacity of errand dogs, and for the conveyance of small parcels. These dogs are often accompanied by a small boy, and are fitted out with panniers of leather or wicker, fastened to each side, in the same manner as the donkeys are loaded. These dogs are hired out by their owners, and are mostly employed by butchers, and also by bakers, to carry fresh bread or meat every morning to customers. They are said to be very excellent servants, and they go trotting about the streets very sagacious and dignified in demeanor.

—A person in Paris who saw a poor man with a wooden leg walking past his hotel, gave him a franc. The next day he saw the supposed beggar, but he had changed the wooden leg from the right to the left. Enraged at the deception, he went up to the man and exclaimed, "You rascal, you had the wooden leg on the other side yesterday! You are not lame at all." "Monsieur," was the response with dignity, "I never said I was. I wear a wooden leg for economy, so as not to wear out my trousers, and I change the leg to prevent one leg of the trousers wearing out before the other."

—A watchmaker of Paris possesses a wonderful watch, valued at $4,000. During the late international exhibition, the idea occured to him to offer it for sale to the Sultan, who has an inclination for expensive jewelry; but, although the royal secretary admired it, he assured the dealer that his majesty would not purchase, having already a watch that gave him entire satisfaction, and, to prove his assertion, fetched it. What was the jeweler's surprise to find that the watch was mounted on a diamond about the size of a silver dollar, and a finger thick, having the value of at least $200,000.

—A late London paper says: "Woolwich is at the present time suffering from a visitation, viz., the appearance of thousands of mosquitos, which have been imported on the rigging of ammunition vessels from Bermuda and other military stations where the mosquito abounds. There is scarcely a man, woman or child out of the eight thousand inhabitants of the locality, who has not been bitten and disfigured. Their sting pierces through the ladies' dresses, stockings and other portions of wearing apparel, the swelling and irritation lasting four or five days. In some instances the stings have been so numerous in the case of children as to endanger life. The excessive heat being favorable for their development and propagation, the mosquitoes are daily increasing in numbers and threaten to become a local calamity, which nothing but a change in the weather is likely to remove."

Incidents and Accidents.

—At three successive funerals in Ithaca, N. Y., ladies have had their pockets picked.

—Mr. John Robinson, an old citizen o Monongahela county, Va., was lately stung to death by bees.

—The disease of cattle called "Charbon" has re-appeared in Louisiana, and is causing great uneasiness to planters.

—A ball was recently held in Bethel, Conn., and during the evening a 200 pound hog was thrust into the door by some of the jealous un-invited ones.

—A man who was recently released from the jail at Des Moines, where he had been confined three months for larceny, celebrated the event by running off with the jailer's daughter.

—Mansfield Centre, Conn., has had a novel celebration. Betsy Huntington has lived in one family for fifty years, and the anniversary was made the occasion of a party, and valuable presents were given to the faithful servant.

—In digging a foundation in San Francisco, a heavy barrel was exhumed, and great was the excitement when it became rumored that a barrel of gold dust had been hidden there some twenty years ago. When opened, it proved to be full of very putrid flour.

—A young and prepossessing girl sleeps in an unclaimed coffin at the Chattanooga depot, and if taken from thence to the lockup, returns to the uninviting quarters the next night. She is now allowed to occupy her dismal bedroom, and is rarely disturbed by the officers of the dépot.

—A Vermont paper states that Ira Wells, of North Thetford, Vt., who went hunting on Ascutney Mountain on a recent Tuesday, was discovered on Friday, with his arm caught in the cleft of a tree and the whole lower part of his body devoured. A number of huge bear tracks about the spot explained his horrible fate.

—A few days ago, Mr. George Jennings, of North Wilton, Conn., while going through the cavalry exercise with a saber, accidentally struck his little six-year old son upon the neck, nearly severing the head from the body. When the horrified father saw what he had done, he attempted to commit suicide, but was restrained by the neighbors.

—A mower in Luzerne county, Pa., the other day cut a rattlesnake in two with his scythe. On the return swarth he took hold of the piece to which the head was attached, when he was bitten on the thumb, a piece of the flesh being taken completely out. A bandage was placed tightly round the arm, when the poison caused the band to burst, and could not be prevented from penetrating beyond the bandage and reaching the heart.

—A wealthy merchant of New York recently employed a detective agency to discover the whereabouts of a valuable diamond pin of which he had been robbed, and, greatly to his surprise, in working up the case, the detectives fixed the robbery on the merchant's own son, who had got into the fast ways of living, and took the liberty to pawn the old gentleman's pin for $900, and spend the money in gambling.

—Recently, a young married woman, babe in arms, went bathing in a pond at Newport. She remained over a quarter of an hour in the water, where she amused herself by performing all the evolutions known to expert swimmers, and throwing her infant some distance from her, and then diving for it. The babe enjoyed the sport hugely. The woman, after having swam with one hand around the pond, the other hand holding the child, came on shore, donned her wearing apparel and walked home with rosy cheeks and an elastic step.

—Mrs. Mary Woodward, of Harvard, Mass., has been held in $1,000 for trial on a charge of inhumanly treating her stepson, six years of age. It was testified in the Police Court that the child had been whipped by the hour at a time with a heavy stick; that one day in July the woman drew three buckets of cold water from the well, and, seizing the child, removed his clothes, and, placing him a tub, dashed water upon his head, then took him by his feet and held his head in the water as long as she dared; that recently a cat brought a meadow mole in the house, which the mother cooked and compelled the boy to eat it. Mrs. Woodward, in court, said it was not a mole but a rat.

—The Louisville *Courier*, of the 5th, gives the following account of the accidental burning and death of Father B. J. Spalding, of that city: "It has been the custom of Father Spalding to keep a gas-light, with a sliding tube, burning in his bed-room over night. It seems that at about 1 o'clock yesterday morning the tube slipped down and came in contact with the musquito bar. In a few moments the bed clothing caught, and when Father Spalding awoke his night clothes were in flames. He managed to extinguish the fire on his person, but not until his flesh was shockingly burned. In his terrible agony, he rushed into his bath-room adjoining, and bathed in cold water, which had the effect of intensifying his sufferings. Father Bouchet, hearing his groans, hastened to the room, and found the bed clothing burning rapidly. He at once threw them out of the window, and checked the fire. Father Spalding's night clothes were burned nearly off him, and he was writhing in agony. He was wrapped in a sheet, and medical aid promptly summoned, but before the arrival of the doctors he became frantic with pain, and the second time immersed himself in the bath-tub. On the arrival of the physicians, the proper remedies were applied for his relief, but to no purpose. He lingered in great agony until 6 o'clock last evening, when death relieved him of his suffering. His resort to water, no doubt, caused the fatal result."

Industrial.

—The sweet potato crop of the South this year will be a very large one.

—San Francisco barbers get $50 per month in gold, and board.

—A schooner arrived at San Francisco lately with 30,000 Alaska codfish.

—Large quantities of hay are being shipped from New York to England.

—The total value of property in New Orleans is $132,670,185.

—The first house in San Francisco was built just twenty-three years ago.

—The journeymen bricklayers of New York propose to erect a large hall for the use of all the Trades' Unions of the city.

—A Babylon, (L. I.) farmer caught in one day, with hook and line, 1,300 pounds of blue fish, which he sold for thirteen cents a pound.

—Potatoes weighing four pounds each, raised in fifteen weeks from the day of planting, without irrigation, were offered last month in the San Diego, Cal., market.

—The inventor of a new style of horse-shoe has sent to the soliciting firm in New York a model made of solid silver. The inventor lives in Colorado, and could not afford to use iron.

—There is a woman in Pittsfield, ninety years old, who sews, knits and reads readily without the aid of spectacles, and milks a cow twice a day. She says "the gals now-a-days ain't worth much."

The Debt Increasing.

The Radical party talks of retrenchment and reform. But fearful as is our public debt, and gigantic as are the revenues which the Radicals extort from the pockets of the people, yet the debt is increasing. Last December Secretary McCulloch reported to Congress that the total public debt, less cash in the Treasury, amounted to $2,491,504,450. His statement of August 7th, printed by us on Saturday, is that on the first day of this month the total public debt, less cash in the Treasury, amounted to $2,523,534,480. Here we have an increase of $32,030,030. Look at it—*thirty two millions* of increased indebtedness in the course of eight months. In connection with this, bear in mind that the Radical witness Wells, introduced by the *Democrat*, states that the revenues extorted from the people during the year ending June 30th, 1868 amounted to the appalling sum of $471,700,000. And yet so reckless and extravagant are our Radical rulers that, while squeezing out of the people the gigantic sum of $471,700,000 in one year, they have run the country in debt thirty-two millions of dollars. Let the tax-payers of Missouri, who are groaning under the exhausting burdens of taxation they are compelled to bear, look at the above figures.

Four hundred and seventy-two millions of dollars extorted from the people in one year by the Radicals, and still they run the country in debt.—Missouri Republican, 10th.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.—August 17, 1868.

COTTON—Middling	$ .29½	@ $ [illegible]
FLOUR—Extra Western	8.70	@ 10 80
WHEAT—Spring No. 2	2.05	@ 2 07
RYE—Western	1.80	@ 1 87
CORN—Western Mixed	1.19	@ 1 20
OATS—Western	.90	@ .92
PORK—Mess	28.50	@ 28 70
LARD	.18	@ .19½
GOLD—147		

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Fair Grades	$ 5.50	@ $ 6.50
HOGS—Live	8.70	@ 10.00
BUTTER—Choice	.32	@ .33
EGGS—Fresh	.16	@ .17
FLOUR—White Winter	11 75	@ 12 50
Spring Extra	9.00	@ 11 50
GRAIN—Corn—No. 1	.99½	@ 1 00
Wheat—Spring, No. 2	1.75	@ 1.76
Barley—No. 2	1.50	@ 1.57
Oats—New	.53½	@ .54
Rye—No. 1	1.36	@ 1.36¼
LARD	.17½	@ .18½
PORK—Mess	29 00	@ 29.50

CINCINNATI

FLOUR—Family	$10.00	@ $10.25
WHEAT—New Red Winter	2.00	@ 2.10
CORN—Shelled	.95	@ .97
OATS—New	.57	@ .60
PORK—Mess	28.65	@ 29.00
LARD	.18½	@ .19

ST. LOUIS.

FLOUR—XX	$ 8.40	@ $10.00
WHEAT—Winter	2.00	@ 2.35
CORN—Shelled	.90	@ .93
OATS—New	.54	@ .57
RYE	1.30	@ 1.34
PORK—Mess	29.50	@ 30.00
LARD	.19½	@ .20

MILWAUKEE.

FLOUR—Spring Extra	$ 9.57	@ $10.25
WHEAT—Spring	1.80	@ 1.90
CORN—No. 2	1 04	@ 1.05
OATS—Old	.56	@ .57

CLEVELAND.

FLOUR—XX Spring	$9.00	@ $10.50
WHEAT—Red Winter	2.04	@ 2 16
CORN—No. 1, Shelled	1.08	@ 1.10
OATS—New	.59	@ .60
RYE—No. 1	1.75	@ 1.80

THE CAMPAIGN.

Speech of Hon. Samuel J. Tilden at Milwaukee, August 2.

AFTER a few preliminary remarks, Mr. Tilden proceeded as follows:

New York now summons all her children to her side, when she fights the battle of civil liberty on the American continent. (Applause.) I feel commissioned to say to my fellow Democrats of Wisconsin, that she expects your electoral vote in November. As the partaker of your prosperity—proud of your growth and of your development—feeling warm in her veins the sympathies and sentiments that have bound her to you and you to her—she invokes your aid as she shall lead this fight for the common benefit of humanity everywhere. (Applause.) Citizens—allusion has been made to the nomination for President of the United States of a distinguished son of New York. It is true that of him New York feels an honorable and just pride; but it is only fair to say that this nomination was not the work of New York. It was the voice of all her sister States in council convened to deliberate upon the great concerns of our common country. New York entered that Convention to deliberate with her fellow States of every part of the Union, and to seek out what was wisest and best for us to do in this great crisis of our country's destiny. She entered it without a selfish desire, without a purpose to effect any result but what should conduce to the common good of our whole country. And it so happened that, without any act of hers, but by the act of Ohio, concurred in first of all by Wisconsin, this nomination was made. We believe that it was a wise nomination; we believe that it will result in great good to the country; but, whatever may be the consequence of it, New York may say to Wisconsin, that it is her work more than it is the work of New York. It was your delegation—the chairman of that delegation who has addressed you to-night—with his associates, Mr. Clark, Mr. Bouck and others—all of them—who took the first step in the Convention to follow the lead of Ohio on this subject which resulted in that nomination. Citizens, I need not say that we were only too happy to concur in it. Need I speak to any man in Wisconsin of Horatio Seymour? (Great applause.) Is he not almost as well known to you as to us? Is he not known to you as a man without reproach, and a citizen entitled to the people's trust? Is he not known to you as a statesman of high and educated capacity, skilled, trained, and accomplished in all those things which fit a man to govern; above all, imbued in heart and mind with all the great traditions of American free government, handed down from the times of our great statesmen who shone amid the imperial glories of the Republic—the thoughts, the logic and doctrines of Jefferson, the spirit of Jackson, and the teachings of our own great statesmen of New York,—now, alas! no more,—Edward Livingston, Van Buren, Silas Wright and Marcy, whose names, to many of this audience, are familiar as their own—a gentleman pure and spotless, of unsuspected private character, incapable of any purpose but to benefit and to serve his country; in a word, a man in whose hands the greatest civic trust in the world can be safely reposed? Citizens! There is a topic to which I may for a single moment advert in this connection, and that is the relations which this distinguised citizen bears to subjects that interest, in a peculiar degree, the people of the State of Wisconsin. When he was Governor of New York, he recommended, in his messages, a liberal policy in the management of the public works of New York toward the trade of the West, particularly to that portion of it which centres at Chicago and Milwaukee. Devoting all his life to the cardinal doctrines of the Democracy, he has resisted the meddlesome spirit which always characterized the Republican party and all the parties from which it has descended. He has resisted all that false system of centralizing the powers of government, and extending the dominion of government over personal affairs which belong only to the domain of individual conscience and judgment, assuming to judge for the citizen, and dictating to him what industries he shall pursue, what he shall wear, what he shall eat, and what he shall drink, what amusements he shall adopt, and what religious observance he shall practice.

Gentlemen, if it be desirable that our old American ideas of government should be restored, we must begin by electing to the Presidency a man possessed of the ideas of Jefferson and Jackson, the beneficent philosophy of leaving each individual as much as possible to manage his own affairs, and every locality to manage its affairs—the States to take care of their own proper functions, and the Union only to attend to the few simple objects that properly belong to it in the original plan of our American government. We must take for President of the United States a man who is thoroughly indoctrinated with the ideas and imbued with the feelings which gave the Republic sixty—aye, seventy years of glorious prosperity, and no civil dissensions. [Applause.] We must go back to the teachings of the fathers. We must select, as a representative of the people in the greatest civic trust of the Republic, a man thoroughly in harmony with all those great and noble principles that gave us peace, prosperity, and happiness for the first seventy years of the life of the Republic. [Applause.] We cannot attain this result by taking an unknown man, and then rallling for him, and for influence over him, after he is elected. [Applause.] We cannot accomplish that result by taking a mere military man without a single civic idea in the world. [Applause.] I congratulate myself, and I congratulate the country, that at last the Democratic party has stepped back twenty-five years and recurred to its original and primitive policy of taking its leader—its foremost statesman—to represant it in the councils of the nation and in the greatest civic trust of the country—[applause]—and as its candidate before the American people. [Applause.] It perhaps is a bold—perhaps even a daring policy; but it was slowly evolved in the councils of the Convention, and through its deliberations, till at last they thought it to be practically necessary and practically wise also—the grand old historic policy of the Democratic party to take its real chief to lead it in the contest before the people. [Applause.]

Citizens, some criticism has been made on our nomination for Vice-President. At least this significance attaches to that nomination: we have taken a man originally a Democrat and trained in the best schools of Democracy, who for some years past has not been among us. I am glad that we have, because I consider it a tender of fraternity and of fellowship on the basis of a liberal equality with all those we expect to join us, whatever may have been the past, in redeeming and saving our country. [Applause.] And I am happy that we have given to them a pledge in advance that all who stand with us now for the sake of our cause and our country shall stand with us as equals and as brothers ever hereafter. [Applause.] Let us look still a little further. Who is General Francis P. Blair, Jr.? Our Republican friends—about half of whom are on the eve of voting with us if we will only take a man of a good war record—why don't they come over and vote for Blair, especially as they tell us, since the nomination, that Governor Seymour is in rather frail health, and will probably die pretty soon, and then Blair would come in as President? Why, under these circumstances, had not they better vote the Democratic ticket and have Gen. Blair for President instead of Gen. Grant—[applause]—have a man who has a policy in place of a man who says he has no policy; have a man trained in the school of Andrew Jackson, whom we hear praised by them so loudly and so long? I have thought often in the last eight years Andrew Jackson's bones would turn in their coffin if they could hear these men who reviled him while living exclaim, "Oh, for an hour of old Andrew Jackson." [Applause.] Well, citizens, if we could not give them him, there was one thing we could do and have done. The voice and right hand of Andrew Jackson in his great days was Francis P. Blair, of the Washington *Globe*—the father of our present nominee; and this young son of his was a boy around the home, in the daily society of Andrew Jackson. He is a chip of the old block, with much of the spirit, sentiment, principles, and teachings of the old hero statesman who, thirty years ago, was the cynosure of every Democratic eye, and the idol of every Democratic heart. Now, it is these teachings that are the reason why the young Francis P. Blair, although circumstances had made him for a while a Republican, when he saw their policy developed, found himself unable to live, to breathe, or to be anywhere except where he was born—in the bosom of the great Democratic party of the Union. [Applause.] And, if Governor Seymour is really in such danger of failing health, (though we had not heard of it in New York), the Vice-President is pretty sure to come in; and, if that to-be Vice-President is the young boy who in his tender years derived all his ideas of politics from Andrew Jackson, we may say to our Republican friends, when that event happens which they foretell, they will have attained precisely what for the last eighteen years they have been desiring. They will have attained an hour—nay, four years—of old Andrew Jackson over again. [Applause.]

Citizens! I desire to say a word in regard to the issues which now divide the country. I shall not, however, detain you long. I am to be followed by the able and distinguished speakers, who will occupy your attention to so much advantage that I should regret to encroach upon the time during which you will be able to hear them. I will, however, make a few observations. Citizens! Our country now stands in this peculiar and remarkable position! It is three years and more since the surrender of Lee, and since the war ended, and yet the country has no peace. How is this? And why is it? General Grant says in his letter of acceptance, "Let us have peace." I don't know exactly what he means by that. It is possible that he may mean that you should elect Horatio Seymour, because peace we can never have under the counsels of Congress and the Republican party from which Grant takes his nomination. Three years and more have passed, and yet we have no peace. But what do we have? We have had, until a few days ago, military despotism over ten States of the Republic; and now, by a recent act of Congress, passed within a few days, we still have military despotism over three of those States, and there is an enforced supremacy of the negro over the white men in the other seven. We have carpet-bag governments, in which adventurers from the Northern States, totally unknown to the community which they claim to represent, come into the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States and make laws for these great communities, whose fundamental right it is to participate in self-government with us, and make laws in part for us also. We have not only this sort of government, but we have the enormous expense which belongs to such a system of government wherever it has existed in any part of the world. Citizens—I hold in my hand a statement of the expenses of the War Department for the last fifteen months. It is made from authentic sources, and I have no doubt it is substantially reliable. These expenses are about $11,000,000 a month, or about $130,000,000 a year. This is the cost of the War Department during a period of peace, beginning two years after the war has closed. These statements, which I shall hand to the reporters, are made from the official record of the Government. They are as follows: Payment at the Treasury on account of the service of the War Department from January 1, 1867, to March 31, 1868:

January	$ 7,897,000
February	12,178,000
March	10,587,000
April	12,153,000
May	4,915,000
June	16,812,000
July	7,822,000
August	13,174,000
September	10,448,000
October, to 29th	13,821,000
Total, 9 months and 27 days	$109,807,000
As per statement in annual message of President Johnson, of December, 1867:	
October 29 to 31	$ 3,343,000
November	7,056,000
December	12,055,000
Total, twelve months	$133,140,000
1868.	
January	$ 5,397,000
February	9,361,000
March (23,718,000)	13,960,000
Total, fifteen months	$160,858,000

Payments at the Treasury on account of the Interior Department (pensions and Indian expenses):

1867.	
January	$ 7,714,046 60
April 1 to June 30	4,597,467 84
July 1 to September 30	10,484,476 11
October 1 to December 1	881,192 42
1868.	
January 1 to March 31	10,857,688 29
Total	$34,534,860 26

Payments at the Treasury on account of the Navy Department:

1867.	
January 1 to March 31	$ 6,853,161 75
April 1 to June 30	7,784,979 55
July 1 to September 30	5,579,704 67
October 1 to December 31	7,571,454 25
1868.	
January to March 31	5,962,514 61
Total	$33,751,814 83

The first table contains the payments made at the Treasury Department on account of the War Department during the fifteen months ending on the 31st of March last, which was the latest date to which I have been able to obtain those figures. This is besides pensions; this is besides the navy expenses; this is besides the civil list; this is besides the interest on the public debt. If any of you have the curiosity to inquire why it is that business is not prosperous—that prices are higher than they ought to be, even in the present diluted state of the currency, and that poor men with high wages still find it difficult to live—I tell you it is because, in this age of the American Republic, we are subject to the most enormous, and burdensome, and oppressive system of taxation—oppressive in its amounts, and oppressive in the mode by which it is levied.

Why, gentlemen, the British empire, which proudly boasts that her military posts encircle the whole globe, so that her morning drum-beat keeps company with the hours, expends for her vast home and military system not more than $6,000,000 a month, while we, even during the last year, have been expending about $11,000,000 a month; and her $6,000,000 a month includes her pensions, while our $11,000,000 does not include our pensions. Take the French empire—the greatest and the mightiest of the military monarchies of modern times. That empire expended as an average of seven years past on its vast armies, $86,000,000 yearly, or about $7,000,000 a month. And the Prussian empire, recently formed, expended on its army, in 1867, only $22,000,000, or less than $2,500,000 per month. And we, in free republican America, have been expending at the rate of $130,000,000 a year, besides pensions. We have, therefore, presented to us the simple issue, whether we will consent that ten States of this Republic are to be represented in the Senate of the United States by twenty carpet-baggers, sent there by means of 3,000,000 of freshly-emancipated slaves, while New York, with her 4,000,000 of people, has but two Senators; and with Pennsylvania, and Ohio, and Indiana, and Illinois, embracing 13,500,000 of white people, and with Wisconsin, embracing 14,500,000 of white people, will have but twelve Senators: that these 14,500,000 of white people shall have but twelve Senators, while 3,000,000 of emancipted African slaves shall have twenty Senators; whether the powers given by the Constitution to the Judiciary and the Executive shall be stripped from these functionaries and vested in the Senatorial oligarchy thus created; and whether, in order to do that, we are willing to suffer the cost of this military government, the cost of this reconstruction, and the cost of this negro supremacy over the Southern whites and over our own government, in a burdensome taxation, which paralyzes industry, robs labor of its just reward, and oppresses our entire people in all their interests and all their relations. This is the question you are to determine. If you are tired of this system of governmental policy; if you wish to overthrow it; if you wish to recur to the grand old principles and policy which made the Republic prosperous and the people happy—you must make a complete change. You must demand of your representatives that they shall change this whole system. Will the head of the army do it? Will General Grant do it? [Cries of "No, no!"] Is he the best agent you can employ to make the military subordinate to the civil authority; to disband, to the utmost reasonable extent, our present costly military system; to beat the swords of his own military satraps, under the Congressional reconstruction policy, into pruning hooks; to discard the system which he has consented to become the head of, in contempt of the constitutional and lawful powers of the Chief Magistrate of the Republic elected by the people? Can he change all his own ideas and his military associations, and abandon his military companions, to become a mere civil magistrate, and to carry out the policy of retrenchment and economy which the necessities of the people require, at the sacrifice of all the natural tendencies of military life? Will he cut up unsparingly the fungus-growth of anti-American ideas, habits, and systems which has sprung up during the war? [Cries of "No! no!"] Can we expect such a result from a man whose whole public life has been purely military; who has had no knowledge, experience or training in civil government? Can he be relied on to work out the difficult, but necessary transition of ideas, measures, and systems from the state of war to the state of peace, to which as yet we have made in three years of nominal peace no practical approach? Or must we elect a man who understands and believes in the old system under which our country became great and prosperous, and under which all the people were happy, lightly taxed, and thriving in all their business affairs? That is the question you are to meet. Gentlemen, I can communicate to you the most auspicious indications from the East. We of the East ask only that you stand with us, and we will accomplish a peaceful revolution in the policy of the Government, which will carry gladness to every home and relief to every industry in the land, and will give new hope to human nature in every clime, because the prediction will be falsified that, by the consequences of civil war, we shall lose our freedom and submit ourselves to a system of military governments. We believe that the American people are wise enough to be able to emerge out of the greatest civil war known in history, and restore and re-establish a government by the people for the people. I admit that it has been thought, and was thought by our wise forefathers, that by civil war we should deeply imperil, if not lose, the inestimable blessings of liberty, constitutional representative institutions, and local self-government. I am one of those who, though alive to the perils of that dire alternative, yet hoped, yet believed, and yet trusted in the people. And I now believe that in their own good time the American people will rouse themselve and rescue the best hopes of mankind in every future age from the destructive consequences of the habits which are engendered during a period of civil war—[applause]—that we will again establish the civil authority in supremacy—[applause]—that we will again restore to every State all its rights, and revive local self-government everywhere, and give once more to every individual that freedom in the sphere of his action, that security in his personal rights, which he enjoyed before the civil war began; that we will obliterate slavish precedents, and re-establish the authority, the maxims, the manners, and the constitutional guards of civil freedom. I believe that the American people are competent to do all this It is for us and for you to say whether we will do it now, or whether we will tread another four years the evil and dangerous road which we have traveled for the past. Citizens, you of this part of our country are, and have been, in a condition of more than ordinary advantage. You have been less sufferers by taxation and the waste of productive industry in the South, which the present Congressional policy costs you, than you would have been except for the high prices which agricultural products have brought in Europe. Farmers have felt these evils less because they were able to sell their crops at higher rates than can be ordinarily expected. The time may come, and that speedily, when large crops abroad and large crops here will make it absolutely essential to you that the greatest economy should be practiced on the part of the Government. Be wise in time. Adopt your remedy while wheat is $1.50 or $2 a bushel. Remember that it is not always there; and if you suffer yourselves to be burdened by taxation to such an extent that you can scarcely save anything when prices are high, what will be your condition when, as will happen in the ordinary course of events, by a change of the relation of supply and demand, prices shall be low? Citizens! Act in time! Act in season! Act now. Change the policy of the Federal Government. Send men to Washington who will enforce a change. Be not blinded by military renown which will mislead you in choosing the best man for the civil magistracy. At this election which approaches resolve that, as one man, you will come, with your neighbors and friends, to the polls, and enforce a change in the policy of the Government. Your country demands a change. The interests of the people demand a change. Resolve that you will not accept a mere soldier, however brave, however meritorious, and however well adapted to military affairs; but take for the magistrate of the nation a cultivated and experienced statesman. In putting the best intellect and highest moral worth of the nation in the lead of its administration, you will have taken a great step toward redeeming the country, and restoring prosperity to all your affairs. New York claims nothing except the honor of leading in this great contest. She invites Wisconsin and the other States to her side. Will ye come? (Cries of "We will! we will!") We entertain no fears or doubts of our own State, and from other States come promises which indicate that we are on the eve of a great political revolution, as important as the revolution which brought in Mr. Jefferson's administration in 1801, and gave us sixty years of peace and prosperity. (Great applause.) It is for you to decide this question. Join hands with us, that the old days of glory may dawn once more upon our beloved country, and peace, contentment, prosperity, and happiness may come within the reach of every family in the land. (Great and prolonged cheers.)

The Democratic Majority in Kentucky.

The Radicals are somewhat puzzled by the result of the election in Kentucky. The New York *Sun* in referring to General Blair's letter last Monday said it "killed the Democratic ticket as soon as his name was put on it." Then, speaking of the speeches of certain Southern orators, indorsing General Blair's letter, it said:

"If they are allowed to keep on in this way much longer, it is doubtful whether the Democracy will even be able to carry Kentucky, Delaware and Maryland. Gov. Seymour ought to hurry and call off his dogs. They are hurting nobody but their own party and its principal candidate."

Other Radical papers predicted that the Democrats of Kentucky would not turn out at the approaching election. It was confidently asserted that they were such copperheads and rebels that, being disappointed in not getting Pendleton nominated, they would not show any interest in Seymour, and certainly would not support a ticket with such a Union soldier on it as General Blair. Well, an election took place Monday, and such a Democratic vote was cast as appals the Radicals. The Cincinnati *Commercial* seeks to explain it in one way, and the St. Louis *Democrat* in another and very different way. It is a very disagreeable fact, which certainly needs "explanation." The Louisville *Courier*, alluding to these anxious Radicals, says:

"Kentucky was to them a proverb for devotion to Pendleton, and a shocking example of hostility to loyal men; and yet they now see that Kentucky is responding to the nomination of Seymour and Blair with a zealous, ardent unanimity that is without a parallel in the history of political contests. * * * * *

"What they see in Kentucky they are doomed to witness everywhere else. Here they behold men of diverse affiliations, as to all past issues, uniting harmoniously with 70,000 Union soldiers and 40,000 ex-rebels, to restore to the country and secure for posterity the blessings of peace and Constitutional government.

"The great reaction against the excesses, and usurpations, and plundering rule of Radicalism, is growing and gathering strength and extending its scope as it grows, and, like some resistless tornado, it is destined to sweep every rotten fabric and every foul infection from our political atmosphere. The people of this country are not going to hide their heads in the tombs of dead issues till the Radicals can steal their last cent and destroy the last landmark of the free inheritance our fathers left us. It is folly to shut our eyes to that which is inevitable."

The Democratic majority last year over the Radical and third party ticket combined was 43,129. Over the Radical ticket the Democratic majority was 56,286. The indications are that, when the returns are all in, the Democratic majority at the election last Monday will be found to exceed 75,000. The Democratic gains everywhere have been very large. In thirty-six counties alone, including Louisville, Governor Stevenson gained 20,537 over Governor Helm's majority last August. The Radical vote has very greatly declined. Last year it amounted to 33,939. It is far below that this year. In forty-three counties heard from, Stevenson polled 45,223 votes, while the Radical candidate polled only 4,492. There are 112 counties in the State, and it will be two or three days before the returns are all in. But enough is known to show that the Democracy of Kentucky are awake and active, that they have rolled up a magnificent majority, and have set a most inspiring example to their fellow Democrats in other States. The nomination of Seymour and Blair has fired the Democracy throughout the land with an enthusiasm never known before. Such candidates, standing on the satisfactory platform adopted at New York, will sweep the country clean in November.—*Missouri Republican, 8th.*

The Parable of the Pounds.

The following is a translation of an article which recently appeared in the Chicago *Union*, couched in scriptural language, and affording an apt illustration of the position of the bondholders to the people.

"And he taught the people and spake unto them a parable:"

In the paradise of the bondholder it is as with the man who borrowed from a friend $10,000 in gold.

But when the war came and when the Chief Council at Washington declared that debts should be paid in greenbacks, he went one day and bought with his $10,000 in gold $25,000 in greenbacks. And he took therefrom $10,000, and went to his friend and said, "Here, my friend, take what I owe thee."

But the other said, "I loaned thee gold and thou should'st repay me in gold."

"Unbeliever," cried the other, "read this: 'This note is a legal tender for all debts, private and public,' etc. I, as a loyal man, show myself willing and obedient to the command of the Chief Council. Thou wilt resist the laws of the land. Thou art a Copperhead and a traitor. Here, take that which is thine own, and go thy way."

And as the loyal man would not bury his pound, he went and bought him, with the remaining $15,000 which he had honorably earned by this loyal trade, United States five-twenty bonds, which netted him an income of $900 in gold, or $2,500 in the money of the land, about 15 per cent. "And he clad himself in purple raiments."

And when he wished to increase his talents, he deposited his bonds in Washington; and it came to pass that he received permission to take from the people many thousands of dollars more every year, because license was given him to issue National Bank notes at usury.

"For I say unto you, that unto every one which hath, shall be given; and from him which hath not, even that which he hath shall be taken away from him."

Then spoke the Chief Council:

"This loyal fellow shall be free from all taxes and assessments."

"And," cried the Republican Convention at Chicago, "Laborers and taxpayers, be *honorable—honorable—honorable!* Pay this loyal man, who is in need, with *gold—gold—gold!*"

"Amen," cries the Illinois *Staats-Zeitung.*"

But the writer says: "He that hath ears to hear, let him hear."

The Crowning Outrage.

The telegraph announces that the Legislature of Alabama has followed the example of Florida, and snatched from the hands of the people the right to vote for Presidential Electors. It appears that the House at first shrank from the commission of the outrage, and voted down the Senate bill by forty-three nays to thirty-two yeas. The injustice and wrong were so gross that even that carpet-bag Legislature refused to commit it. In the afternoon of Saturday, however, the vote of the morning was reconsidered, and the bill was passed by a vote of forty-two yeas to eighteen nays. It is scarcely to be doubted that influences were brought to bear from Washington, and that, under the dictation from that source which brought Conventions, Constitutions and Legislatures into being, this crowning act of injustice has been committed. The motive for it cannot be disguised. The party of freedom and equal popular rights saw that there was no hope for the success of the Radical ticket if submitted to the popular vote. It would be voted down by an overwhelming majority. To escape this political disaster the Radical Legislature, the offspring of bayonets, gives to itself the exclusive privilege of voting for Presidential Electors, and thus, without a contest, makes sure the election of Radical Presidential Electors.

We do not believe there is a just-minded Radical in the land who will not condemn this as a criminal use of power, and an act of gross injustice to the voters of Alabama. We put again the case of Ohio, to which we referred last Thursday. The great reaction in politics last November threw the Legislature of that State into the hands of the Democracy. That Legislature had it in its power in January (we do not say it would have been lawful) to vest in the Democratic Legislature the authority to vote for Presidential Electors. By such a law they would have made it absolutely certain that Presidential Electors of Ohio would be Democratic, and cast the twenty-one votes of that State for the Democratic candidates. If the Ohio Legislature had exercised the power in its hands to pass such a law, and thus deprived the 243,000 Radical voters of the State of an opportunity to vote on the Presidential question, it would have provoked a storm of just indignation and denunciation from the Radical party little, if any, short of revolution itself. It would have been felt by Radicals that a party capable of such a flagitious use of power, and of inflicting such deep injury upon the people, ought to be overthrown by physical force. And yet it is precisely such a crime as this that has been committed by the Radical Legislatures of Florida and Alabama. Is there a Radical journal or Radical orator in the land who will have the effrontery to justify it? We shall look with some interest to see how many have decency and sense of justice enough to condemn and disown it as a disgrace to the Radical party.

We are sure that there are thousands of high-minded Republicans who will not consent to co-operate longer with a party which adds to its corruptions and terrible extravagance such robbery of the people's rights. The party which resorts to such methods of perpetuating its power cannot expect the support of the American people. What it gains in the South by such illegitimate and criminal means it will lose in the North, for the people do not intend to retain in power a party which crushes the nation by debt and taxation, and steals from them the right to determine who shall be their rulers.

The great majority of the American people, North and South, are absolutely hostile to negro governments and to negro supremacy. The Legislatures of the seven reconstructed States owe their existence to negro votes. It was thus directly that the infamous law, giving to the Legislature the right to vote for Presidential Electors, is the product of negro voting. And if by this unjust legislation and tyrannical use of power the Electoral votes of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana and North Carolina, numbering thirty-two in all, should determine the Presidential vote in favor of the Radical party, it would be a negro victory, and the 700,000 late slaves would be the makers of the President of the nation. The Radical party need not delude themselves with the imagination that the people of the United States are prepared to submit with complacency and contentment to a partisan victory achieved by such methods as these. The American people are law-abiding and they will cheerfully submit to the results of a fair election. But we do not believe that they are composed of such stuff that they will meekly acquiesce in the results of an election so regulated by the Radicals that in five great States 275,296 white registered voters are excluded from voting and Legislatures elected by negroes assume to themselves the exclusive right of deciding who shall be Presidential Electors. No party on earth could escape execration and destruction achieving victory by such infamous tactics as these. Indeed we are sure that the fact, now clearly seen, that the Radicals intend if possible to win a triumph by these means will insure their overthrow. The moderate and judicious among them in the North will aid to overthrow them as enemies of the public peace and provokers of strife by the outrages they commit. They may secure the thirty-two votes of the five States named. But they will surely lose by this act of perfidy to the people and to the principles of republican government more than they gain. South Carolina, bound by its own Constitution to allow the people to vote for Presidential Electors, cannot be made a party to this villainous scheme. It will vote the Democratic ticket. So will Georgia. These, with the overwhelming Northern Democratic vote, will crush out the Radical party and leave to it the double heritage of mortification in defeat, and of infamy for having sought to win a victory by means of a scheme of political scoundrelism and unmitigated injustice and tyranny never known before in the history of parties.—*Missouri Republican, 10th.*

Reason Enough.

The party in power had $471,000,000 in the fiscal year ending the first of July, and yet the national debt is increasing. Now they say they want to know why the premium on gold is advancing. They are talking fustian. They know the reason for the advance. The reason is, that the government is running in debt with a revenue of $471,000,000 a year.

When a man is extravagant, and dishonest, and spends more than his income, and has more paper out than he can redeem, his credit goes down. The credit of a government is broken by precisely the same processes. The people have been taxed to raise the enormous amount of $471,000,000 in the year just ended, and yet the government is running in debt. The payment for Alaska does not appear in the treasury statement for July; and, without that, the statement shows that the debt has been increased over $13,000,000 in two months.

Let the taxpayers—after making all proper deductions for interest on the public debt, pensions, bounties, etc.—contrast the national expenses now with what they were under Buchanan's administration; $471,000,000 a year against $66,000,000. Why does gold go up? Study the figures, Jacobins, and answer.—*Chicago Times, 11th.*

What a Copperhead Is.

The *Tribune* styles Col. T. Lyle Dickey, recently appointed Assistant Attorney General of the United States, "a Copperhead."

Now we may learn exactly what a Copperhead is. Col. Dickey has been an honored citizen of Illinois for thirty years. For many years he was Circuit Judge in the Ottawa district. When the war broke out he went to Washington and asked Mr. Lincoln for authority to organize a cavalry regiment. Mr. Lincoln wrote to the Secretary of War concerning the said Copperhead thus: "This man is my friend. Wants to raise a cavalry regiment. *He won't lie. He won't steal.* A. LINCOLN."

Receiving his authority, he recruited and put in the field the Fourth Illinois Cavalry Regiment, and commanded the same till Grant made him Chief of Cavalry on his staff, which post he filled with distinction.

Three sons and a son-in-law of this "Copperhead" entered the army. Of two of these sons, both privates, one was killed and another severely wounded in the Red River Expedition. His son-in-law, a General, was killed at Shiloh.

Now we know what the *Tribune's* "Copperhead" means.—*N. Y. World.*

State Fairs—Where Held.

The following are the times fixed for the State Agricultural Fairs in the several States named, for 1868, and the places where held.

Wisconsin—Madison, Sep. 29 to Oct. 2.
Indiana—Indianapolis, Sept. 28 to Oct. 3.
Iowa—Clinton, Sept. 29 to Oct. 2.
Maine—Portland, Sept. 29 to Oct. 2.
Minnesota—Minneapolis, Sept. 29 to Oct. 2.
New York—Rochester, Sept. 29 to Oct. 2.
Pennsylvania—Harrisburg, Sept. 29 to Oct. 2.
Illinois—Quincy, Sept. 21 to 26.
Ohio—Toledo, Sept. 21 to 25.
Kentucky—Louisville, Sept. 8 to 12.
New Hampshire—Manchester, Sept. 15 to 17.
Vermont—Burlington, Sept. 8 to 11.
New England—New Haven, Ct., Sept. 1.
Kansas—Leavenworth, Sept. 29 to Oct. 2.
St. Louis—St. Louis, Oct. 5 to 10.
Michigan—Detroit, Sept. 15 to 18.
New Jersey—Waverly, Sept. 29 to Oct. 2.
Quebec—Montreal, Sept. 14 to 19.
Ontario—Hamilton, Sept. 21 to 26.
Colorado—Denver City, Sept. 29 to Oct. 3.

HORTICULTURAL FAIRS.

New York Grape Growers—Cananadaigua Oct. to 12.

American W. G. Association—Cincinnati, September 22.

All the Talk.

WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT, see it stride
Over mountains, valleys wide,
It is spreading left and right
Like a giant in his might.
Opposition down will tread,
Breaking cobwebs that they spread,
Pills and Physic overturn,
Common sense the great concern.

Envy hisses in its lair,
Bloodshot eyes that vacant stare
In amazement at the sound,
WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT all around.

Pills and Plasters you lay by,
WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT once you try,
Pain removed without delay
Suits the people, so they say.

A Brute will not Swallow Drugs.

A human being ought to exercise at least as much wisdom as a beast, guided only by instinct. Take an apple in one hand, a spoonful of medicine in the other, approach a child, and see which it will choose. In most cases brute force is required to force medicine down the throat of any child. Men and women loathe and abhor the cursed dose; our natural instinct rises up in abhorrence to this worn-out, heathenish practice, handed down to us as a relic of the dark ages, conceived by the most superstitious men, composed of soothsayers and astrologers. We find some so ignorant at the present day, who believe that medicines act. Under this delusion they swallow pills, physic, cod liver oil, bitters, soothing syrups, etc. The simpletons think this drug acts on this symptom or disease, and gulp down another, expecting it to operate in a different manner, to reach that organ or that complaint. Folks possessed of common sense know that all drugs or medicines of any kind are simply dead, inert matter—have no life, but are chaos. If a dose will purge the bowels, it will physic the box or bottle from which it was taken. Pour a dose of it into a dead person, now you have two dead things together, see now if your boasted relic of barbarism acts upon the corpse. Now try a dose of the detestable stuff, turn it down your own throat. The living system acts upon it and rejects it as an enemy, throws it out at nature's general outlet, or by the water through the action of the kidneys or at the pores. Some doses most abominable are thrown with violence and disgust back again out of the mouth. The living system acts upon the drug, not the drug on the system.

Call and test it free of cost.

I. N. IRWIN & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Agents, No. 159 South Clark Street, Chicago.

The Body Renewed.

According to Physiologists, the human body is renewed once in seven years. Every day, every hour, every moment, the flesh, the cartilage, bone and muscle of the frame are wasting away, and being imperceptibly replaced by new material. Health depends upon the nature of that material, and whether it shall be pure or diseased, full of vitality and elasticity, or feeble and flaccid, depends mainly upon the action of the stomach. In warm weather the waste of the system is very rapid, and if it is not as rapidly repaired by the great sustaining organ, the consequence is debility, emaciation and decay. It is, therefore, of paramount importance *that the stomach be kept in a vigorous condition* at this trying season, and the safest, surest and best tonic that can be employed for that purpose is HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. This incomparable vegetable stomachic gives unwonted energy to the digestive powers, promotes the conversion of the food into healthful blood, (which is, so to speak, the raw material of all the solid portions of the body,) and thereby puts the system in the best possible state of defence against epidemic and other diseases. The strong require it to keep up their strength; the weak, to re-invigorate them. It consists of the purest of all diffusive stimulants, charged with the juices and extracts of the most genial roots and herbs, and is a permanent restorative—not a mere temporary excitant. It acts simultaneously upon the stomach, the bowels and the liver, and is the best known remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness, costiveness and general debility.

Conquered at Last.

An unhealthy system is generally produced by an unhealthy stomach and the latter is a sure indication of poor digestion. When digestion is bad every part of the entire system must necessarily suffer, and the mind itself shows the effects of it in the low spirits of the patient. Indigestion is the parent of a thousand indescribable miseries—all symptoms of worse disorders yet to come. The premonitory indications of that terror of our race—Dyspepsia—every one knows. Now, why suffer the penalties of delay when by the use of Mishler's Herb Bitters, not only immediate relief but positive and permanent cure can be realized. This celebrated Household Remedy is an infallible remedy for all diseases arising from a disordered stomach and will eradicate them. Be reasonable with yourself—consult your own interests—throw away your pharmacopœia prescriptions and take a course of Mishler's Herb Bitters. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Dr. S. B. Hartman & Co., Proprietors, Lancaster, Pa.

DO YOU WONDER how we can sell thousands of Shawls, Bed Blankets, Boots, Shoes, Silk Dress Patterns, Sheetings, Shirtings by the Web, Watches, Jewelry, Silver Plated Hard and Glassware, and give a choice in 300 articles of elegance and utility, for ONE DOLLAR each article? Send for a circular. Agents Wanted. Address C. Y. MESERVE & CO., Licensed Brokers, 85 Sudbury street, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—An Agent in every township in Illinois, Michigan and Indiana to sell the National Pen Picture of Lincoln and the Generals, with the Emancipation Proclamation. This picture is full of historic interest, and recommends itself by its merits, as the success of our Agents and their very flattering reports will testify. Send 75 cents for sample or two red stamps for circular. HANEY & FROST, P. O. Box 687, Chicago, Illinois. For Wisconsin, address B. M. WORTHINGTON, Madison, Wis.

Farms & Fruit Lands.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company have for sale in tracts of 40 acres and upwards, 750,000 acres of choice farming and fruit lands, all lying adjacent to their road. For grain-growing, stock-raising, and every purpose of profitable agriculture, these lands possess every requisite of soil and climate.

THE FRUIT REGION

of Southern Illinois is noted for its wonderful fertility in the production of apples, pears, peaches, and all kinds of fruits. During the season of 1867, the Special Fruit Express Train brought over 600,000 boxes of peaches and 30,000 bushels of strawberries to Chicago, alone, from thence furnishing the first fruits of the season to all the northern markets. 300,000 acres of these fruit lands are now offered for sale on favorable terms.

Title in Fee from the State.

☞ All station agents are provided with plats, showing the lands for sale in their vicinity.

Information given upon all points at the office of the Land Department, 58 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, or a descriptive pamphlet, with maps showing the exact locality of all the lands, sent to any person writing for the same, in any language, to

JOHN B. CALHOUN,
Land Commissioner, Chicago.

50 CTS. WILL BUY A CENTURY WRITING CASE, containing 6 Sheets Commercial Note Paper, 6 Envelopes, do. 6 Sheets Ladies' Fine Gilt, 6 Envelopes, do. 2 Indestructible Pens, 1 Penholder, 1 Lead Pencil, 12 Motto Seals, a guaranteed Receipt for Rheumatis, (ingredients purchased at any drug store,) also, an article of Utility and Fancy, to suit both sexes, sent by mail on receipt of price and three red stamps or C. O. D. by Express. **$100 U. S. Money** packed daily in these Cases. Agents wanted. Send for circular.

H. H. WOOLDRIDGE & CO.,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Y. L. ATH.

Parents having daughters should read the circular of THE YOUNG LADIES' ATHENÆUM. With its NEW SYSTEM, its facilities for either THOROUGH or ELEGANT culture are unsurpassed. Address Jacksonville Ill., P. O. Box 293.
WM. D. SANDERS, D. D., Superintendent.

Twines, Cordage, &c.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., TWINES AND CORDAGE. Cotton Canvas—all widths. TENTS, AWNINGS, & WAGON COVERS. Tar, Pitch, Oakum, Tackle Blocks, FLAGS—either Silk or Bunting. 205 and 207 South Water St., Chicago, Illinois.

FOR SALE.—One Second-hand Northrop Press. Bed 34x51 inches. Price $400.
A. & B. NEWBURY, Coxsackie, N. Y.

CAMPAIGN ARTILLERY—Made from the best iron, with iron carriages. One and three-eighths inch bore. Designed for political clubs, celebrations, &c. All complete for $50.
A. & B. NEWBURY, Coxsackie, N. Y.

PAPER FOR BUILDING

It is found that vast amounts of cold may be kept out of a frame building by using the new

SHEATHING AND ROOFING BOARD,

Manufactured only by

Rock River Paper Company,
13 LaSalle Street, Chicago.

☞ Samples and descriptive circulars with instructions for its application, sent by mail to any address.

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR OF THE

BEST SEED WHEAT IN THE WORLD!

SEED WHEAT

Experimental Farm!

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

I will now fill orders for the following varieties of Winter Seed Wheat:—

Ancona Red, imported from Russia, 1868	$2.75 ₱ p'k.		$10.00 ₱ bush.	
Sandonica White, imported from Poland, 1868	2.75	"	10.00	"
Berdenska Red, imported from Russia, 1868	2.75	"	10.00	"
Sakonka Red, imported from Poland, 1868	2.75	"	10.00	"
Salla Red, imported from Saxony, 1868	2.75	"	10.00	"
Saxony White, imported from Saxony, 1868	2.75	"	10.00	"
Bohemian Red, imported from Bohemia, 18[illegible]	2.75	"	10.00	"
Bohemian White, imported from Bohemia, 1868	2.75	"	10.00	"
French White Chaff Mediterranean	2.00	"	7.50	"
French Red Chaff Mediterranean	2.00	"	7.50	"
German Amber	2.00	"	7.50	"
Hungarian Red	2.00	"	7.50	"
Italian Red, acclimated 1 yr.	2.00	"	7.50	"
Italian Red, " 3 yrs.	2.00	"	7.50	"
Italian White, " 3 yrs.	2.00	"	7.50	"
Red Chaff Mediterranean	1.50	"	5.00	"
White Chaff Mediterranean	1.50	"	5.00	"
Lancaster Red	1.50	"	5.00	"
Rochester Red	1.50	"	5.00	"
Egyptian Red	1.50	"	5.00	"
Diehl's White	1.50	"	5.00	"
Week's White	1.75	"	6.00	"
Blue Stem	1.50	"	5.00	"
Bouton White	1.50	"	5.00	"
American White	1.50	"	5.00	"
California White	1.50	"	5.00	"
Six-Rowed Winter Barley	1.00	"	3.00	"
Surprise Oats	1.00	"	3.50	"
Swedish Oats	1.00	"	3.50	"
New Brunswick Oats	1.00	"	3.50	"
Black Norway Oats	1.00	"	3.50	"

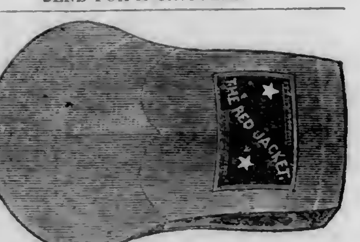
I will send, post paid, four pounds of any of the above varieties for one dollar. One head, post paid, ten cents, or twenty heads of different varieties, post paid, for one dollar.

Send money by Money Orders, or Registered Letters, or by Express, to GEO. A. DEITZ, Chambersburg, Pa., and your orders will be promptly filled.

☞ This is the only Seed Wheat Experimental Farm in the United States, where Seed Wheat is acclimated and grown for sale.

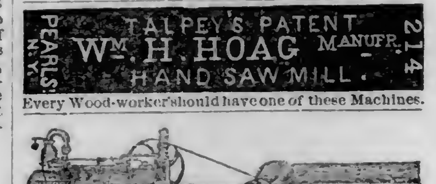
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

Red Jacket Axe.



NOTES—From letters and reports received:
I. Your Axe is bound to be THE AXE.
II. It will cut 25 per cent. better.
III. My brother lost one arm in the war, but with your Axe he can cut as well as any one else can.
IV. If I could not get another, twenty-five ($25) dollars would not buy it.
V. It will cut hoop-poles better than any other Axe.
VI. I would not be without it for anything.
For sale by all responsible dealers, and the makers,
LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL,
PITTSBURGH, PA., Sole owners of the Patents.

TALPEY'S PATENT
PEARLS! N. Y. — WM. H. HOAG — MANUFR. — 214
HAND SAW MILL.
Every Wood-worker should have one of these Machines.



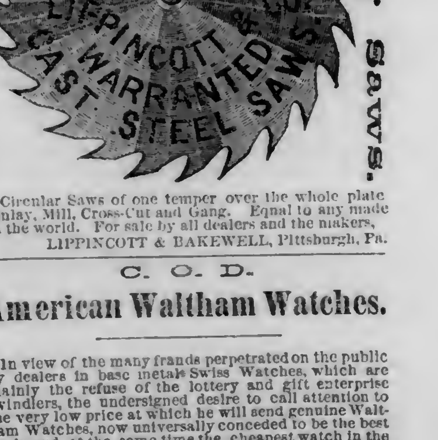
Blandy's Portable Steam Engines & Saw Mills.

Unequaled for ACCURACY, SPEED, and DURABILITY. Will saw from 6,000 to 15,000 feet per day. All machinery fully warranted. Over 1,000 now in use in the United States, British Provinces, and South America. For Prices and Descriptions, address

H. & F. BLANDY,
Zanesville, Ohio.

MARKLEY, ALLING & CO., 51 Lake Street, Chicago, Illinois, Manufacturers of Wire Cloth, Sieves, Riddles, etc.

STERILITY IS LAID.—Prof. Villé's New System of Agriculture.—Pamphlet, 3d Edition. Price 25 cents.



Circular Saws.

Circular Saws of one temper over the whole plate. Mulay, Mill, Cross-Cut and Gang. Also all kinds of Saws in the United States.
LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

C. O. D.

American Waltham Watches.

In view of the many frauds perpetrated upon the public by dealers in spurious watches, the undersigned will send a genuine American Waltham Watch, C. O. D., with the privilege of examination before payment.

THE BUYER TO HAVE PRIVILEGE OF EXAMINATION IN POSSESSION OF EXPRESS COMPANY.

Address must be plainly written, and purchaser must pay express charges.

M. E. CHAPMAN & CO.,
No. 47 Liberty Street, New York.

An Antidote for Tobacco.

A CLERGYMAN'S TESTIMONY.—ONE BOX OF ANTIDOTE.

HEALTH AND STRENGTH GAINED.

FROM THE U. S. TREASURY.

[Copyrighted.]

Medical Illumination.

Four Magnificently Illustrated Medical Books, containing important Physiological Information, for Men and Women, sent free on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing DR. JOHN VANDERPOOL, No. 30 Clinton Place, New York City.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

SHAKOPEE.............................AUG. 20, 1868

M. V. R. R. Time Table.

LEAVES SHAKOPEE.		
Morning Express,..........(up,)	10.00 A. M.	
Evening Accommodation,........(up,)	5:45 P. M.	
Morning Accommodation,........(down,)	8:40 A. M.	
Evening Express,..............(down,)	4:26 P. M.	
LEAVES BELLE PLAINE.		
Morning Express,..........(up.)	11:30 A. M.	
Evening Accommodation........(up,)	7:20 P. M.	
Morning Accommodation........(down,)	6:55 P. M.	
Evening Express,........(down,)	3:07 P. M.	
LEAVES ST. PAUL.		
Morning Express,..........(up,)	7:50 A. M.	
Evening Accommodation, (up,)	3:50 P. M.	
ARRIVES AT ST. PAUL.		
Morning Accommodation,	11:05 A. M.	
Evening Express,	6:10 P. M.	

EAGLE CREEK MILL.—J. A Wilder & Co. have leased this well known grist mill and will have it in running order on the 25th instant. For the last year this mill has been run mostly for manufacturing flour for the market and custom work has been neglected. But now it is the intention of Wilder & Co. to give particular attention to custom work. It is pretty generally known that this mill has been newly refitted and its capacity enlarged. For the last year we have been using the flour made at this mill, and know that none better can be had in the market. J. A. Wilder & Co. guarantee to give perfect satisfaction, both as to the quality and quantity of flour which they make from the farmers' grist. A good custom grist mill to which farmers can resort with their grain, is a great convenience, and we bespeak for the Eagle Creek Mill a large run of custom. The facilities for grinding at this mill are so ample that farmers will experience little or no delay in obtaining their grist, as they will be able to accommodate all.

SEWING MACHINES.—Notice is hereby given that I am Agent for the sale of SINGER'S SEWING Machine. I will sell these Machines at Manufactory prices. Sale rooms at Schwartz' Clothing Store, Shakopee. **JOHN SCHWARTZ.**

OUR readers will notice that we are publishing, from week to week, the speeches of eminent Democrats, upon the situation. We this week on the third page print the speech of Judge Tilden, delivered at Milwaukee, on the 2d instant.

The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE, in another part of this paper.

This truly Valuable Medicine is recommended by all who use it. Read the certificates!

WE HAD a call from Mr. Du Toit, of the Chaska *Herald*, on Tuesday.

THE LEAVITT SEWING MACHINE
Is the latest Improved and BEST Sewing Machine in use. I am Agent for these Sewing Machines, and will sell them at the Manufactor's prices, at my
JEWELRY STORE,
ON FIRST STREET, SHAKOPEE.
Also, Watches and Clocks
REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.
Highest prices paid for
OLD GOLD AND SILVER.
AXEL JORGENSEN.
Shakopee, Aug. 12th, 1868. 30 1y

THE cars of the Valley Railroad now run through to St. Peter and are sure to reach Mankato this fall.

Farmers, Take Notice!

J. A. Wilder & Co. have leased the Eagle Creek Mill, and will, on and after the 25th of August, run it as a Grist Mill. We intend to do the BEST of work and guarantee to give perfect satisfaction both as to quantity and quality of work.

Dated August 13th, 1868. 30-6m

J. A. WILDER & CO.

THE pastures have greatly revived under the effects of the frequent rains we have had lately. Feed for cattle is now abundant and of the best kind.

MOST BITTERS

Of the present day that are loudly puffed through the newspapers as having great tonic and curative properties are vile compounds and base impositions, containing no medicinal virtues whatever, and are really very poor whisky beverages; and, instead of acting as a stimulent and tonic, have a tendency to weaken the stomach by entirely destroying the coating. The public should therefore be very cautious, and purchase none but *Roback's Stomach Bitters*, which have stood the test as a remedial agent for many years, and are really as their name indicates, a *stomach bitters*, and *not a beverage*. They combine the properties of the best tonic and stimulant—a gentle laxative, an efficient anti-billious agent and the best stomachic known to the world, and, when taken in conjunction with *Roback's Blood Pills*, are the safest and surest preventative against all billious derangements, thoroughly regulating the whole system and giving tone to the digestive organs.

They are highly recommended as an invigorating tonic to mothers while nursing, increasing the flow of milk, and for convalescents, to restore the prostration which always follows long-continued sickness, they are unsurpassed. No household should consider themselves safe from the ordinary maladies without these invaluable medicines. [illegible]

D. L. HOW, Agent.

To All Concerned.

Notice is hereby given to those feeling themselves aggrieved by an erroneous assessment of their property, [illegible] County Board [illegible] Tuesday in September next [illegible]

U. W. GILLENBECK, [illegible] Scott County. 31-3t

ITCH, ITCH! ITCH!!
SCRATCH! SCRATCH!! SCRATCH!!!
[illegible]
Wheaton's Ointment cures the Itch.
Wheaton's Ointment cures Salt Rheum.
Wheaton's Ointment cures Tetter.
Wheaton's Ointment cures Barber's Itch.
Wheaton's Ointment cures Old Sores.
Wheaton's Ointment cures [illegible]
Humor like Magic.
Price, 50 cents a box; by mail, [illegible] WEEKS & POTTER, No. 170 Washington Street, Boston [illegible]

M. MAYER.
Conveyancer,
—AND—
CLERK OF THE DIST. COURT.
Office at the Court House, Shakopee.
Will make Deeds and Mortgages, and all Legal papers. Will pay taxes and sell Real Estate on commission, &c. 32-1y

The Houston County Journal is informed that three men were bitten by a mad dog at Riceford recently. At last accounts the dog was running at large.

—The Rochester Post (Rep.) says: "It is understood that Ex-Lieut. Governor Sherwood, of Fillmore county, has come out for Seymour and Blair.

—The Wabasha Herald says that an old fisherman living near the city, found a pearl valued at $20, in a clam which he fished up out of the river.

—Mr. Jacob Denman, a his farm near Winona, has thirty acres of broom corn growing this season with which he is going to make brooms this winter.

MARRIED.

On Sunday, the 16th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, in Maple Glen, Scott County, (Rev. E P. Gray, of the Episcopal Church, officiating,) JOHN TROWBRIDGE BARNUM, of Princeton, Mille Lac County, to HARRIET PARKER HAWKINS, of the former place.

NOTICE.

Having disposed of my stock of goods to Messrs. KOHLS & BERRENS, with the view of removing from Shakopee, all persons having claims against me are requested to present them to me at the store of KOHLS & BERRENS, for adjustment; and all persons indebted to me, are hereby notified to make payment by by the 1st of October, as after that time my accounts will be placed with an attorney for collection.

WM. H. ANDERSON.

Shakopee, Aug. 1, 1868. 30-4t

HOUSE AND LOT For Sale.

The Subscriber offers his house and lot for sale at a bargain. The house contains four rooms and is situated in East Shakopee, near the spring. The house and lot will be sold cheap, as the owner intends to go out to the frontier in the fall and locate on a homestead. Inquiries can be made of the owner on the premises.

Dated July 30th, 1868.

n28-3mos DENNIS PITHEON.

Plows! Plows!
PLOWS!
500 Moline Clipper PLOWS
On hand and to arrive.
The only Plow that is warranted to
SCOUR IN ALL KINDS OF SOIL.
Having secured the Agency of the above for another term of years, we are enabled to offer them at manufacturers' prices, and guarantee that if they do not give perfect satisfaction, the money will be refunded. Call and see them before purchasing.
J. B. Huntsman & Co.
Shakopee, Aug. 20, 1868. n31;6m

MINNESOTA IRON WORKS.
The well-known
"Mill Furnished"
House of WEBSTER, PRAY & CO. has united with the extensive manufacturing establishment of "LEE & HARDENBERGH," forming a Joint Stock Company, entitled the
Minnesota Iron Works.
This establishment is prepared to supply all kinds of light or heavy work, at short notice and upon reasonable terms.
Under combination of the various branches of the business, all the details of
Mill Furnishing
will be carried on
Recent extensive additions and enlargements in
PATTERN, FOUNDRY, MACHINE & BOILER SHOPS
have greatly increased the facilities for meeting the demands of business. The
PATTERN LIST
just re-issued, affording valuable information as to the capacity of the establishment for all kinds of work, will be furnished on application.
Address all Letters, (name in full,)
"Minnesota Iron Works,"
Minneapolis, Minnesota.
n31 1y

2,500,000 CUSTOMERS IN FOUR YEARS.
Patronize the Best.
Having the largest capital, most experienced buyers, and extensive trade of any concern in the Dollar Sale business, we
GUARANTEE SATISFACTION
in every instance, and also the *best* selection of Goods ever offered at
ONE DOLLAR EACH.
No other concern has any show wherever our Agents are selling. Our motto, "Prompt and Reliable. Male and female agents wanted in city and country.
THE LADIES
Are particularly requested to try our popular club system of selling all kinds of DRY AND FANCY GOODS DRESS PATTERNS, COTTON CLOTH, CASTORS, SILVER PLATED GOODS, WATCHES, &c. (Established 1864.) A patent pen fountain and a check describing an article to be sold for a dollar, 10 cts.; 20 for $2; 40 for $4; 60 for $6; 100 for $10; sent by mail. Free presents to getter up, (*worth 50 per cent more than those sen by any other concern.*) according to size of club. Send us a trial club, or if not do not fail to send for a circular.
N. B.—Our sale should NOT be classed with New York [illegible]
EASTMAN & KENDALL, [illegible] Boston, Mass.

"The Pen is Mightier than the Sword."
MORTON'S GOLD PENS
DO NOT WEAR OUT.
A SINGLE ONE WILL LAST A LIFETIME.
BY THEIR USE
THE LABOR OF WRITING IS REDUCED,
Greater Uniformity is Obtained;
Ease, Elegance and Beauty are acquired.
ECONOMY, PLEASURE AND PROFIT CONSULTED.
The Best, Cheapest and most Durable Instruments for Writing ever used.
SENT BY MAIL SAFELY.
Prices, Fifty Cents and upward.
NO TRAVELING AGENTS EMPLOYED.
[illegible]
A. MORTON,
25 MAIDEN LANE,
NEW YORK.

Notice of Mortgage Sale.

NAMES OF MORTGAGORS—Franz Pelar and Anna Pelar, of Jordan City, Scott County, Minnesota.

NAME OF MORTGAGEE—Sophia Nicolin, of the same place, County and State.

DATE OF MORTGAGE—The Twenty-ninth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

SAID MORTGAGE was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Scott county, State of Minnesota, at half past eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the Thirty first day of July a. d. 1867, in book "H" of Mortgages page 50.

THE DESCRIPTION of the mortgaged premises is, all that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the county of Scott and State of Minnesota, described as follows, to wit: The South East quarter of Section Nine (9) Township One hundred and Thirteen (113) North, Range Twenty-three (23) West of the fifth principal meridian, Minnesota.

SAID MORTGAGE was made to secure the payment of the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, payable on or before the first day of January 1868, with interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, according to the promissory note of said Franz Pelar, payable to the said mortgagee and bearing even date with said mortgage.

DEFAULT has been made in the payment of the said sum of fifteen hundred dollars, and no action or proceedings have been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the sum secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

THE AMOUNT claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of fifteen hundred dollars together with the sum of twenty dollars solicitor's fee secured to be paid by said mortgage out of the proceeds of sale on the foreclosure thereof.

NOW, THEREFORE, NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage and recorded therewith and of the provisions of the Statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the said mortgaged premises to be made by the Sheriff of said County of Scott at public vendue to the highest bidder at the front door of the Court House at Shakopee in said county of Scott, State of Minnesota, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the 2nd day of October, in the year eighteen hundred sixty-eight, and the proceeds of such sale will be applied to the payment of the sum then due on the said mortgage, and the costs and charges of foreclosure and the said sum of twenty dollars solicitor's fee provided to be paid out of the proceeds of such sale.

DATED August 10th, 1868.

SOPHIA NICOLIN. Mortgagee.

HENRY HINDS, Attorney for Mortgagee.

JACOB THOMAS,

no30-7t Sheriff of Scott County Minnesota.

Notice of Mortgage Sale.

NAMES OF MORTGAGORS—Franz Pelar and Anna Pelar, his wife, of Jordan City, Scott County, Minnesota.

NAME OF MORTGAGEE—Sophia Nicolin.

DATE OF MORTGAGE—The Twenty-ninth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

SAID MORTGAGE was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Scott County, Minnesota, at half past eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the 31st day of July, a. d. 1867, in book, "H" of Mortgages, page 49.

THE DESCRIPTION of the mortgaged premises is, all that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Scott and State of Minnesota, described as follows to wit: The undivided half of the following described property: Commencing at high water line on the East bank of Sand Creek on the South line of the North half of the South East quarter, running East on said line twenty-three and one-half rods to a stake; thence West by North twenty-four rods to a stake; thence with said high water line twenty-three and one-half rods to the place of beginning; all said part or piece of land lies in Section Nineteen (19) Town One hundred and fourteen (114) North of Range Twenty-three West, measured on the face of the hill without any allowance, containing one acre, more or less.

SAID MORTGAGE was made to secure the payment of the sum of Three thousand and Four hundred dollars with interest thereon at ten per cent. per annum, payable in installments as follows, to wit: Five hundred dollars in thirty days from the date of said mortgage, which has been paid; One thousand dollars on or before the first day of June a. d. 1868, which is now past due, and remains unpaid. One thousand dollars on or before the first day of January, a. d. 1869, which is not yet due, and Nine hundred dollars on or before the first day of June a. d. 1869, which is not yet due.

NO ACTION or proceedings have been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the sum secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

THE AMOUNT claimed to be due on said mortgage and remaining unpaid at the date of this notice, is the sum of One Thousand Dollars, together with the sum of twenty dollars solicitor's fee secured to be paid by said mortgage.

NOW, THEREFORE, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage and recorded therewith and of the provisions of the Statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said mortgaged premises to be made by the Sheriff of said County of Scott, at public vendue at the front door of the Court House in Shakopee, in said County of Scott, State of Minnesota, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the 2nd day of October, a. d. 1868, and the proceeds of such sale will be applied to the payment of the sum then due on said mortgage and the costs and charges of foreclosure, and said sum of twenty dollars solicitor's fee provided by said mortgage to be paid out of the proceeds of such sale.

DATED August 12th, A. D. 1868.

SOPHIA NICOLIN, Mortgagee.

HENRY HINDS, Attorney for Mortgagee.

JACOB THOMAS,

n30-7t Sheriff of Scott County, Minnesota.

Notice of Execution Sale!

NOTICE is hereby given that I have levied upon the following described real estate, as the property of Dennis Sullivan, under and by virtue of an execution against property, issued out of and under the seal of the District Court of the State of Minnesota in the Fifth Judicial District in and for the County of Scott, to the Sheriff of Scott County directed and delivered and bearing date on the 29th day of June in the year 1868, which said execution upon a Judgment rendered in the said District Court in Scott County, on the 25th day of April 1868, in an action therein pending wherein Wm. Henry and Peter Henry, Jr., are plaintiffs and Dennis Sullivan is defendant, in favor of the plaintiffs and against the defendant, for the sum of ninety-one dollars and fifty-seven cents, which said judgment was duly docketed with the Clerk of the District Court of said County of Scott, on the 25th day of April 1868, by which execution the Sheriff of said County of Scott is commanded to satisfy the said judgment out of the personal property of the said judgment debtor not exempt from execution within the said County of Scott, or if sufficient personal property could not be found, then out of the real property not exempt from execution in said County of Scott belonging to said judgment debtor on the day when said judgment was so docketed as aforesaid or at any time thereafter. And further notice is hereby given that I, Jacob Thomas, Sheriff of said County of Scott, will sell at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the 2ND DAY OF OCTOBER, A. D. 1868, at the front door of the Court House at Shakopee in said County of Scott, at public auction to the highest bidder, the following described real estate, to wit:

Lot 15 in Block 112, and Lot 5 in Block 74, in the plat of the town of Belle Plaine, in said County of Scott, according to the town plat on record in the office of the Register of Deeds of said County of Scott, under and by virtue of said execution to satisfy the amount then due on said execution, with costs and expenses of sale.

Dated August 18th, 1868. JACOB THOMAS,

Sheriff of Scott County, Minnesota.

CHATFIELD & IRWIN, Plaintiff's Attorneys. n31

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF SCOTT—In Probate Court, Special Term.—In the Matter of the Estate of Newton Southworth Deceased. On reading and filing the petition of Rhoda Southworth, Administratrix of the Estate of the above named Newton Southworth, deceased, setting forth the amount of personal estate that has come to her hands, and the disposition thereof: the amount of debts outstanding against said deceased, and a description of all the real estate of which said deceased died, seized and the condition and value of the respective portions thereof: and the names of all persons interested in said estate: and praying that License be to her granted to sell all of that portion of said real estate lying and being in the aforesaid county of Scott; and it appearing, by said petition, that there is not sufficient personal estate in the hands of said Administratrix to pay said debts, and that it is necessary in order to pay the same, to sell all of said real estate as above stated:

It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in said estate, appear before the Judge of this Court, on Thursday the 31 day of September, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Court House in Shakopee, in said County, then and there to show cause, if any there be, why license should not be granted to said Administratrix to sell said real estate according to the prayer of said petition.

And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order shall be published for four successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, the last of which publications shall be at least fourteen days before said day of hearing, in the "Shakopee Argus," a weekly newspaper printed and published at Shakopee in said County, and personally served on all persons interested in said estate, residing in said County, at least fourteen days before said day of hearing. By the Court,

L. R. HAWKINS,

n27-4w Judge of Probate.

Dated at Shakopee, the 20th day of July, A. D. 1868.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—Whereas at a Probate Court held in and for the County of Scott and State of Minnesota, on the 6th day of August A. D. 1868, license was duly granted to the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of Nicholas Kray, deceased, to sell certain Real Estate hereinafter described, for the payment of debts of said deceased.

Now therefore notice is hereby given, that by virtue and in pursuance of said license, the undersigned will expose to sale at public auction on SATURDAY, the 12TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1868, at 10 o'clock in the [illegible]

J. W. SENCERBOX.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—Whereas, at a Probate Court, held in and for the county of Scott and State of Minnesota, on the 3d day of August, a. d. 1868, License was duly granted to the undersigned, Administratrix of the Estate of the late James Jordan, deceased, to sell certain Real Estate, hereinafter described, for the support of the infant heirs of said deceased.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue and in pursuance of said license, the undersigned will expose to sale at public auction, on Saturday, the 29th day of August, a. d. 1868, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the front door of Chatfield & Irwin's Law Office in the Town of Belle Plaine in the county of Scott and State aforesaid, [illegible] Real Estate, situate, lying and being in the county of Scott and State of Minnesota aforesaid, to wit: The East half of the Southeast quarter of Section No. 16 in Township No. 113 Range No. 25 West. Also, Lot No. 6 in Block No. 134 in the Town of Belle Plaine, County and State aforesaid.

MARY JORDAN,

Administratrix, &c.

Dated Aug. 6, 1868. n29

AS AN APERIENT,
There is no medicine so much in favor with those who are acquainted with their action as Roback's Blood Pills; they are safe, pleasant and mild in their operation, and are purely vegetable; can be taken by children as well as adults; try them.
D. L. HOW, Agent.

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS
As a remedy to soothe all nervous excitement, and in its truest sense, a *nervine*, there is, perhaps, no medicine extant which is received with so much favor as Roback's Stomach Bitters: a wine glass full on going to bed is all that is required to produce sound and healthful sleep.
D. L. HOW, Agent.

ERYSIPELAS,
Or. St. Anthony's Fire, can be most effectually eradicated by the use of Roback's Blood Purifier in conjunction with Roback's Blood Pills.
D. L. HOW, Agent.

OPTHALMIA,
Or, Inflammation of the Eyes, not unfrequently arises from a disordered state of the stomach; a few doses of Roback's Blood Pills will, in most cases, effect a cure by removing the cause.
D. L. HOW, Agent.

KEEP YOUR BLOOD PURE.
There are no remedies, now before the public, so well calculated to purify the blood and reconstruct (so to speak) the whole system as Roback's Blood Purifier, Blood Pills and Stomach Bitters.
D. L. HOW, Agent.

Leucorrhœa,
Or, Whites, which follow local debility and constitutional weakness, can be effectually cured by the use of Roback's Stomach Bitters. Do not let the druggist sell you any other remedy, as these Bitters are prepared with special reference to this complaint, and are warranted to cure.
D. L. HOW, Agent.

BAD TASTE
In the mouth in the morning is one of the symptoms of a billious condition or disordered state of the liver, and should not, for a single day, be neglected, as it is but the premonitory symptom of a train of evils and the very seeds of disease. Procure at once Roback's Blood Pills, administer them according to the directions accompanying each box, and the difficulty and danger of disease will at once be removed.
D. L. HOW, Agent.

Not a Beverage.
Unlike most of the bitters of the present day, Dr. Roback's are not intended as a pleasant stimulating whisky beverage, but are perfectly medicinal, containing only sufficient pure bourbon whisky to hold in solution the medicinal extractive matter from which they are composed.
D. L. HOW, Agent.

A Miserable Life
Is that of the dyspeptic. Why suffer when Roback's Blood Purifier and Blood Pills will surely cure you? They can be obtained from any druggist.
D. L. HOW, Agent.

AN OUNCE OF PREVENTATIVE
Is worth a pound of cure. Fever and Ague can be prevented in all climates and in all constitutions by the constant use of Roback's Stomach Bitters, and oft-times the very worst cases have been cured by their timely use. Persons living in malarious districts should never be without them.
D. L. HOW, Agent.

FOUND
That after repeated trials of other remedies, [illegible]
D. L. HOW, Agent.

INDIGESTION
Is but another name for Dyspepsia, and the parent of many ills. [illegible]
D. L. HOW, Agent.

UNION BILLIARD HALL
—AND—
RESTAURANT,
First St., Shakopee, Minn.,
JOHN EDERT & CO., Proprietors.
[illegible]

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,
AND
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC.
Prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
The Great Remedies for all Diseases
OF THE
LIVER, STOMACH, or DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

Hoofland's German Bitters
are composed of the pure juices (or, as they are medicinally termed, *Extracts*) of Roots, Herbs and Barks, making a preparation, highly concentrated, and entirely *free from Alcoholic admixture of any kind.*

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC
Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the purest quality of *Santa Cruz Rum*, Orange, etc., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public.
Those preferring a Medicine free from Alcoholic admixture, will use
Hoofland's German Bitters.
In cases of nervous depression, when some alcoholic stimulus is necessary,
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC
should be used.
The Bitters or the Tonic are both equally good, and contain the same medicinal virtues.
The stomach, from a variety of causes, such as Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, etc., is very apt to have its functions deranged. The result of which is, that the patient suffers from several or more of the following diseases:
Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for the Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.
These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diarrhœa, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or Intestines.

DEBILITY,
Resulting from any Cause whatever; PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM, induced by Severe Labor, Hardships, Exposure, Fevers, etc.
There is no medicine extant equal to these remedies in such cases. A tone and vigor is imparted to the whole System, the Appetite is Strengthened, food is enjoyed, the stomach digests promptly, the blood is purified, the complexion becomes sound and healthy, the yellow tinge is eradicated from the eyes, a bloom is given to the cheeks, and the weak and nervous invalid becomes a strong and healthy being.

Persons Advanced in Life,
And feeling the hand of time weighing heavily upon them, with all its attendant ills, will find in the use of these BITTERS, or the TONIC, an elixir that will instill new life into their veins, restore in a measure the energy and ardor of more youthful days, build up their shrunken forms, and give health and happiness to their remaining years.

NOTICE.
It is a well-established fact that fully one-half of the female portion of our population are seldom in the enjoyment of good health; or, to use their own expression, "never feel well." They are languid, devoid of all energy, extremely nervous, and have no appetite.
To this class of persons the BITTERS, or the TONIC, are especially recommended.

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN
Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MARASMUS, without fail.
Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. Those, it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must be believed.

TESTIMONIALS.
HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD.
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pa., writes:
Philadelphia, March 16, 1867.
"I find 'Hoofland's German Bitters' is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility, and want of nervous action in the system. Yours truly,
GEO. W. WOODWARD."

HON. JAMES THOMPSON,
Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.
Philadelphia, April 28, 1866,
"I consider 'Hoofland's German Bitters' a *valuable medicine* in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it.
Yours, with respect,
JAMES THOMPSON."

From Rev. JOS. H. KENNARD, D. D.,
Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.
Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir: I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice so out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, *for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation.* In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.
Yours, very respectfully,
J. H KENNARD,
Eighth, below Coates St.

From Rev. E. D. FENDALL.
Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.
I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic, to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.
Yours truly,
E. D. FENDALL.

CAUTION.
Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. [illegible] C. M. JACKSON [illegible] Philadelphia.
CHARLES M. EVANS,
German Druggist, Proprietor,
Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.
PRICES.
[illegible]
For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

Hoofland's GERMAN TONIC!
For Sale at the
NEW DRUG STORE, SHAKOPEE

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE.
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE.
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COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE.
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE.
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE.

This world renowned remedy for the unfailing cure of
DYSPEPSIA,
INDIGESTION, SICK HEADACHE, SOURNESS OR ACIDITY OF STOMACH, RISING OF FOOD, FLATULENCY, LASSITUDE, WEARINESS, BILIOUSNESS, AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH AND BOWELS,
Is urged upon the attention and trial of sufferers from this most horrible of all diseases. Dyspepsia shows its ravages in a thousand different forms, such as Sick Headache, Heartburn, Depression, general sense of uneasiness of feeling that you are not well.—Food distresses you, rises and sours on your stomach; breath is bad; skin at times is flushed and hot; don't feel as if you could move or stir about, and worst of all, Indigestion or Constipation, are nothing more or less than Dyspepsia. Thousands upon thousands suffer and die this way, and neither themselves nor their physicians know what ails them, except that they are surely dying.
Reader, we repeat it, this is all Dyspepsia. If you would have proof of our statement, if you would save yourselves and children from an early grave, if you would have health and energy and strength, again we beg you to try one bottle of
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure
You will see how soon it will dispel your bad feelings and gloomy forebodings. How soon it will chase away any species of Dyspepsia. How soon it will give you new life and vigor, and how soon it will make a well man or woman of you. For your own sake, for the sake of everybody suffering, we beg, we entreat you to try it.
For Liver Complaint and Billious Derangements,
It is a Sovereign Remedy, while for Fever and Ague, and all those diseases which are generated in a miasmatic climate, it is a certain preventative and cure.
That its wonderful medicinal virtues may not stand alone upon our statement, we append a few unsolicited testimonials from those whose position in society and reputation as citizens will place their evidence beyond all question, and carry with them strength and conviction to the most incredulous.
Mr. Lester Sexton, a wholesale merchant of thirty years, in Milwaukee, one of the most reliable and careful men in the State, says, under date,
MILWAUKEE, WIS., Jan. 24, 1868.
Messrs. C. G. CLARK & Co., *New Haven, Conn.*
Both myself and wife have used Coe's Dyspepsia Cure, and it has proved PERFECTLY satisfactory as a remedy. I have NO hesitation in saying that we have received GREAT BENEFIT from its use.
Very respectfully,
LESTER SEXTON.

"A GREAT BLESSING."
[*From Rev. L. F. WARD, Avon, Lorain Co., Ohio.*]
Messrs. STRONG & ARMSTRONG,
Druggists, Cleveland, O.
Gentlemen:—It gives me great pleasure to state that my wife has derived great benefit from the use of Coe's Dyspepsia Cure. She has been for a number of years greatly troubled with Dyspepsia, accompanied with violent paroxysms of constipation, which so prostrated her that she was all the while, for months, unable to do any thing. She took, at your instance, Coe's Dyspepsia Cure, and has derived GREAT BENEFIT FROM IT and is now comparatively well. She regards this medicine as a great blessing. Truly yours,
Jan. 13th, 1868. L. F. WARD.

"Extreme Case" Cured.
[*From Rev. ISAAC AIKEN, Allegheny, Pa.*]
JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist,
No. 84 Market Street, Pittsburgh.
Sir,—I take great pleasure in stating that, after having suffered from Dyspepsia for about fifteen years, at some periods much more than others, I have been entirely cured by the use of Coe's Dyspepsia Cure. My friends know that of late years my case has been an extreme one. I had great suffering from eating any kind of food, and on an average would vomit about one-third of my meals, in a sour, indigestible mass. When the severe attacks would come, I would lose all strength and be utterly helpless. Some of the attacks would be so severe that for days together I would not retain anything on my stomach, save a little dry toast and tea. For years I knew not what it was to pass five consecutive hours without intense pain. From the time I took the first dose of this medicine I ceased vomiting, gradually all soreness passed away, and flesh and strength returned, and ever since I have been able to eat any kind of food set upon the table. Six months have now passed without any symptoms of the return of the disease. My case was considered by all, even physicians, so marvelous, that for a time it was feared it might be fictitious; but I am now so well convinced, that I have been not merely relieved, but permanently cured, that I can conscientiously recommend Coe's Dyspepsia Cure to all victims of dyspepsia.
ISAAC AIKEN,
Late Pastor of the Beaver St. M. E. Church, Allegheny.

Home Testimony.
NEW HAVEN, Ct., June 1, 1867.
Messrs. C. G. CLARK & Co.
[illegible]
C. DUNN.
E. ARNOLD & CO.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure
[illegible]
Sold by Druggists in city or country everywhere at $1 per bottle, or by application to
C. G. CLARK & CO.,
Sole Proprietors, New Haven, Ct.
1y

ALDRITT'S CARRIAGE & WAGON SHOP.
Democrat and Scroll Spring Wagons, Farm Wagons, Buggies, Sleighs, &c., manufactured and repaired. Blacksmithing, Shoeing, Repairing & Carriage Painting promptly and satisfactorily done.
Shop on the corner of Second and Lewis Sts., between the residence of T. J. Duffy and the railroad.

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the world"
Harper's Magazine
In the Number for January was commenced "*The Woman's Kingdom: a Love Story*," by DINAH MULOCK CRAIK, Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," &c.
The most popular Monthly in the world.—*New York Observer.*
It meets precisely the popular taste, furnishing a pleasing and instructing variety of reading for all.—*Zion's Herald, Boston*

"A complete Pictorial History of the Times."
Harper's Weekly.
AN ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.
In the first Number for 1868 was commenced the issue of "*The Moonstone*," a Novel, by WILKIE COLLINS, Author of "The Woman in White," &c.
The model newspaper of our country.—*New York Evening Post.*
The articles upon public questions which appear in HARPER'S WEEKLY form a remarkable series of brief political essays.—*North American Review.*

An Illustrated Weekly Journal of Fashion, Pleasure and Instruction.
Harper's Bazar.
In it is now being published "*The Cord and Creese*," a Novel, by JAMES DE MILLE.
The BAZAR, as an intelligent critic upon all feminine topics, will doubtless become the *Queen of American newspapers.*—*Albion.*
TERMS FOR HARPER'S PERIODICALS.
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Shakopee Argus.

Vol. 7. SHAKOPEE, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1868. No. 32.

The Shakopee Argus.

By HENRY HINDS.

SHAKOPEE, MINN., AUG. 27, 1868.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HORATIO SEYMOUR,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
FRANCIS P. BLAIR,
OF MISSOURI.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.
ANDREW G. CHATFIELD, of Scott County.
LUTHER DEARBORN, of Rice County
C. H. LIENAU, of Ramsey County.
W. W. PHELPS, of Goodhue County.

For Representative in Congress—1st Dist.
GEORGE W. BATCHELDER,
Of Rice County.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR COUNTY ATTORNEY,
HENRY HINDS.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR,
M. HESS DUNAND.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
PETER CLEARY.

FOR SENATOR,
CHARLES HARKENS.

A BARGAIN AND SALE.

Last week we gave the names of certain politicians who held a caucus at Shakopee on the preceding Tuesday, and we had to regret our inability to procure a copy of their official record of their proceedings.—Since then the acts, purposes and doings of this caucus are leaking out, little by little. It appears that J. H. Brown presented to this caucus a written document, signed by himself, Chas. Tyler, J. G. Butterfield; Wm. Varner, and A. B. McMindes, whereby they make a proposition to the Democratic members of that caucus. As we wish to be accurate in our statements, we are sorry we are unable to procure an official copy of this document. But all our sources of information seem to agree that it was in substance a proposition in writing on the part of those five gentlemen to sell out the Republican party of Scott County to support the contemplated nomination of the Democratic seceders for county officers upon condition that they nominate one Republican.

This political caucus had at first passed resolutions declaring they would have no union with Republicans, but after this written proposition of the sale of the Republican party to these politicians, on so cheap terms as was made, they reconsidered their resolution declaring they would not unite with Republicans, and then accepted the proposition. This then is in substance an agreement on the part of these Democratic seceders to sell out the other Democratic seceders (if any others there be) to the Republicans for the price agreed on. Two questions of much importance arise:

First. Around the necks of how many Republicans have those five gentlemen got collars, marked "My Dog?"

Second. Around the necks of how many seceding Democrats have the members of that political caucus got collars, marked "My Puppy?"

It will be understood that only one Republican is to be benefitted by this contract. It will therefore appear that the soul of one Republican beggar was found to weigh more than the brains of a dozen politicians.

SHAKOPEE, August 25th, 1868.

EDITOR ARGUS:—

Please give me the privilige through your paper as a circulating medium, to communicate with the Democratic people of Scott County on the existing state of politics in the Democratic body. It is claimed, by what I propose to call a majority of that body, that there has been no Democratic nominations made in Scott county this year—at least none in fact. I will not stop here to explain the different opinions on this point; assuredly there can be no claim to a nomination in the case of Auditor or Senator, as these parties must admit that their claim to such rest on a minority of the delegates of Scott county. I hope it is not out of place—as I claim to be a member of the majority of this Democratic body—to ask what is to be done in this matter? I had the honor to be present at a meeting in Shakopee of some of the members of this majority of the Democratic party on the 18th inst. It was mooted at that meeting that there was danger to be apprehended from the minority in the Democratic body. Capt. John H. Brown was introduced amongst us as a shield to protect us from our friends of the minority. I will here state I have no unkind feeling toward Capt. Brown; on the contrary I owe him a high tribute of respect as a gentleman of polished manners and literary attainments. But Capt. Brown acknowledges himself a member of the Republican party, and consequently our political enemy. And we find on good authority that it was strategy on the part of one or two wire-pullers, or double-dealers in our party, that introduced Capt. Brown to our ranks.

When our meeting was organized, and Maj. Murphy elected President, he (the Major) made a short speech, and impressively stated that there was only one proper, just and honorable course for this majority of the Democratic people, of whom this meeting claimed to be a part,—to pursue, was to be governed by Democratic principles, and rules and usages. Judge Henry next addressed the meeting and spoke no less impressively in the same strain, and added that there was no necessity for any compromise with the Republican party.—There was nothing to be gained by them, and we should come out before the Democratic people with clean hands. Hon. Isaac Lincoln next addressed the meeting and stated that he saw no necessity to ask help of the Republicans; he did not believe there was anything to be gained by them, and did not have any faith in a compromise with them. Judge Hawkins then moved that a committee of five be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of our meeting, and ask the Democratic County Committee to call a Democratic County Convention. The motion was carried and the meeting then took a recess to give opportunity for drafting these resolutions. The body met the resolutions adopted, and Hon. T. J. Duffy, Judge Hawkins, and the writer of this article were called to wait on Mr. Hinds to know if he would publish these resolutions. These members of the meeting went to the "Argus" office; did not find Mr. Hinds, and returned to the meeting. The surprise of some of us may be better imagined than described to find our meeting, if not demoralized, at least vizibly changed,—no further interest taken in the meeting by these members already mentioned. Some appeared passive, some surprised; but it would take me too long to describe particulars:

It will probably be asked what caused this seeming change amongst the members of our meeting? I will now state that I know, from good authority, that we have one or two distinguished wire pullers in our Democratic body that have caused their double-dealing to carry them so far as to undertake to reduce the Democratic body, as it were, to a pulp, that they might mould them to their own fashion. You may think this is going to extremes, but it is generally believed that the office of County Auditor has been long enough, if not too long, in the hands of the present incumbent, and the certainty of a change in that office has caused these said wire-pullers, jointly and severally, to press on several of our German Democratic friends to make preparations to accept of the nomination and election to said office. I have found that these German friends do not fully appreciate their power and decline to accept their favors.—These worthies next apply to one of our Republican friends, and insist he must accept of the office of Auditor. It may be asked why not tender to or allow an opportunity for an Irishman to attain to the office of County Auditor, as none of that nationality has had that privilege yet in Scott County? Here comes the rub. One of these double-dealers claims to be Irish and the other claims to be Semi-Irish; and these wire-pullers have each been receiving Scott county hire for the last nine or ten years with very little intermission, and prove by their actions that they want to be the only recipients of the suffrage of the Irish in Scott County.

I hope the intelligent and honorable members of the Democratic body of Scott County will see fit to settle their differences which are only trifling and no principles involved. They have ample time, and they will admit that any disorder in the Democratic body comes with bad grace at the Presidential election.

EDWARD O'DOWD.

☞ What is going on now between the white Radicals and the negroes puts us in mind of what old Deacon Sharp saw. He was standing one day beside a frog pond and saw a garter-snake make an attempt upon an enormous bull frog. The snake seized one of the frog's hind legs, and the frog, to be on a par with his snakeship, caught him by the tail, and both commenced swallowing one another until nothing was left of either of them.

All the trouble between Congress and the President arose from the struggle to gain the negro vote as a balance of political power, and the reconstruction acts of Congress were framed expressly for this purpose.

☞ There is a marked political reaction in favor of the Democracy in West Virginia. Many old Republicans are coming over into the Democratic ranks. Jas. E. Wharton, the wheel-horse of Republicanism, and Rathbone Van Winkle, son of the Senator, are recent converts to the Democratic faith, and both participated in the late State Convention.

But what do we see now? Precisely what the *Herald* said long ago and all through would be the case—that in the end the negroes would go with their masters and the Democrats. From every quarter of the Southern States the fact comes to us that is the case. A most thorough reaction is taking place. The press and almost all the correspondence from the South show this. Our private and most reliable correspondents inform us that "every one of the ex-rebel States will be carried by the Democrats; that the negroes are leaving the Radical party by hundreds; that they are organizing colored Conservative clubs, and that they are attending Democratic barbecues by thousands."—*N. Y. Herald.*

☞ Some Eastern school-book publishers are understood to be preparing a new dictionary, with the latest definitions. A few examples will suffice to show what the language is coming to:

"PEACE—A standing army to enforce disfranchisement upon white tax-payers, while non tax-paying negroes do the voting and governing."

"IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE—One basis of suffrage in the North, but a different basis in the South."

"MONEY—For the workingman, the mechanic, and the plowholder, treasury notes; for the bondholder, gold and silver coin."

"ECONOMY.—Five hundred millions a year for Federal expenses."

"LIBERTY—Admitting negroes to the elective franchise."

"EQUALITY—The result of depriving white men of the right to vote."

"BALANCE OF POWER—Enabling three millions of negroes to wield greater political power than eighteen millions of white men."

☞ The party in power had $471,000,000 in the fiscal year ending the first of July, and yet the national debt is increasing. Now they say, they want to know why the premium on gold is advancing. They are talking fustian. They know the reason for the advance. The reason is, that the government is running in debt with a revenue of $471,000,000 a year.

When a man is extravagant, and dishonest, and spends more than his income, and has more paper out than he can redeem, his credit goes down. The credit of a government is broken by precisely the same processes. The people have been taxed to raise the enormous amount of $471,000,000 in the year just ended, and yet the government is running in debt.

☞ There are 19,000 soldiers in the Southern States, kept there to protect 5,000 speculators and political adventurers, and to enable the Freedman's Bureau to manipulate the negro vote. Every man in the United States army costs the people $2,000 per year—that is the average. Here are thirty six millions annually spent, which had much better remain in the pockets of the tax payers.

THE RADICAL SENTIMENT.—Governor Woodford, of New York, in a speech at Brooklyn a few days ago said: "I make no attack upon Governor Seymour as a man. Most courteous and gentle in his manners, cultivated in mind, and persuasive in eloquence, his character is without spot or blemish."

☞ Ashtabula County, Ohio, is the home of Ben. Wade, and the hot-bed of that Western Reserve. That is the last place to look for Democratic gains, but a gallant soldier who held a prominent command in the Twenty-ninth Ohio, writes that in the town of Andover, in that county, fifty men, heretofore Radicals, have joined the Democratic Club, and that the county will cast 1000 more Democratic votes this year than ever before. Also, that Ohio is "dead sure" for Seymour and Blair.

State News.

FORTY BUSHELS TO THE ACRE.—Cap't. John Rollins, of St. Anthony, informs us that he has just completed threshing seven acres of wheat, grown on his farm between this city and Minnehaha, and that the yield is *almost forty-one bushels to the acre!*—The ground has been used as a pasture for a number of years, and this is the first crop since breaking it. Let us hear from some one who can beat it.

On the same farm he has a large field which has been under cultivation for sixteen successive years, and this year, having threshed the wheat from it, finds that he has an average of twenty-seven bushels to the acre!—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

THRESHING.—We are informed by Mr. Hodapp, who resides about two miles from town, that one of his neighbors had threshed his wheat and the yield was 29½ bushels per acre. His own grain when cut was pronounced even better, and he expects at least 30 bushels per acre. Mr. Kendall, living near Winnebago City, threshed 1300 bushels and the new ground yielded 25 bushels per acre, and the old 18. Our accounts of the crop in this part of the State indicate an average yield of 22 to 23 bushels per acre.—*Mankato Union.*

—At this time it is difficult to estimate exactly the average quantity of wheat Fillmore county will produce this season, but the best judges with whom we have conversed on the subject, place it at about 20 bushels per acre. Some think it will go higher. The corn crop never looked better, and farmers generally have every reason for being thankful for their bountiful harvest.—*Preston Republican.*

A GOOD YIELD.—Mr. Hans Bonnell of Central Point raised seven acres of wheat this year which yielded over twenty-seven bushels to the acre of No. 1 wheat, weighing over 60 lbs per bushel. This wheat was cut early in the harvest and before shrinkage or the rains had inflicted any injury.—*Goodhue Republican.*

—Some farmers in Olmsted county talk of getting a yield of 38 to 48 bushels of wheat per acre—the variety known as the Fife.

—Gen. James Shields, formerly of this State, has been nominated for congress in Missouri.

—A man in Winona county while oiling a threshing machine, was caught in the machinery and had his arm torn off at the shoulder.

—The State Normal School at Winona, commences its winter term on the 17th of September.

POTATOES.—Several wagon loads of potatoes were in the market yesterday, and sold at from 90 cents to $1.00 per bushel. They were of fine quality, and except on prairie land in this vicinity, the crop is said to be good—much better than had been anticipated.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

—The contract for building the new school house was on Saturday awarded to Mr. John Green, of this city, and work was commenced yesterday. The contract price is $28,000 and is to be finished in one year. *Stillwater Republican.*

—It is said that Oliver Dalrymple, who is the largest farmer in the State, having 1,700 acres devoted to wheat, will have cleared $100,000 from the last two harvests, which includes the one now being secured. —*Hastings Union.*

BUSTED UP.—"The Great Northwestern Circus," which has been exhibiting in this State, has busted up.

HORSE AND BUGGY STOLEN.—On Wednesday last a young man, and stranger in this city, hired a horse and buggy from Mr. Rathburne, stating that he wished to go but a short distance in the country, and probably to Prescott, and would be back the same afternoon, in time for the boat to St. Paul. About a mile from the city, at the Vermillion bridge, he took a man into the buggy with him, who had been waiting there, and the two went to Red Wing and took a boat to Lake City, and have not been heard from since.—*Hastings Union.*

BITTEN BY A RATTLESNAKE.—A man named Alexander Ward, was bitten by a rattlesnake on Thursday last, while loading some rails near the St. Paul road, about three miles north of town. There were two snakes, and while getting a stick to kill the first one he noticed, he was struck by the other in the palm of the hand. He immediately cut the bitten part to make it bleed, and afterwards absorbed three quarts of whisky, which proved too virulent for the snake's poison, and re-established the equilibrium in his system.—*Faribault Republican.*

THE Le Sueur Courier says: After consulting with many farmers from different sections of this and adjoining counties, as to the probable average yield of wheat, we believe that it may be put at 22 or 23 bushels to the acre; some farms produce more than this, and but very few go under 20 or 22 bushels.

A CONSULTATION between many of our leading business men and Mr. Banning on behalf of the Lake Superior road was held at the Sawyer House in this city last Wednesday evening. No definite action was had, but a committee, consisting of Messrs. Isaac Staples, John McCusick, F. Schulenburg, H. R. Murdock and David Cover were appointed to confer with the directors and officers of the Lake Superior road.—Every thing looks favorable now and there is but little doubt but what satisfactory arrangements will soon be made for the completion of the road.—*Stillwater Republican.*

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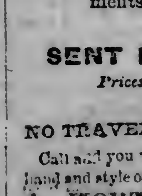

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By HENRY HINDS.

SHAKOPEE, MINN., AUG. 27, 1868.

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CHARLES HARKENS.

A BARGAIN AND SALE.

Last week we gave the names of certain politicians who held a caucus at Shakopee on the preceding Tuesday, and we had to regret our inability to procure a copy of their official record of their proceedings.—Since then the acts, purposes and doings of this caucus are leaking out, little by little. It appears that J. H. Brown presented to this caucus a written document, signed by himself, Chas. Tyler, J. G. Butterfield; Wm. Varner, and A. B. McMindes, whereby they make a proposition to the Democratic members of that caucus. As we wish to be accurate in our statements, we are sorry we are unable to procure an official copy of this document. But all our sources of information seem to agree that it was in substance a proposition in writing on the part of those five gentlemen to sell out the Republican party of Scott County to support the contemplated nomination of the Democratic seceders for county officers upon condition that they nominate one Republican.

This political caucus had at first passed resolutions declaring they would have no union with Republicans, but after this written proposition of the sale of the Republican party to these politicians, on so cheap terms as was made, they reconsidered their resolution declaring they would not unite with Republicans, and then accepted the proposition. This then is in substance an agreement on the part of these Democratic seceders to sell out the other Democratic seceders (if any others there be) to the Republicans for the price agreed on. Two questions of much importance arise:

First. Around the necks of how many Republicans have those five gentlemen got collars, marked "My Dog?"

Second. Around the necks of how many seceding Democrats have the members of that political caucus got collars, marked "My Puppy?"

It will be understood that only one Republican is to be benefitted by this contract. It will therefore appear that the soul of one Republican beggar was found to weigh more than the brains of a dozen politicians.

SHAKOPEE, August 25th, 1868.

EDITOR ARGUS:—

Please give me the privilige through your paper as a circulating medium, to communicate with the Democratic people of Scott County on the existing state of politics in the Democratic body. It is claimed, by what I propose to call a majority of that body, that there has been no Democratic nominations made in Scott county this year—at least none in fact. I will not stop here to explain the different opinions on this point; assuredly there can be no claim to a nomination in the case of Auditor or Senator, as these parties must admit that their claim to such rest on a minority of the delegates of Scott county. I hope it is not out of place—as I claim to be a member of the majority of this Democratic body—to ask what is to be done in this matter? I had the honor to be present at a meeting in Shakopee of some of the members of this majority of the Democratic party on the 18th inst. It was mooted at that meeting that there was danger to be apprehended from the minority in the Democratic body. Capt. John H. Brown was introduced amongst us as a shield to protect us from our friends of the minority. I will here state I have no unkind feeling toward Capt. Brown; on the contrary I owe him a high [illegible] of respect as a gentleman of polished manners and [illegible] literary attainments. But Capt. Brown acknowledges himself a member of the Republican party, and consequently our political enemy. And we find on good authority that it was strategy on the part of one or two wire-pullers, or double-dealers in our party, that introduced Capt. Brown to our ranks.

When our meeting was organized, and Maj. Murphy elected President, he (the Major) made a short speech, and impressively stated that there was only one proper, just and honorable course for this majority of the Democratic people, of whom this meeting claimed to be a part,—to pursue, was to be governed by Democratic principles, and rules and usages. Judge Henry next addressed the meeting and spoke no less impressively in the same strain, and added that there was no necessity for any compromise with the Republican party.—There was nothing to be gained by them, and we should come out before the Democratic people with clean hands. Hon. Isaac Lincoln next addressed the meeting and stated that he saw no necessity to ask help of the Republicans; he did not believe there was anything to be gained by them, and did not have any faith in a compromise with them. Judge Hawkins then moved that a committee of five be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of our meeting, and ask the Democratic County Committee to call a Democratic County Convention. The motion was carried and the meeting then took a recess to give opportunity for drafting these resolutions. The body met the resolutions adopted, and Hon. T. J. Duffy, Judge Hawkins, and the writer of this article were called to wait on Mr. Hinds to know if he would publish these resolutions. These members of the meeting went to the "Argus" office; did not find Mr. Hinds, and returned to the meeting. The surprise of some of us may be better imagined than described to find our meeting, if not demoralized, at least vizibly changed,—no further interest taken in the meeting by these members already mentioned. Some appeared passive, some surprised; but it would take me too long to describe particulars.

It will probably be asked what caused this seeming change amongst the members of our meeting? I will now state that I know, from good authority, that we have one or two distinguished wire pullers in our Democratic body that have caused their double-dealing to carry them so far as to undertake to reduce the Democratic body, as it were, to a pulp, that they might mould them to their own fashion. You may think this is going to extremes, but it is generally believed that the office of County Auditor has been long enough, if not too long, in the hands of the present incumbent, and the certainty of a change in that office has caused these said wire-pullers, jointly and severally, to press on several of our German Democratic friends to make preparations to accept of the nomination and election to said office. I have found that these German friends do not fully appreciate their power and decline to accept their favors.—These worthies next apply to one of our Republican friends, and insist he must accept of the office of Auditor. It may be asked why not tender to or allow an opportunity for an Irishman to attain to the office of County Auditor, as none of that nationality has had that privilege yet in Scott County? Here comes the rub. One of these double-dealers claims to be Irish and the other claims to be Semi-Irish; and these wire-pullers have each been receiving Scott county hire for the last nine or ten years with very little intermission, and prove by their actions that they want to be the only recipients of the suffrage of the Irish in Scott County.

I hope the intelligent and honorable members of the Democratic body of Scott County will see fit to settle their differences which are only trifling and no principles involved. They have ample time, and they will admit that any disorder in the Democratic body comes with bad grace at the Presidential election.

EDWARD O'DOWD.

☞ What is going on now between the white Radicals and the negroes puts us in mind of what old Deacon Sharp saw. He was standing one day beside a frog pond and saw a garter-snake make an attempt upon an enormous bull frog. The snake seized one of the frog's hind legs, and the frog, to be on a par with his snakeship, caught him by the tail, and both commenced swallowing one another until nothing was left of either of them.

All the trouble between Congress and the President arose from the struggle to gain the negro vote as a balance of political power, and the reconstruction acts of Congress were framed expressly for this purpose.

☞ There is a marked political reaction in favor of the Democracy in West Virginia. Many old Republicans are coming over into the Democratic ranks. Jas. E. Wharton, the wheel-horse of Republicanism, and Rathbone Van Winkle, son of the Senator, are recent converts to the Democratic faith, and both participated in the late State Convention.

But what do we see now? Precisely what the *Herald* said long ago and all through would be the case—that in the end the negroes would go with their masters and the Democrats. From every quarter of the Southern States the fact comes to us that is the case. A most thorough reaction is taking place. The press and almost all the correspondence from the South show this. Our private and most reliable correspondents inform us that "every one of the ex-rebel States will be carried by the Democrats; that the negroes are leaving the Radical party by hundreds; that they are organizing colored Conservative clubs, and that they are attending Democratic barbecues by thousands."—*N. Y. Herald.*

☞ Some Eastern school-book publishers are understood to be preparing a new dictionary, with the latest definitions. A few examples will suffice to show what the language is coming to:

"PEACE—A standing army to enforce disfranchisement upon white tax-payers, while non tax-paying negroes do the voting and governing."

"IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE—One basis of suffrage in the North, but a different basis in the South."

"MONEY—For the workingman, the mechanic, and the plowholder, treasury notes; for the bondholder, gold and silver coin."

"ECONOMY.—Five hundred millions a year for Federal expenses."

"LIBERTY—Admitting negroes to the elective franchise."

"EQUALITY—The result of depriving white men of the right to vote."

"BALANCE OF POWER—Enabling three millions of negroes to wield greater political power than eighteen millions of white men."

☞ The party in power had \$471,000,000 in the fiscal year ending the first of July, and yet the national debt is increasing. Now they say they want to know why the premium on gold is advancing. They are talking fustian. They know the reason for the advance. The reason is, that the government is running in debt with a revenue of \$471,000,000 a year.

When a man is extravagant, and dishonest, and spends more than his income, and has more paper out than he can redeem, his credit goes down. The credit of a government is broken by precisely the same processes. The people have been taxed to raise the enormous amount of \$471,000,000 in the year just ended, and yet the government is running in debt.

☞ There are 19,000 soldiers in the Southern States, kept there to protect 5,000 speculators and political adventurers, and to enable the Freedman's Bureau to manipulate the negro vote. Every man in the United States army costs the people \$2,000 per year—that is the average. Here are thirty six millions annually spent, which had much better remain in the pockets of the tax payers.

THE RADICAL SENTIMENT.—Governor Woodford, of New York, in a speech at Brooklyn a few days ago said: "I make no attack upon Governor Seymour as a man. Most courteous and gentle in his manners, cultivated in mind, and persuasive in eloquence, his character is without spot or blemish."

☞ Ashtabula County, Ohio, is the home of Ben. Wade, and the hot-bed of that Western Reserve. That is the last place to look for Democratic gains, but a gallant soldier who held a prominent command in the Twenty-ninth Ohio, writes that in the town of Andover, in that county, fifty men, heretofore Radicals, have joined the Democratic Club, and that the county will cast 1000 more Democratic votes this year than ever before. Also, that Ohio is "dead sure" for Seymour and Blair.

State News.

FORTY BUSHELS TO THE ACRE.—Capt. John Rollins, of St. Anthony, informs us that he has just completed threshing seven acres of wheat, grown on his farm between this city and Minnehaha, and that the yield is *almost forty-one bushels to the acre!*—The ground has been used as a pasture for a number of years, and this is the first crop since breaking it. Let us hear from some one who can beat it.

On the same farm he has a large field which has been under cultivation for sixteen successive years, and this year, having threshed the wheat from it, finds that he has an average of twenty-seven bushels to the acre!—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

THRESHING.—We are informed by Mr. Hodapp, who resides about two miles from town, that one of his neighbors had threshed his wheat and the yield was 29½ bushels per acre. His own grain when cut was pronounced even better, and he expects at least 30 bushels per acre. Mr. Kendall, living near Winnebago City, threshed 1300 bushels and the new ground yielded 25 bushels per acre, and the old 18. Our accounts of the crop in this part of the State indicate an average yield of 22 to 23 bushels per acre.—*Mankato Union.*

—At this time it is difficult to estimate exactly the average quantity of wheat Fillmore county will produce this season, but the best judges with whom we have conversed on the subject, place it at about 20 bushels per acre. Some think it will go higher. The corn crop never looked better, and farmers generally have every reason for being thankful for their bountiful harvest.—*Preston Republican.*

A GOOD YIELD.—Mr. Hans Bonnell of Central Point raised seven acres of wheat this year which yielded over twenty-seven bushels to the acre of No. 1 wheat, weighing over 60 lbs per bushel. This wheat was cut early in the harvest and before shrinkage or the rains had inflicted any injury.—*Goodhue Republican.*

—Some farmers in Olmsted county talk of getting a yield of 38 to 48 bushels of wheat per acre—the variety known as the Fife.

—Gen. James Shields, formerly of this State, has been nominated for congress in Missouri.

—A man in Winona county while oiling a threshing machine, was caught in the machinery and had his arm torn off at the shoulder.

—The State Normal School at Winona, commences its winter term on the 17th of September.

POTATOES.—Several wagon loads of potatoes were in the market yesterday, and sold at from 90 cents to \$1.00 per bushel. They were of fine quality, and except on prairie land in this vicinity, the crop is said to be good—much better than had been anticipated.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

—The contract for building the new school house was on Saturday awarded to Mr. John Green, of this city, and work was commenced yesterday. The contract price is \$28,000 and is to be finished in one year. *Stillwater Republican.*

—It is said that Oliver Dalrymple, who is the largest farmer in the State, having 1,700 acres devoted to wheat, will have cleared \$100,000 from the last two harvests, which includes the one now being secured.—*Hastings Union.*

BUSTED UP.—"The Great Northwestern Circus," which has been exhibiting in this State, has busted up.

HORSE AND BUGGY STOLEN.—On Wednesday last a young man, and stranger in this city, hired a horse and buggy from Mr. Rathburne, stating that he wished to go but a short distance in the country, and probably to Prescott, and would be back the same afternoon, in time for the boat to St. Paul. About a mile from the city, at the Vermillion bridge, he took a man into the buggy with him, who had been waiting there, and the two went to Red Wing and took a boat to Lake City, and have not been heard from since.—*Hastings Union.*

BITTEN BY A RATTLESNAKE.—A man named Alexander Ward, was bitten by a rattlesnake on Thursday last, while loading some rails near the St. Paul road, about three miles north of town. There were two snakes, and while getting a stick to kill the first one he noticed, he was struck by the other in the palm of the hand. He immediately cut the bitten part to make it bleed, and afterwards absorbed three quarts of whisky, which proved too virulent for the snake's poison, and re-established the equilibrium in his system.—*Faribault Republican.*

THE Le Sueur Courier says: After consulting with many farmers from different sections of this and adjoining counties, as to the probable average yield of wheat, we believe that it may be put at 22 or 23 bushels to the acre; some farms produce more than this, and but very few go under 20 or 22 bushels.

A CONSULTATION between many of our leading business men and Mr. Banning on behalf of the Lake Superior road was held at the Sawyer House in this city last Wednesday evening. No definite action was had, but a committee, consisting of Messrs. Isaac Staples, John McCusick, F. Schulenburg, H. R. Murdock and David Cover were appointed to confer with the directors and officers of the Lake Superior road.—Every thing looks favorable now and there is but little doubt but what satisfactory arrangements will soon be made for the completion of the road.—*Stillwater Republican.*

John McMullen

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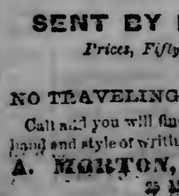

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The wonderful results produced by our Sicilian Hair Renewer have induced many to manufacture preparations for the Hair, under various names; and in order to induce the trade and the public to purchase their compounds, they have resorted to falsehoods, by claiming they were former partners, or had some connection with our Mr. Hall, and their preparation was similar to ours. Do not be deceived by them! Purchase the original: it has never been equalled. Our Treatise on the Hair, with certificates, sent free by mail. See that each bottle has our private Revenue Stamp over the top of the bottle. All others are imitations.

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GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY.

Washington News.

The receipts from customs from August 10th to 15th inclusive were $3,660,332.

The receipts from internal revenue sources from July 14 to August 15 were $25,830,000.

Mrs. Trumbull, wife of Senator Trumbull, died in Washington city on the morning of the 16th

It is probable that General Rosecrans will not take his departure for Mexico until the latter part of September.

Fractional currency printed for week ending August 15, $602,500; destroyed, $472,700. National Bank currency issued, $117,380; amount in circulation, $299,908,-870.

The following appointments of gaugers under the Internal Revenue law were made on the 21st: Charles E. Dunham, Boston; Moritz Angerstein, New York city; Chester J. Moore, Rochester.

Attorney General Evart's opinion on the New Orleans Collectorship and offices in Alaska has been given. He takes the ground that the President can fill all those places by issuing commissions to expire at the close of the next session of the Senate.

A Washington telegram of the 19th says that the rumors that our government contemplates a protectorate of Mexico are pronounced in responsible quarters to be without foundation. The policy heretofore pursued toward that Republic will be continued.

Foreign Intelligence.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson arrived in London on the 17th. He was the object of much attention.

A Detroit dispatch of the 21st says the Fenian scare along the front is increasing, and orders have been issued from Canadian head quarters for unusual vigilance by the military.

The election for a member of the French Corps Legislatif in the Department of the Jura resulted in the success of M. Grevey, the candidate of the Opposition, by a majority of 11,000 votes over M. Hunt, the official candidate of the Government.

At a review of troops at Marseilles, France, on the 18th, which attracted an immense mass of citizens, a popular demonstration was made in favor of peace and against war. The crowd was orderly, and there was no interference on the part of the police.

Dispatches from Madrid, received in London on the 19th, state that a crisis has taken place in the Spanish Government. The Minister of War has withdrawn from the Cabinet, and the Captain Generals of Madrid and Barcelona have resigned.

Another Fenian scare in Canada, on the 17th. The Commandant at Kingston had received instructions to have troops ready and under arms at short notice. A Toronto dispatch of the 17th says 2,000 volunteers were to be called out for three weeks and brigaded with regulars.

A supposed Fenian has been arrested in Lucerne, Switzerland, and has made such statements as leave little doubt it was his deliberate design to assassinate Queen Victoria during her sojourn in that city. He was committed to await a requisition from the British authorities.

The Toronto *Globe* of the 18th professes to have positive information that extensive preparations are being made on the American side for a Fenian raid. It also states that furloughs have been withdrawn from the regular officers, and the forces in garrison have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness at a moment's notice.

On the afternoon of the 4th of July an attack was made by 20,000 Southerners on Tokugowas, at Jeddo, about 1,500 strong only. The Southerners were repulsed. The attack was renewed the next day, and Tokugowas was entirely routed. Half of Jeddo, including two large temples, one of them the residence of Mia, was burnt down.

A terrible railroad disaster occurred in North Wales on the afternoon of the 20th. A switch was misplaced and a passenger train was run into a train of loaded petroleum trucks. Seven persons, all the passengers in the mail train, were killed outright, and many others badly injured. The cars in both trains were reduced to a shapeless mass. The concussion produced an explosion of the petroleum, which instantly enveloped both trains in flames. Before the fire could be subdued eighteen persons had been lilerally burnt alive to ashes.

The East.

Mrs. Commodore Vanderbilt died on the morning of the 17th.

The Chinese Embassy made an informal visit to Buffalo, N. Y., on the 15th.

A grand banquet was given to the Chinese Embassy, in Boston, on the 21st.

The first bale of new cotton was received in New York city from Alabama on the 18th.

Governor Seymour is announced to deliver the annual address before the Saratoga Agricultural Society, at Saratoga Springs, the 10th of September.

The funeral of Mrs. Vanderbilt, on the 19th, was largely attended. A number of distinguished citizens, including Horace Greeley, officiated as pall bearers.

The remains of Thaddeus Stevens were buried at Lancaster, Pa., on the 17th. The funeral procession was a large and imposing one, the attendance being estimated at 15,000.

John Kennedy was executed at Canton, N. Y., on the 20th, for the murder of Thos. Hand, in February, 1867. He met death with apparent indifference.

A New York telegram of the 19th says: "The excitement about the cattle plague has all died out, and everything is moving in the markets quietly again. It is not true that the rinderpest has appeared at New Haven or Boston."

On the afternoon of the 15th, a collision occurred on the Oil Creek and Alleghany River Railroad, near Rouseville, between a freight and construction train, which resulted in the death of five, and the severely injuring of some twelve or fifteen others.

The South.

The cotton crop in Georgia promises well.

The lottery bill passed by the Louisiana Legislature has become a law without the Governor's signature, by the lapse of time.

The South Carolina House of Representatives has passed a bill putting negroes of the State on an equal footing with the whites.

A call has been issued for a Republican State Convention in South Carolina, to nominate candidates for Congress, to meet in Columbia, September 8.

The Georgia Republican State Convention have nominated as Electors at large, Messrs. Akerman and Farron. The Republicans have agreed in caucus to present a bill to elect Electors by the General Assembly.

The West.

Mr. Colfax and party arrived at Central City, Colorado, August 19th.

The funeral of Mrs. Senator Trumbull took place at Springfield, Ill., on the 20th.

The Michigan State Temperance Convention met in Detroit on the 19th.

A Omaha dispatch of the 15th says the Union Pacific Railroad is completed sixty-five miles beyond Benton.

The steamer Resolute exploded her boiler on the 20th, at Olympia, Washington Territory. Five persons killed.

The extensive car manufacturing shops of the Northern Missouri Railroad Company, in St. Louis, were totally destroyed by fire on the night of the 17th. Loss about $150,000.

The Central Pacific Railroad is completed 268 miles east of Sacramento. Over six miles of track were laid August 19th. The company promise to lay seven miles a day, if necessary, to outstrip the Union Pacific in the race to reach Salt Lake first.

An accident occurred to the construction train on the Union Pacific Railroad on the 15th, within three miles of Fremont, caused by running over a cow, and throwing several cars off the track. Five men were reported killed and twelve wounded. Several ladies were badly mangled.

A Lawrence, Kansas, dispatch of the 15th says: "As near as now can be ascertained, twelve persons were killed by the Indians in the recent raid in Western Kansas, on the Solomon, and some six or eight on Asher Creek. At 10 o'clock yesterday a dispatch was received from Mr. Strickler, at Junction City, stating that the Indians were on the retreat with their plunder; that Adjutant General McAfee was at the front with supplies, and Governor Crawford was on the Saline."

Accounts from Western Kansas, received in St. Louis on the 17th, are to the effect that serious difficulties with the Indians had been experienced, and still greater troubles were anticipated. A detachment of soldiers had had an engagement with Indians, between Solomon and Saline rivers, and were whipped. The people on the border were fleeing to the towns. Solomon City was nearly full of refugees, women and children arriving there in large numbers. General Sully left Fort Harkin on the 17th, with troops and a month's rations, and Governor Crawford was after the Indians with the militia and United States troops.

News from Lawrence, Kansas, to the 19th, is to the effect that Adjutant General McAfee had returned from the scene of the recent Indian troubles, and reports that two hundred families had left the scene of the late fight; there being but one man left in a distance of thirty miles; the Indians are armed with revolvers recently furnished them by the government; it was not known that a single Indian had been hurt; forty families were in a stone pen in one place nearly naked, and the balance of the settlers of that whole region were at Solomon.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

——A few months ago Greeley said that "those who are pushing Gen. Grant for President, will land where the Whigs did with Scott in '52."

——All the blarney used by Radical orators from Maine to California fails to gain Grant any supporters from the Conservative ranks. The fact is, the people demand to know why the national debt still increases instead of decreases. They want an account of the $1,500,000,000 that the Radical Congress has squandered.

——The Radicals are now afraid that the colored voters in the South will not go for Grant—and propose to take the choice of Presidential electors from the people, and confer it on the carpet-bag Legislatures. This is what they mean when they talk about "securing to every State a republican form of government." Don't you see? "Let us have peace."

——An immense meeting of the Scandinavians of New York city was recently held. It was presided over by Mr. Osborn, and was addressed by the Hon. James D. Reynolds and others. Among other resolutions passed was the following:

Resolved, That the election of Seymour and Blair will be the salvation of the Republic, the triumph of the Constitution, the re-establishment of justice and order, and the restoration of good government.

——Hon. George H. Pendleton arrived at Augusta, Maine, on the morning of the 21st. He was met by a large delegation of Democrats, a cavalcade and two bands of music. He was welcomed by Mayor Williams. In the afternoon he addressed a mass meeting in front of the Court House. In the evening the Democracy held an immense ratification meeting at Granite Hall, which was presided over by Judge Rice. The meeting was addressed by Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, Hon. P. Pillsbury and Mr. A. O. Brewster, of Massachusetts.

——The St. Louis *Republican* says the prediction that Missouri will go Democratic this year "may be relied on." The Radicals have no hope of carrying the election, except by the rigid enforcement of the registration acts, by which they expect thousands and thousands of legal voters will be kept from the polls. But the *Republican* adds: "Even with the aid of that law, they cannot succeed. They are in a minority. Making the disfranchised lists as large as they can, they will still be a minority in the State. Their party has become odious to thousands of its own members, and is a stench in their nostrils. They will co-operate with the Democracy, insuring a Democratic triumph in November."

——The Radicals are making a great parade of the statement made by the white-washing Wells that since the war the national indebtedness has been reduced about $250,000,000. But they fail to state in the same connection that the Radicals have extorted from the people within the same period by taxes the gigantic sum of $1,654,125,521. Such has been their ruinous extravagance in carrying on the Government, that with that enormous sum at command, extorted from the people, they have not paid off more than $250,000,000 of debt. They omit also to state that, although, according to the testimony of the Radical witness Wells, the revenues drawn out of the pockets of the people for the year ending June 30, 1868, amounted to the immense sum in currency of $471,-700,000, yet, according to the statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Government has run in debt thirty-two millions since last November. Let the tax-ridden voters of Missouri remember these things, for there will be no end of the exaction of these enormous revenues from the people, and of this fearful expenditure, until the Radical party is overthrown.—*Missouri Republican.*

The Republican Invitation to Voters.

It is supposed that every citizen who is a voter intends to vote for one or the other of the two candidates that have been nominated for the Presidency. It is not doubted that every one desires to vote for the candidate who represents the policy that will assure the peace, prosperity and welfare of the country, and the best interests of the great body of citizens.

The great body of American citizens are workers. The capitalists—those whose incomes represent the interest of money, and not the wages or profits of labor—constitute a comparatively small class in American society. It is a class, however, whose power is in the inverse ratio of its numbers. It is the power of wealth concentrated in the hands of a few men, contending against the necessities and interests of the great body of wealth-producers.

Now, when a wealth-producer—a workingman—is asked to vote the Republican ticket, what is the invitation?

That the Republican party represents the interests of the bondholders, no member of that party can or will pretend to deny. It advocates—by its resolutions, by its campaign orators, by its newspaper organs, by every kind and manner of mouthpiece that it possesses—the payment of the bonds in a commodity which the people who must pay it have not got, and which they can only get by paying for it at the rate of a dollar and forty-five cents for the quantity which is commonly designated by the term one dollar. It is, of course, the interest of the capitalist to get this equivalent of $1.45 in payment of his claim of one dollar. He would be a fool not to get it if he could,—at least, in the code of financiel morals he would be so regarded. And, according to the same code, the payee would be a fool to pay it if he could help it.

The Republican party says it ought to be so paid. That party says to every workingman—to every producer of wealth—that he ought to take from his earnings the sum of $1.45 and pay it to the capitalist who holds a claim against him for the sum of one dollar. This is exactly what the Republican party asks every man to do when it asks him to vote the Republican ticket.

The long and short of it is a proposition to make the rich man richer by making the poor man poorer.

A few years ago, the rich man was no richer than his neighbors. He borrowed from one of them $10,000 in gold, and gave his note for the payment at a future time. In the meantime, the Government made a new kind of money. His gold being money no longer, he sold it, and received $25,000 in the new money. With $10,000 of the sum he paid his note. The holder of the note demurred; but the borrower, having got to be a patriot, pointed him to the law and called him a Copperhead. The lender could not help himself, and so he took the $10,000 in greenbacks, gave up the note, and went to work at his trade to make up his loss by hard earnings. But the borrower, suddenly grown rich, waxed more patriotic, joined the "home guards," and took his remaining $15,000 and loaned it to the Government "in its hour of need," receiving a bond for the amount bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. in gold, which he no sooner received than he sold,—every dollar for two dollars in money,—and therewith patriotically bought more bonds. Now his bonds are become payable, and he goes back to the plodding neighbor from whom he borrowed $10,000 in gold, and says to him: "My dear sir, please to vote the Republican ticket. Please to pay my claim in gold!" "Did you lend me gold?" the conscientious neighbor asks. "Ah!—no!—I lent greenbacks; but then, you know, I lent 'em to you as one of the people, in your hour of need!" "How much gold would they buy when you lent them?" "Why, gold, I believe, was then about $2.75 per dollar." "Well, it is now only $1.45; so that if I pay you in greenbacks, you will get the worth of one hundred per cent. in gold more than you lent." "Well, you see, my dear sir—good faith, you see." "I think I see it, sir, exactly. I lent you $10,000 in gold when gold was dollar per dollar. You paid me in greenbacks when a dollar represented only thirty or forty cents in gold. When I spoke of good faith, you pointed me to the law, and called me a Copperhead. Then you lent me, as one of the people, the rest of the greenbacks you got by that swindling operation, when they were worth only thirty or forty cents in the dollar; and now you come back, when they are worth sixty-eight or seventy cents in the dollar, and say you won't accept greenbacks in payment, and ask me to pay you in gold. I point you to the law, sir; and, although I will not be so rude as to call you a Copperhead, I may be permitted to observe that my notions of good faith and yours do not altogether coincide." Whereupon the bondholder turns upon his patriotic heel and exclaims: "You're a repudiator, sir!"

Herein is exactly illustrated the relation between the bondholders and the bondpayers, and the character of the invitation which the former extend to the latter when they ask them to vote the Republican ticket.—*Chicago Times*, 19*th*.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The September number contains: Phemie Rowland—continued; The Whispering Oak, or How I was Cured of a Bad Habit; Jo Raymond; The Old Bureau; Evening Parties; Crime Detected, or The Midnight Watch; To a Monthly Rose; Acting Charade—Antecedents; Reflections; By the Summer Sea; Unrest—continued; Godey's Course of Lessons in Drawing—No. 3; To Adelaide—Searching for Flowers; Fireflies and Stars; Bachelor Jack; Work Department; Receipts, etc.; Editor's Table; Health Department; Literary Notices; Godey's Arm-Chair; Descriptions of Fashions. The frontispiece is a beautiful steel plate engraving—The Happy Mother. A large colored fashion plate, containing six figures, an extensive sheet of fashion engravings, and numerous other embellishments are among the contents. L. A. GODEY, Philadelphia, Pa. One copy one year, $3; two copies, $5.50; three, $7.50; four, $10; five, and one extra, $14; eight, and one extra, $21; eleven, and one extra, $27.50.

—A rich old spinster recently deceased at Kiel, Prussia, and left the following legacies: "To my cat, Emmy, I bequeath five thousand marks; to my cat, Fides, four thousand marks; to my poodle, Pluto, four thousand five hundred marks. The interest of these sums to be used by the persons below mentioned, on condition that they furnish Fides, Emmy and Pluto with sufficient wholesome food, take good care of them, beware of killing them in a violent manner, and pay the annual dog tax on Pluto."

CLIPPINGS AND DRIPPINGS.

Miscellaneous.

—Utah claims a population of 80,000.

—Saratoga contains $1,500,000 worth of horse-flesh.

—Connecticut mosquitoes are mistaken for canaries.

—Bunker Hill Monument grew several inches taller during the "heated term."

—A man in New York bit off his wife's lip. She had given him too much of it.

—A larger and finer crop of corn will be raised in Virginia this season than for many years past.

—A new Masonic hall is to be erected in New York, opposite Booth's theatre, to cost $300,000.

—A few days ago a Toledo firm telegraphed to New York and received an answer in twenty minutes.

—Only two deaths have occurred from yellow fever in New Orleans this year. The city was never healthier.

—The tenants of New York have formed a co-operative combination to resist the extortionate demands of landlords.

—Two Chattanooga sports have made a bet on the election, in which the loser is to eat a full grown rat fried in butter.

—Six fat men of New Haven, weighing in the aggregate 1,618 pounds, went to a clam-bake together, at Norwalk, the other day.

—Figs grown in California, the size of a man's fist, and weighing a quarter of a pound each, are displayed in the markets of San Francisco.

—The East Tennessee wheat crop has all been harvested, and is double that of last year. Oats, corn and fruit crops are fine.

—A vault, fifty feet deep, twenty-five feet wide, and twenty feet high, has been excavated in East Rock, near New Haven, as a receptacle for lager beer.

—It is reported that M. F. W. Green, one of the editors of the Cleveland *Plaindealer*, has fallen heir to an estate of $230,-000, bequeathed by a rich bachelor relative.

—William Tait, an athlete at Milwaukee, Wis., recently made a standing jump of fourteen feet, one and a quarter inches—one of the most remarkable leaps on record.

—Since trees have been planted in Egypt they are beginning to have rain. A country will produce more food where one-fourth is covered with forest than if the whole is cultivated.

—Brigham Young employs only female operatives on his telegraphic lines, and is continually training them for that avocation. He says they are undoubtedly better than the male sex.

—The latest letters from England show that the drouth has not seriously affected the cereal crops, and the demand for grain from this country will not be so large as was expected.

—The *Country Gentleman* estimates the average annual fall of rain and snow in the Northern States at three feet, which would give seventy-two barrels of water from each ten feet square of roof.

—In the house of a defaulting banker in St. Louis, pinned under a chair, has been found $7,000—the very money he took from the bank, where his account had been overdrawn to that amount.

—Chewing-paper is the latest invention of the confectioner. It is intended to take the place of chewing gum, and is made of slippery elm, &c. It comes in strips, about an inch wide and three inches long.

—A thirty-two months' girl in Worcester thus accosted her paternal relative a day or two ago: "Papa, will you buy me some holes to put in my ears, so I can have some earrings?" Papa is now looking for the holes.

—Somebody has ascertained that ants, black and red, have a great antipathy to chalk. A line of this substance half an inch wide, drawn around any vessel, either of stone or wood, is a "dead line," which they dare not cross.

—A Jersey farmer, who went to Philadelphia with a load of squashes, a few days since, and refused five cents apiece all day for them, dumped the whole load from the ferry-boat on his return, rather than carry them home again.

—A male child with *two* completely formed heads—one on each shoulder, without any perceptible neck to either, but perfectly formed in all other respects—was born in Campbell county, Va., recently. It was "alive and kicking" at last accounts.

—Trade in the meat markets, New York, since the alarming announcement about the cattle plague, has fallen off one-half. Fulton, Washington and Spring, the leading markets in the city, complain very much of the depression in business, and restaurants tell the same tell.

—Any person having any information of W. E. R. Morgan, a Confederate soldier, who enlisted in Arkansas and was captured by the Federal army at Arkansas Post, and carried to Chicago a prisoner of war in 1863, will confer a favor by addressing his mother, Mrs. E. B. Morgan, No. 100 North Twelfth street, St. Louis, Mo.

—Philadelphia is now receiving eight large meteoric stones, weighing in the aggregate three thousand pounds, which were discovered in Mexico among the mountains, by Dr. Henry B. Butcher, of Philadelphia. The stones are to be deposited in the museum of the Academy of Natural Sciences. They are a very interesting study for the naturalist.

—A New York paper says that imitation has been carried to its culminating point in the matter of jewelry and trinkets. In several Broadway stores there is now to be seen a display of pearls that would drive Cleopatra to drink were she there to see them. They are made of steel. The fictitious amethysts, emeralds, rubies, and all other stones that are accounted precious, mounted in fictitious gold, would deceive the scrutiny even of an expert.

—An exchange gives the following cheerful recipe for bed bugs. Those troubled with unwelcome bedfellows these warm nights can try it. It says the best way is to shake them all down into the middle of the sheet and put a piece of ice among them. Pretty soon you will see the little fellows getting up on their hind legs and beginning to thrash themselves to keep warm. After that you need not be afraid of their biting, but may go to bed and sleep, secure from their attacks the rest of the night.

—Quite a sensation was created at Niagara Falls, on a recent Sunday, by the daring exploit of two laborers employed in the construction of the new Suspension Bridge. The main wires of the bridge have been stretched across the river, and these ambitious individuals, by holding to the upper cable, walked the lower one from bank to bank, the wind blowing furiously at the time, to the great consternation of the crowd which quickly gathered.

—The Davenport *Democrat* tells this story: "Not long since a young man in this city, then just married, got his wife's life insured for $1,000. In less than a year from that time she died. He received the amount the other day, and on the strength of the good luck, 'set up' the wine for quite a number of his companions; and, as one of them said, they 'had a good spree and it didn't cost him a cent.' Profit, sorrow and pleasure combined—a cup that some would not like. Although it smacks of fiction, it is nevertheless true, and happened here in the city."

—The number of cigars sold per day on Broadway, New York, is estimated at 20,000. Of these one-twentieth cost 30 cents apiece, one-tenth 25 cents, one-fifth 20 cents, two-fifths 15 cents, and one-fourth 10 cents. Thus Broadway spends upon its cigars $3,300 per day, or $2,050,850 per year. It is estimated that in the city of New York 75,000,000 cigars are consumed yearly, the total cost of which is $9,750,-000. Add to this the amount annually expended for pipes and tobacco, and we have an aggregate of ten and a half millions as New York's yearly account with retailers of the weed. The 75,000,000 cigars, if laid end to end, would extend one and a half times across the Atlantic, or if laid side by side would build a wall of the height of two cigars from New York to Albany.

—A New York exchange says of A. T. Stewart's new store: The building on Broadway and Tenth streets is of iron, covering two and a half acres of ground, and is six stories in height, besides a high basement-story and sub-basement. Its rotunda and dome in the center—rivaling those of the National Capitol at Washington—admit the sun's light by day to the whole of the immense building; and will be lighted at night by a similar arrangement of gas and electricity to that of the Washington rotunda. The iron columns surrounding the rotunda, painted white as marble, are ornamented almost equal to the famous bronze doors of the House of Representatives. In the upper stories, already one thousand females are employed in the manufacture of the numerous articles of the toilet sold below. When completed the building will contain some three thousand employes, including the salesmen.

Incidents and Accidents.

—Eighty per cent. of recent mortality, in the large cities, has been of children under five.

—A Jersey City clerk won $15,000 at faro and immediately went to the bad, and subsequently to Europe, leaving wife and creditors.

—Several chignons and sets of false teeth have been found on the Long Branch beach. The ladies at the hotels repudiate them.

—A young man, respectably connected and leading servant of a large business house in New York, has lost $35,000 of his employers' money by gambling.

—Patrick Noonan, a laboring man living in Cleveland, has been out of work since July 1, and having a mother and sister to support, this misfortune has so preyed upon his mind that he has at last become quite insane.

—To show its contempt for all projects for its capture, the lightning went into the gable of a house of a lightning rod seller at Cleveland, and tore it to splinters, despite the nineteen rods which were intended to protect the building.

—On the 8th of August two young men of Cleveland, named Kennedy and Townsend, went out in the lake for a short sail in a small boat, and up to the 15th had not been heard from. It was feared that they were capsized and drowned.

—Mrs. Merritt, who was but recently rescued from an insane asylum, where she was forcibly placed by a relative, was assaulted by two men on the evening of the 13th, while going to her home in Hudson City, who attempted to force her into a coach standing near, but being stoutly resisted, and citizens coming to her rescue, the abductors fled in hot haste.

—Milch cows in the vicinity of Newport, Ky., are going blind. Not less than fifty of them have entirely lost their sight and it is accounted for by the fact that during the warm weather they would stand in the water, and that the reflection of the sun on the water affected their sight to such an extent as to cause it to be ultimately lost.

—Some time ago a house at the corner of Lafayette and Carlton avenues, Brooklyn, was purchased by Mr. Toxell, of that city. In tearing it down he discovered underneath the floor some filings, which proved to be gold dust and filings from a former jewelry establishment which once occupied the premises. It is said that $12,000 in gold has already been taken from the old building.

—A Niagara Falls hackman recently had a narrow escape from going over the Falls. While "playing Blondin," by walking on an iron cable or stringer, under one of the Three Sisters bridges, he fell into one of the cascades, and was quickly carried down the river for a considerable distance, when fortunately he managed to touch the bottom with his feet and regained the shore, nearly exhausted.

—In Green county, Penn., a few days ago a boy named Thomas, aged 14, killed his father under the following circumstances. The father was cruelly beating his son, when the mother interfered. Upon this the husband seized his wife by the throat and choked her. The instant his mother was attacked, the boy drew a knife from his pocket, with which he stabbed his father in the abdomen several times, cutting his intestines and inflicting fatal injuries.

—A singular phenomenon has occurred at Middle road, Suffolk county, Long Island. Mrs. Esther Wells, now upward of seventy years of age, lost her hair by sickness a year or two since. Recently it grew out again, and what is very remarkable is that while it was straight before, it is now curly and falls in beautiful ringlets about her neck and shoulders. In youth her hair was light, but since its second growth it has grown darker, and now it is a handsome dark color, very nearly black.

—A man named Forsyth was stung to death by bees a few days ago, in Muskingum, Ohio. He and another man named Tolan were driving some horses through a yard, close to some beehives, and the bees swarmed out upon the horses. Forsyth fought them off with bushes, when they came at him, attacking him on all sides and stinging him furiously. After finally driving them away, with the help of his companion, he lay down upon the house-porch suffering greatly, and soon asked for water, which Tolan proceeded to fetch, but, on returning from the well, he found Forsyth dead. He was a large and fleshy man.

Foreign Gossip.

—The King of Sweden is a painter.

—Eugene thinks of going to Iceland.

—London has 500 out-of-door preachers.

—Snuffing is coming into fashion in Paris among the ladies.

—Italians are emigrating to South America by thousands.

—A submarine cable is to be laid from the Spanish Antilles to Mexico.

—The Masonic lodges of Italy have elected Mazzini Master of the Order.

—Joe Goss and Harry Allen are to fight shortly for the championship of England.

A man recently murdered an acquaintance at Portici, near Naples, for two cents.

—Subscriptions are being collected in Leipsic to erect a monument to Mendelssohn.

—Ten thousand people died in Peru from the late visitation of the yellow fever.

—The population of Bavaria by the census taken last December, is 4,824,421, an increase of only 20,000 in five years.

—A woman has been arrested in London as a vagrant for exciting the public sympathy by begging with a straw baby.

—English courts have decided that an editor may call a lawyer a "long-eared, flat shouldered and cat-hammed breed."

—In the three months ending June 30, the registers of the United Kingdom showed 274,460 births, 149,232 deaths, and 53,367 marriages.

—Garibaldi has written a letter to England saying that he only waits the moment for France to strike a blow at Prussia to attack Rome.

—A melon of the cantelope species, 48½ pounds in weight, and over eleven feet in circumference, was sold in Paris the other day for 100f.

—Cotswold sheep are said to be in greater demand in England now than ever before—at a late sale fifty-five averaged $150 in gold.

—The various insane asylums of England and Wales, on the 1st of January, 1868, contained 33,213 patients, an increase of 1,296 over the previous year.

—At a recent spelling match at the Tuileries, the Emperor missed nine times, the Prince Imperial eleven, Prince Merternich six, and the novelist, Octave Feuillet, fourteen.

—An Englishman, who had been troubled by mosquitoes in Italy, writes to the London papers that he drove them from his room by placing in it a branch of wild rosemary.

—The criminals at large in England and Wales in 1865, according to the latest official figures, number 113,560. Nearly 15,000 of these resided in London and the metropolitan district.

—A complete edition of the writings of Napoleon I. is now being printed at the Imperial office in Paris. His letters alone, being more than twenty thousand in number, will fill twenty-three quarto volumes.

—The harvest is reported very bad throughout Russia. In the southern provinces there has been no rain since May 1, and most of the crops are destroyed. A severe famine is in prospect, and prices of food are enormous.

—At the iron works of Prince Salm, at Blansko, Austria, one of the blast furnaces unexpectedly let out molten iron, inundating the ground like a torrent of lava, and seriously injuring a number of workmen, sixteen of whom were burned alive.

—An English Judge lectured two solicitors severely a week or two since for appearing in court in an unbecoming dress, and refused to grant costs to one of them for his delinquency in this respect. One wore a velveteen coat and the other a shooting jacket.

—A Prussian has invented a new offensive weapon; it consists of a powder which can be discharged some distance, and so acts on the nerves of the enemy that one discharge will make a whole regiment sneeze for an hour, a period of time during which the needle gun can be used effectively by the Prussians.

—A resident of Martigny, Switzerland, has lately organized a considerable trade in ice at Lausanne. The ice from the glaciers having been sawn into regular cubes of small volume and perfect transparency, is placed in boxes and sent off by fast trains to various centres of population in France, and arrives with very little waste.

—A thick cloud of white butterflies descended recently on Port Louis (Morbihan, France,) from across the Bay of Gavres. They were so numerous that they resembled a heavy fall of snow, and for some minutes the town and fields were quite white. A strong wind at last blew them into the roadstead, where they were drowned.

—The London correspondent of the New York *Herald*, under date of July 29, writes: "The marriage of Adelina Patti, so often announced and so often denied, took place this morning at a Roman Catholic Church on the Clapham Park road. The Marquis de Caux was the happy bridegroom, and the Duke of Manchester and Mr. Costa gave away the bride, who looked more beautiful than ever in her simple but appropriate toilette."

—A pamphlet, recently published, states the imperial family costs France nearly $10,000,000 gold annually. Louis Philippe's family cost $3,000,000 gold annually, and the royal family of England costs only $2,200,000. The second empire, in its eighteen years' reign, has cost France $2,200,000,000 more than Louis Philippe's reign. France is getting tired of this extravagance. When the reaction begins, it will be terrible.

Food for the Curious—A Political Omen.

A gentleman of one of the departments has made a very curious discovery, which we publish below. He numbers each letter of the alphabet, and then adds the numbers corresponding to the letters composing the two tickets—Seymour and Blair, and Grant and Colfax. The result shows 177 for Seymour and Blair, and 140 for Grant and Colfax, the total being 317, which is the number of votes in the Electoral College. Thus:

A	1	S	19	G	7
B	2	E	5	R	18
C	3	Y	25	A	1
D	4	M	13	N	14
E	5	O	15	T	20
F	6	U	21		
G	7	R	18	A	1
H	8			N	14
I	9	A	1	D	4
J	10	N	14		
K	11	D	4	C	3
L	12			O	15
M	13	B	2	L	12
N	14	L	12	F	6
O	15	A	1	A	1
P	16	I	9	X	24
Q	17	R	18		140
R	18		177		
S	19		140		
T	20		317 The number of votes in Electoral College.		
U	21				
V	22				
W	23				
X	24				
Y	25				
Z	26				

The Cattle Disease.

A statement of the facts concerning the Texas cattle disease, made by J. R. Dodge, Statistician of the Department of Agriculture, at Washington, as the result of an extended investigation, makes the following points: First, that the disease is communicated by cattle from Texas, Florida and other portions of the Gulf coast; second, that such disease is itself unknown in Texas or on the Gulf coast; third, that the cattle communicating it are not only apparently healthy but generally improving in condition; fourth, that while local herds receiving the infection nearly all die, they never communicate the disease to others; fifth, that either a considerable increase in elevation at a distance of two or three degrees of latitude from the starting point is necessary to develop the veins into activity and virulency, and a further progress of two degrees of latitude, and a few weeks in time are sufficient to eliminate the poison from the system; sixth, that Texas cattle removed to other miasmatic sections, as the Mississippi bottoms, up to the 16th parallel, communicate no infection to local herds; seventh, medication has thus far been of no avail. It concludes that the disease cannot become general; that it can exist only with the movements of Texas cattle—which should be regulated or suppressed, and that it does not result from travel, but from climatic causes.

—During the Chinese visit to Washington, Mr Hooper, delegate from Utah, was introduced to one of the interpreters, Teh. "Utah!" said Teh, mechanically bringing his hands together, "Utah! heap of wives!"

Provisions of the New Pension Act.

The important act passed by Congress relating to pensions has just been promulgated by the State Department. The first section provides that the law granting pensions to the hereafter-mentioned defendants, relatives of deceased persons leaving neither widow nor child entitled to pensions under existing laws, shall be so construed as to give a precedence to such relatives in the following order, namely: First, mothers; secondly, fathers; thirdly, orphan brothers and sisters under sixteen years of age, who shall be pensioned jointly, if there be more than one. Provided, that if in any case the said person shall have left both father and mother who were dependent upon them, then on the death of the mother the father shall become entitled to a pension commencing from and after the death of the mother. And upon the death of the mother and father the dependent brothers and sisters under sixteen years of age shall jointly become entitled to such pensions until they attain the age of sixteen years respectively, commencing from and after the death of the person who, preceding them, would have been entitled to the same. It is further provided that no pension heretofore awarded shall be affected by the law. The second section provides that no person shall be entitled to a pension by reason of wounds received or disease contracted in the service of the United States subsequently to the passage of this act, unless the person who was wounded or contracted disease was in the line of duty.

The third section provides that the failure of any pensioner to claim his pension for three years shall be taken as presumptive evidence that such pension has legally terminated, and the name shall be stricken from the rolls. The fourth section provides that if any officer, soldier, seaman, or enlisted man has died since the 4th day of March, 1861, or shall hereafter die, leaving a widow entitled to a pension, and a child or children under sixteen years of age, by a former wife, each of said children shall be entitled to $2 per month, to commence from the death of their father, and to continue until they severally attain the age of sixteen years, to be paid to the guardian of such child or children, for their use and benefit, provided, however, that in all cases where such widow is charged with the care, custody, and maintenance of such children the said sum of $2 per month for each of said children shall be paid to her for and during the time she is or may have been so charged with the care, subject to the same conditions, provisions and limitations as if they were her own children by her deceased husband. The fifth section declares that in all cases where an increased pension has or may be granted to any widow or guardian of children, they shall not be deprived of the increase by reason of such children being in any charitable institution provided for them. The sixth section is important, and provides that all pensions which have been granted in consequence of death occurring, disease contracted, or wounds received since the 4th day of March, 1861, or may hereafter be granted, shall commence from the discharge or from the death of the person on whose account the pension has been or shall hereafter be granted; provided that the application for such pension has been or shall hereafter be filed with the Commissioner of Pensions within five years after the right thereto shall have accrued. Except that applications by or in behalf of insane persons and children under sixteen years of age, may be filed at the expiration of the said five years if previously thereto they were without guardians or other proper legal representatives. The seventh section requires the Commissoner to make public notice of the preceding section, especially at all pension agencies, and to pay all arrears of pensions arising under it. Claim agents and other persons are prohibited from receiving fees for making such applications for such arrears.

The eighth section provides discontinuance of pensions to such widows as neglect to take care of children, and the ninth section makes provision for the payment of pensions to legal representatives of persons who die while their application is pending. The tenth section declares that the remarriage of any widow or dependent mother otherwise entitled to a pension prior to the application therefor or to be issued of a pension certificate to her shall not debar her right to a pension for the period elapsing from the death of her husband or son on account of whose services or death she may claim a pension, to her re-marriage. The eleventh and twelfth sections provide for the construction of existing laws, the twelfth declaring that the act of June, 1866, shall be so construed as to secure to every person entitled by law, before the passage of said act, to a less pension than $25 per month, and who, while in the military or naval service, and in the line of duty, or in consequence of wounds received, or disease contracted therein, having only one eye, shall have lost the same, a pension of $25 per month. The thirteenth section places all pensions subsequent to the Revolution to March, 1861, on the same footing as those who have been pensioned since the latter date, and the widows of Revolutionary soldiers and sailors now receiving less shall hereafter be paid $8 per month.

—A Mormon emissary, charged with preaching immoral doctrines, has been arrested in Stettin, Prussia, and will probably be sentenced to six month's imprisonment, and then sent out of the country with the warning that, in case he should return, much heavier punishment would be inflicted on him. The North-German Governments are firmly determined to put down the Mormon emissaries infesting that part of the country.

—Grass sods should be collected and made into a pile for rotting. They will not be thoroughly decomposed in less than two years. They should be placed in a compact heap, the grass sides down, and turned whenever the grass begins to grow through the surface.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.—August 24, 1868.		
COTTON—Middling	$ .29¼	@$ .30
FLOUR—Extra Western	8.00	@ 10.00
WHEAT—Spring No. 2	1.98	@ 2.00
RYE—Western	1.65	@ 1.70
CORN—Western Mixed	1.20	@ 1.22½
OATS—Western	.75	@ .79
PORK—Mess	28.50	@ 28.75
LARD	.18	@ 19¼
GOLD—143⅞		
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Fair Grades	$ 5.50	@$ 6.00
HOGS—Live	8.50	@ 10.20
BUTTER—Choice	.32	@ .34
EGGS—Fresh	.15	@ .17
FLOUR—White Winter	11.00	@ 12.25
Spring Extra	8.00	@ 10.00
GRAIN—Corn—No. 1	.99	@ 1.00
Wheat—Spring, No. 2	1.64	@ 1.65
Barley—No. 2	1.57	@ 1.58
Oats—New	53	@ .54
Rye—No. 1	1.29	@ 1.30
LARD	.17½	@ .18¼
PORK—Mess	29.00	@ 29.50
CINCINNATI		
FLOUR—Family	$10.00	@$10.25
WHEAT—New Red Winter	2.00	@ 2.05
CORN—Shelled	.93	@ .94
OATS—New	.59	@ .60
PORK—Mess	28.50	@ 28.75
LARD	.18	@ .18⅜
ST. LOUIS.		
FLOUR—XX	$ 8.50	@$ 9.00
WHEAT—Winter	2.10	@ 2.35
CORN—Shelled	.91	@ .96
OATS—New	49	@ .54
RYE	1.15	@ 1.17
PORK—Mess	29.50	@ 30.00
LARD	.18¼	@ .19
MILWAUKEE.		
FLOUR—Spring Extra	$ 8.50	@$ 9.00
WHEAT—Spring	1.70	@ 1.58
CORN—No 2	1.02	@ 1.03
OATS—Old	.56	@ .57
CLEVELAND.		
FLOUR—XX Spring	$9.00	@$10.50
WHEAT—Red Winter	1.98	@ 2.08
CORN—No. 1, Shelled	1.05	@ ...
OATS—New	.57	@ .58
RYE—No. 1	1.44	@ 1.45

THE CAMPAIGN.

Speech of Senator Doolittle at Chicago, August 18.

FELLOW CITIZENS: General Grant was called before a committee of Congress to testify in June one year ago, and in his sworn testimony he stated that after the close of the rebellion there was a very fine feeling on the part of the people of the South toward the Government of the United States. He further testified to a very sad fact, that now a very different state of feeling exists toward the Government of the United States as administered by this Radical party. Why this change? What reason can you give for this change in the feelings and sentiments of the people of the South in 1865, after the rebellion had closed, and in 1867? It is a serious question—a question which comes home to the heart of every patriotic citizen—a question which demands an answer from the judgment of every thinking man. Why this change in the feeling and disposition of the people of the South, as testified to by General Grant in 1865 and in 1867? It will be my purpose this evening in part to explain to you the reasons which have produced that change of feeling. In order to do so, it is necessary that we should go to the foundation of things. When you begin to build a house you begin to build the foundation, and then make the superstructure. Let us go to the foundation of this question. What is the cause which has produced this different state of feeling? Bear in mind the rebellion closed in 1865, and at the close of the rebellion there was already in operation one plan of pacification, a plan of pacification or restoration proposed by Mr. Lincoln, and subsequently renewed by Mr. Johnson, a plan of pacification which was within the provisions of the Constitution, in accordance with that instrument, and which was based upon two fundamental principles: first, the recognition of the rights of the States, each for itself, to fix the qualifications of their electors, and secondly, upon another fundamental principle in the proper reconstruction of the States of the South, to-wit, that they should be constructed on a white civilized basis. This plan of reconstruction was proposed as early as December, 1863, by the proclamation of the President of the United States, who was authorized by the Constitution and by the express enactment of Congress itself to tender to the people of the South pardon and amnesty upon just such terms as he should think proper.

The President, in pursuance of this Constitutional authority, and in pursuance of the express language of this act of Congress itself, tendered pardon and amnesty to all the people of the South who had been engaged in the rebellion, upon condition that they should take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States and thereafter to maintain a faithful allegiance to this Government and the flag. In accordance with this proclamation of the President, the people of the State of Tennessee, the people of the State of Louisiana and the people of the State of Arkansas, had already reorganized their governments and accepted the terms of pardon and amnesty which Mr. Lincoln proposed. In March, 1865, before Mr. Lincoln's death, the State of Louisiana presented herself to the Congress of the United States and demanded that her Senators and Representatives, who had been elected in pursuance of this plan of pacification proposed by Mr. Lincoln, should be admitted. The question arose distinctly in the Congress of the United States whether they should be admitted or not; and when that question arose and came up for discussion in the Senate, Mr. Trumbull, a Senator from Illinois—a great leader in the Republican party—Mr. Trumbull stood in the Senate of the United States and urged upon the Senate to admit the State of Louisiana to her representation. Mr. Trumbull was sustained by four-fifths of all the Republican members of the Senate as well as by the Democracy in the Senate. There were at that time—in March, 1865—but five Radical Senators on the floor of the Senate—on the night when we had the struggle to have Louisiana admitted to representation upon this plan of pacification—who opposed their admission—Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts; Mr. Wade, of Ohio; Mr. Gratz Brown, of Missouri; Mr. Howard, of Michigan; and Mr. Wilkinson, of Minnesota. I think these five Radicals in the Senate, under the lead of Sumner and Wade, were all that could be raised in opposition to the plan of pacification which had been proposed by Mr. Lincoln, with the sanction of his Cabinet and the sanction of Congress.

Mr. Lincoln was assassinated in April, 1865. The last words which he uttered in a public speech before the American people, was in the city of Washington but a few days before his assassination, in which he urged upon the people to go forward in the work of reconstruction which he had proposed in Louisiana, and to apply the same plan in all the other States as they surrendered to the Government of the United States. On the assassination of Mr. Lincoln Mr. Johnson, of course, became President of the United States. The first great and important question which came before the Cabinet was this very question of reconstruction. Mr. Johnson found that a plan had already been formed. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, was the very man who drew it, and General Grant swears, in his testimony, that he heard it read over twice in the Cabinet, by Mr. Lincoln, before Mr. Lincoln was assassinated, and that plan was "put right through," to use the language of the General, and applied in the proclamation which Mr. Johnson issued to the State of South Carolina and the other States of the South.

Now this plan of reconstruction, proposed by Mr. Lincoln and renewed by Mr. Johnson, was based upon these two fundamental ideas to which I have referred—first of all, that those people in the Southern States who, by the Constitution of these States, were admitted to the right of suffrage, should be admitted to the right of suffrage under the reconstruction, provided they accepted of the terms of amnesty and took the oath of allegiance which was required by the President, which he had a right to require as one of the conditions of granting this pardon and amnesty. This state of things transpired during the summer and fall of 1865, and, in December, 1865, General Grant being at the head of the army, was sent to the South by the President for the purpose of examining into the condition of affairs and making his report to the President to be laid before Congress. That report of General Grant I have here in my hand. As I desire to build upon a sure foundation, I will ask some gentleman to hold a light for one moment so that I can read to you the words of General Grant. General Grant, of the date of 18th of December, writing to the President, says: "I am satisfied that the mass of thinking men of the South accept the present situation of affairs in good faith." 1865, December—"The questions which have heretofore divided the sentiments of the people of the two sections—slavery and State rights, or the right of the States to secede from the Union—they regard as having been settled forever by the highest tribunal—arms—that men can resort to. I was pleased to learn from the leading men whom I met that they not only accept the decision arrived at as final, but, now that the smoke of the battle has cleared away, and time has been given for reflection, that this decision has been a fortunate one for the whole country, and that they receive like benefits from it with those who opposed them in the field and in counsel. There is such universal acquiescence in the authority of the General Government throughout the portion of country visited by me, that the mere presence of a military force, without regard to numbers, is sufficient to maintain order. The good of the country and economy require that the force here in the interior, where there are many freedmen, should all be white troops. The reasons for this are obvious, without mentioning many of them. The presence of black troops, lately slaves, demoralizes labor, both by their presence and by furnishing their camp as a resort for the freedmen for long distances around. White troops generally excite no opposition, and, therefore, a small number can maintain order in a district. My observations lead me to the conclusion that the citizens of the Southern States are anxious to return to self-government within the Union as soon as possible. It is to be regretted that there cannot be a greater intermingling at this time between the citizens of the two sections, and particularly those entrusted with the law-making power."

I suppose he meant the members of Congress.

Fellow-citizens, I have read this statement of Gen. Grant, made in December, 1865, just about two years after Mr. Lincoln had proposed his plan of reconstruction six months after the war had closed, which gave the state of the public mind at the South at that time, because at that period the plan of reconstruction which Mr. Lincoln proposed, and Mr. Johnson had renewed, to the States of the South, had been practically carried out in all the States of the South, except it may be the State of Texas. Now, what occurred in December, 1865, when that report of General Grant came into the Senate of the United States, accompanied by a message of the President, congratulating the country upon the good condition of the people of the South, and upon their good disposition towards the government of the United States? What occurred in the Senate? Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, the same man who led the little band of Radicals in March before, in resisting the admission to representation of the State of Louisiana—Mr. Sumner rose in his place and denounced the report of General Grant and the message of the President as a whitewashing report and message, and then the war began.

Fellow-citizens, what then occurred? The House of Representatives, under the lead of Thaddeus Stevens (who is now no more and has gone to his final account) and the Senate, under the lead of men like Sumner, resolved that they would trample down this plan of reconstruction and that they would inaugurate another plan of reconstruction denominated the Congressional plan; that they would set up a reconstruction policy of their own, based upon two very different fundamental principles. First of all I will state those principles concisely and in such a manner that I think you will never forget them. They maintain, first, that their reconstruction policy is not under the Constitution, but outside the Constitution; that the States of the South are outside the Constitution and have lost their rights under the Constitution; that neither the States of the South, nor the people of the South have any rights which the other States are bound to respect in this Federal Union, and therefore that the States of the South and the people of the South are absolutely to be disposed of at the will of Congress without any reference to the Constitution or the rights of the people which it guarantees. And the other fundamental idea in this Radical reconstruction policy was that Congress would build up new States upon the ruins of the States outside the Constitution, and base their reconstruction, not upon the civilized white basis, but base that reconstruction upon the half civilized negro basis.

Fellow-citizens, in order that there may be no mistake on this point, I wish to call to your mind these facts, that in March, 1865, when Mr. Trumbull urged the admission of Louisiana to her right of representation, Mr. Sumner proposed then for the first time that Louisiana should not be admitted to representation except upon the fundamental condition of universal negro suffrage. When the vote was taken in March, 1865, Mr. Trumbull and twenty-three other Republican Senators voted against Mr. Sumner's proposition, and Mr. Sumner could only bring to his support, on the night when the struggle occurred, four Radical Senators besides himself. [Cheers.] But in 1866, after Mr. Lincoln had died, after Mr. Johnson became President, and after General Grant had visited the South, in December, 1865, and made a report from which I have read, as to the good condition of the people of the South and their disposition towards the government of the United States, Mr. Sumner and Thaddeus Stevens, and those who followed them, acquired such an ascendancy in both houses of Congress that they succeeded in carrying forward this Radical policy; and the Radical reconstruction policy is based upon that idea, and that idea alone. There was nothing else in the reconstruction policy of Mr. Johnson to which they took any exception, except that he did not force negro suffrage upon the States of the South against the will of the Southern people.

Now, fellow-citizens, you have heard a good deal during the past winter about impeachment. They impeached President Johnson, but while they claimed to impeach him for this and that and the other reason, the true reason, and the only one, for which they in fact impeached him, was that he would not lend himself to their project to force negro suffrage upon the people of the South. ["That's so" and applause.]

Fellow-Citizens, there is an impeachment now going on and being tried before a tribunal more august than the Senate of the United States; there is an impeachment going on before the great American people, and the party which is impeached is this Radical Congress. [Immense applause.]

Fellow-citizens, in order that we may lay our foundation sure, I desire to state to you in a little more than ordinarily formal manner the impeachment which is now going on against the Radical policy which controlled Congress. I arraign and impeach the Radical policy of the present Congress, of high crimes and misdemeanors at the bar of the American people in the presence of high Heaven, before the civilized world. I impeach it, first, as a crime against the laws of nature, which God Almighty has stamped upon the races of mankind, because this policy of Congress attempts to force political and consequent social and unnatural equality between the African and the Caucasian; between an alien, an inferior and exotic race from the tropics, and the highest type of the human race, in the home of the latter in this temperate zone. Secondly. I impeach the Radical policy as a crime against civilization itself, because it would, by force, wrench the Government out of the hands of the civilized white race in ten States of this Union to place it in the hands of the half civilized African. Third. I impeach it as a crime against the Constitution, because it tramples down the rights of the States to fix for themselves the qualifications of their own voters—a right without which the State ceases to be a State. Fourth. I impeach it as a crime against the Constitution and national faith, because it annuls the pardons constitutionally granted to hundreds of thousands of the most intelligent white men of the South, and in open and palpable violation of the Constitution, disfranchises them. Fifth. I impeach it as a crime against the existence of ten States of the Union, and the liberties of eight millions of people, because in express terms, it annuls all civil Government, by which alone these liberties may be secured, and places them under an absolute military despotism. Sixth. I impeach it as a crime against humanity, tending to produce a war of races, to the utter destruction of one or both—a result which cannot be prevented except by a large standing army, which neither our resources will bear nor our liberties long survive. Seventh. I impeach it as an utter abandonment of the principles for which we fought and mastered the rebellion. I impeach it because it tends to make false all the promises and pledges made by the friends of the Government in this fearful struggle to put down the rebellion, and because it tends to make true all the utterances and forebodings of its enemies. Eighth. I impeach it for its destruction of the national credit, for bringing high taxation, which will result in repudiation unless a better policy can be adopted.

Now, my fellow-citizens, it will be impossible on this occasion to go over all the grounds of impeachment which I have thus concisely stated. I shall have time on the present occasion to notice but two or three.

The first topic which I now propose to notice is this: That this policy of Congress is a crime against civilization itself: because it seeks to take the government of ten republican civilized States out of the hands of their white citizens and place the control in the hands of half-civilized Africans. [Cheers.] You know, my fellow-citizens, without my here stating it, the condition of these people in their native lands. You know that for six thousand years in the history of the world, no one of the tribes of negroes in Africa have ever shown any capacity for self-government. They have been among the lowest tribes and races of the family of man. For six thousand years the history of the world has shown all this. They were brought to this country as slaves. They have been kept here in a state of slavery for two hundred years, and you have all heard, and we have all heard in the pulpits of the land, and from every political rostrum, that the institution of slavery tends to brutalize and to degrade the men who are subject to it.

Now what is there in philosophy, in reason, and in nature, to lead any human being to suppose that this great mass of Africans just set free at the South, are capable of maintaining republican institutions or republican self-government. I do not say that, under favorable circumstances, some negroes may not be educated and become respectable citizens; but I am speaking of the great mass of that people in these ten States, into whose hands Congress has forced the government of conventions which formed the constitutions and the State Governments themselves. Fellow-citizens, to illustrate to you what kind of persons these are who exercise the right of suffrage in the States of the South, I will relate to you an instance which occurred in the State of Georgia. In one of the most populous negro districts a man who had gone there from the North and engaged in planting, desired to be elected to the convention. He became a candidate for that position, but how to be elected in a district where the great majority are negroes? That was the question. He resorted to this artifice. Now I do not justify a man in resorting to artifice in political matters any more than in business affairs, but he did resort to this artifice. He employed a bright mulatto to run as a candidate for the convention against him. When the day of election came, this mulatto mounted the rostrum, with his tickets in his hands, and his pockets full of them, and called upon the negroes to sustain him, and they supposed they did. But when they came to count the votes which were deposited in the ballot-box, every single vote was given for the white man, and not a single vote was given for the negro. Now, who were the parties who were tricked? Is it to be supposed that in this whole country, having thousands of people, thousands of voters, that among them all there should not be one man who would be able to find out that he was voting for the man he did not want, and voting against the man that he did want to elect to office?

In further illustration of this fact, Governor Perry, of South Carolina, states what occurred in the State of South Carolina as follows: "The idea of placing the government of these States in the hands of negroes is preposterously absurd. None of them have property, and not one in five hundred can read or write. In the recent election for members of the Convention, many of the negroes had forgotten their names. And scarcely one in a hundred could tell after the election for whom they voted. They were controlled blindly by the Loyal League; the tickets were printed in Charleston, with the likeness of President Lincoln," I have one of the tickets here, and you can see it. [Applause.] "And never has been before such a wide field opened for the demagogue and unprincipled aspirant for office. The negro is the most credulous being in the world and most easily imposed upon by the vile wretches who are disposed to pander to his passions. Emissaries from the North, white and black, have come here and prejudiced him against the white race. He has been told that unless he voted the Radical ticket he would be placed back in slavery, and that if he voted that ticket he would have lands and mules given him. [Laughter.] In some instances the negroes actually brought their bridles with them to take the mules home." [Laughter.]

Now, fellow-citizens, what do you think about a policy adopted by the Government of the United States which is to disfranchise the intelligent white people of the South, by thousands, and then put the governments of those States into the hands of these ignorant, half civilized Africans, and allow them not only to elect their officers and control their State, but have them elect a President to govern you and to govern me?

Now then, fellow citizens, here is another authority which I propose to refer to, that ought to be, certainly, held in very high regard by our Repulican friends. I refer to the Hon. Lyman Trumbull, Senator from the State of Illinois. Mr. Trumbull said; "I know there is a distinction between the two races, because the Almighty himself has marked it upon their very faces [laughter], and in my judgment man cannot, by legislation or otherwise, produce a perfect equality between these races so they will live happily together."

That is one authority that my Republican friends ought to treat with great consideration and respect. But I have still another. I read this so that our Republican friends can understand what kind of policy it is that that these Radicals in Congress have sought to force, first upon the Republican party, and then, through that party, because it had a majority in Congress to force the same infernal policy upon the country.

Hear what Mr. Lincoln says on this subject of suffrage: "I am not, nor ever have been in favor of making voters or jurors of negroes, nor qualifying them to hold office, nor intermarrying them with white people, and I will say, in addition to this, that there is a physical difference between the white and black races, which, I believe, will, forever, forbid the two races living together on terms of social and political equality; and, inasmuch as they cannot live so, while they remain together, there must be the position of superior and inferior, and as much as any other man I am in favor of having the superior position assigned to the white race."

Now, my fellow citizens, I have read these words as a sufficient answer to all the cry of those demagogues of the present day who prefer party to country; who prefer to hold office, even if they undertake to delude the people for the purpose of obtaining it, rather than tell the people the real truth, even if it deprives them of office and subjects them to every form of denunciation.

I maintain, therefore, fellow citizens, that this Radical policy of Congress which undertakes, by force, to compel the white people of the South to submit to this half-civilized, barbarian policy of negro suffrage in the South—that this policy is a crime against civilization, and, therefore, when I impeach it as a crime against civilization I only speak the truth relative to this policy. ["That's so."]

Now, fellow-citizens, there is one point more upon which I will dwell for a few moments, and then yield the stand. That point is this. I impeach this policy of Congress because it violates the national faith, as well as the Constitution of the United States, in annulling the pardon and amnesty granted by Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Johnson.

First of all, the Constitution of the United States clothed the President with the power to pardon. Congress is not clothed with the power at all, and the power which the President has to grant pardons is a power which Congress cannot limit, nor control; it is an absolute, unqualified power, which the people of the United States, by virtue of the Constitution, have placed in the hands of the President, and only in his hands.

Now, fellow-citizens, not only the Constitution placed that power there, but the Congress of the United States, recognizing the fact that the President did possess that power, themselves passed a law in 1862, in which they authorized the President to grant pardon and amnesty to the people in rebellion. But it is said, by some, that the people of the South, because they engaged in rebellion, forfeited all their rights, their right to property, their right to life, their right to land, and all the people of the South, or a majority, were drawn into the rebellion, therefore those people forfeited all their rights and became, merely, prisoners in the hands of the conqueror.

Now, fellow-citizens, there are two answers to this: First, no man forfeits any right, under our Constitution, for any crime that he commits until he has been tried and convicted. [Voices, "That's it," and applause.] The Constitution expressly provides thus: No man shall be accused, brought to trial, or subjected to punishment or forfeiture until he shall first have been indicted by a grand jury; he shall be tried before a jury of his peers; he shall have council to assist him in his defence, and shall be brought face to face with his accusers, and shall have compulsory process to obtain witnesses in his own defence. And until he is tried and condemned according to law he does not forfeit any right at all, in life, land or property, or in any respect whatever.

Now, then, fellow-citizens, as the first answer to this specious argument, which is so often used by shallow thinkers and shallow writers of the newspaper press, bear in mind that in considering this kind of Constitutional questions, it is just the same as in considering all questions of law where

> "A little knowledge is a dangerous thing;
> Drink deep or taste not, the Pierian spring;
> For shallow drafts intoxicate the brain,
> But drinking largely sobers us again."

It is peculiarly true in this study of great Constitutional principles. I admit that a man who commits treason against the laws of the United States may be subjected to forfeiture and to death even, but in order to bring that forfeiture upon him, he must be indicted, tried, convicted and sentenced, then the law forfeits his property, and it may be, forfeits his life. But until these forms of law have been satisfied, the man that tells you that another has forfeited his right, tells you what is not true, what is against the whole history of the Common Law, what is against the history of our ancestors, struggling for the rights of Englishmen, as they are called—the rights of common law, the right of trial by jury, the right of freedom from arrest in person and freedom from seizure; the freedom of their houses; all these great and inherent liberties which we have inherited from our ancestors after a struggle of five hundred years to obtain them. These are the liberties which our Constitution guards and secures a man, and the lawyer or statesman, whoever he may be, who stands up to tell you that a man forfeits his right to life, liberty or property, under the laws of this land, until he is tried and convicted, knows nothing of the the Constitution or the spirit which gives it life.

But, fellow-citizens, there is another point not less clear which answers all this specious fallacy. The pardoning power is in the hands of the President, under the Constitution, and that department of the Government which has the power to pardon is the department of the Government which can make peace with the offending citizen. The power of the President to pardon extends to all offences against the United States. He may exercise this power to pardon immediately after the commission of the offence, before the arrest, before the trial; he may exercise it any time—at the time of the arrest, the trial or the judgment, or he may wait for judgment, and until sentence is pronounced, and exercise the right to pardon after the sentence has been given. His power over that subject is absolute and unlimited; beyond the power of Congress to restrict or control it in any respect whatever, and when President Lincoln and President Johnson after him, proclaimed to the people of the South that, upon condition that they would take a certain oath of allegiance, they should receive pardon and amnesty, the faith of this nation was pledged that they should have pardon and amnesty, and Congress has neither the right nor the power to take it away.

Now, that I may not be misunderstood, that I may make this point so clear that every man who hears me will remember it to his dying day, I propose to read to you the words of the Supreme Court, speaking on this very question, and it will be an answer to all those shallow demagogues who stand up and talk about the whole people of the South having forfeited all their rights, although they have never been tried and although the President of the United States, under the Constitution, has tendered to them pardon and amnesty upon their complying with the conditions which they have accepted and have in good faith fulfilled. [Applause.]

Now, fellow-citizens, if you will listen to what the Court says, after I have read this I shall leave the stand, in a very few minutes. [Voices, "Go on," "go on."] Now remember the language I read to you now; it is not my language; it is the language of the Supreme Court, pronounced at Washington; Justice Field wrote the opinion of the Court, and every word should be remembered, and if there is any young man here, I hope he will remember it, as I read it, word for word. [Applause.] "The Constitution provides that the President shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment, and the power thus conferred is unlimited, with the exception stated. It extends to every offence known to the land, and may be exercised at any time after its commission, either before legal proceedings are taken or during their pendency, or after conviction and judgment."

Some of these shallow demagogues say that the President cannot exercise the power of pardon until a man has been tried and convicted. The Court say he may do it before any proceedings are taken, during their pendency, or after conviction and judgment. They also held that the power of the President is subject to legislative control. Congress has nothing to say about it or do about it, and if it undertakes to do anything about it it is simply trampling down the Constitution itself. Hear what the court say: "Congress can neither limit the effect of this pardon, nor exclude from its exercise any class of offenders. The benign prerogative of mercy reposed in him cannot be frittered away by any legislative restriction. Such being the case, the inquiry arises as to the effect and operation of a pardon. On this point all the authorities concur. The pardon removes both the punishment prescribed for all offences and the guilt of the offender; and when the pardon is completed, it releases from punishment and places out of all question the guilt, so that in law, the offender is as innocent as if he had never committed an offence. If a pardon is granted before conviction, it prevents any of the pains and disabilities consequent upon conviction from attaching. If granted after conviction, it removes all penalties and disabilities, and remits him to all his civil rights and makes him, as it were, a new man, and gives him a new credit and capacity." This is the language of the Supreme Court.

Fellow-citizens, when you hear these demagogues say that the power to pardon is in Congress and not in the President, remember what the Supreme Court says about it. This power to pardon for all offences is the power which gives peace and amnesty and restoration of rights to the people of the South. In this power to pardon is the power of reconciliation. In this power to pardon is reconstruction, and it was in the exercise of that power under the Constitution that Mr. Lincoln began the restoration policy in 1863, and after his death in 1865 Mr. Johnson renewed it to all the States and to all the people of the South. In pursuance of these terms of amnesty and pardon they accepted the terms which Mr. Johnson proposed to them, and reorganized their governments in pursuance with these terms of pardon and amnesty. To those organized governments the faith of this nation was pledged, and when the Congress of the United States in 1866 sought to uproot and overturn this Constitutional policy and substitute in its stead the Radical policy, which declares itself to be outside the Constitution, and bases itself upon the ruins of the States and upon the half-civilized negro basis, they acted in violation not only of the Constitution but in violation of civilization itself.

How much, fellow-citizens, do you think it has cost us annually, for the last three years, in consequence of the Radicals having overthrown the policy of Lincoln and Johnson in reconstruction? Had Johnson's policy been carried out in 1865, our army, as General Grant said, with a very few exceptions, might have been withdrawn from the Southern States. In the very report from which I read, he said that we required no troops except at the forts around the seaboard end, and there but a few were necessary. Two-thirds, if not three-fourths of all the army which we had in the Southern States could have been withdraw. The Freemen's Bureau could have been abolished. What do you suppose, fellow-citizens of Illinois, the army which we have been compelled to keep in the Southern States has cost us? No doubt it has cost us one-half our whole army expenses. This keeping of the army in these States, is in order to enforce this negro suffrage, Radical reconstruction policy.

Why, fellow-citizens, do I say this? Because the white people of the South were not willing to have negro suffrage forced upon them, and therefore it was necessary that an army should be kept in the South for the purpose of forcing it upon the South at the point of the bayonet, and therefore the necessity of keeping an army there. Why General Grant told me here in the State of Wisconsin, in August or September, 1865, that if Congress undertook to force negro suffrage upon the people of the South as a basis of reconstruction, it would be necessary to keep a standing army there to prevent a war of races, and therefore the necessity, and therefore the army has been kept there, and the Freedmen's Bureau, which for the last two years has been a kind of Radical machine for the purpose of organizing the negro to vote the Radical ticket, and elect these carpet-baggers to office. [Applause.] The Freedmen's Bureau, together with the army, which has been kept there, has probably cost us one-half of all our army expenses. What do you think they have been, taking the last year, for instance? I believe it is stated on good authority that the expenses of the War Department have been at the rate of about eleven millions of dollars a month—one hundred and thirty-two millions of dollars a year, and that in time of peace.

Why, fellow-citizens, one-half of this is to be charged to the keeping of the army in the South to force this negro suffrage down the throats of an unwilling people. Think of this. Fifty millions of dollars, and more than fifty millions. These expenses from year to year we have to pay from year to year out of the taxes which are wrung out of the people; taxes upon all our industry; taxes upon our clothing; taxes upon our food; taxes upon all we see, and all we have, and in every possible form; taxes from the cradle; taxes to the grave. All these taxes are wrung out of us for the purpose of paying the interest on the public debt and also paying the expenses of the army from year to year.

Now, how much would that amount to per man, and woman, and child on say fifty millions a year for thirty or forty millions of people? It is safe to say it costs us about one dollar and a half for every man, woman and child, each and every year. How many people are there in Illinois? About two millions. That would cost you, then, about three millions of dollars annually in the State of Illinois, for your share of keeping this army in the South, and this Freedmen's Bureau in the South, for the purpose of forcing negro suffrage down the throats of that people, when you will not consent to have negro suffrage among yourselves. How much are the whole expenses of your State administration in Illinois? I suppose your whole State expenses of administration in Illinois would not exceed one million of dollars. You probably have paid, my fellow-citizens of Illinois, three, four or five times as much in annual taxation, direct and indirect, for the purpose of forcing negro suffrage down the throats of the white people of the South than you have to sustain your own State Government for yourselves.

Fellow citizens, the election is at hand, it is soon to be determined. Upon the one side there is Gen. Grant and Mr. Colfax [Groans] who represent the Radical party of the country. Upon the other side stands Mr. Seymour of New York [Loud applause] and Frank Blair of Missouri [loud cheers], the hero and statesman of Missouri; they represent a reconstruction policy within the Constitution, in accordance with the principles of the Constitution, based upon the rights of the States, each for itself to regulate the question of suffrage; and also based upon the civilized white population of the South, until they themselves shall consent to take into political partnership the half-civilized African. Upon the other hand the reconstruction policy represented by Grant and Colfax is a reconstruction policy outside the Constitution, based upon the half-civilized negro basis! [Loud and prolonged applause.]

—South American letters describe a severe flood on the river Platte, which destroyed many lives and devastated a large region. Two American vessels were wrecked and totally lost.

CAMPAIGN SONG.

Seymour and Blair!
To traitors' despair,
On the lightning's wing all over the land
To thousands conveyed in the chariot grand—
Inscribed on the arch which the nation spanned—
Seymour and Blair,
Broke forth on the air!
They come with the power of the people to save—
They come in the strength which a nation gave—
To snatch the land from corruption's grave—
From taxes unjust
Which pander to lust,
And Seymour and Blair are the agents to care
For public redemption, and fraud to lay bare.

Seymour and Blair!
Talismanic all over the country the names,
The nation from center to circle proclaims
An end to the nice little whisky ring games,
And Seymour and Blair
Will for them have care—
For those who have wrought in the fraudulent rings—
They will find the revenges that time ever brings
And feel at the last of justice the stings—
The grip of the law,
Or the halter's draw,
When justice is meted and slips from the grasp
The ill-gotten wealth which corruptionists clasp.

Seymour and Blair—
To beard they will dare
The plundering crowd who have hedged themselves in
With spoils of the people—the contracts of sin,
They now like Belshazzar to tremble begin.
For Seymour and Blair
Have tracked to their lair,
And soon the vile beast will drag forth from its den,
And what will become of the miscreants when
The scourge shall pass over—what walls shall be then!
When Seymour and Blair
Their sentence declare,
And a people regenerate answer amen!
What subterfuge new shall assoilize them!

Seymour and Blair
No knavery spare!
With the besom of wrath shall the garner be swept—
And free from all filth and honor be kept;
And rats which felonious into it crept,
From Seymour and Blair
Receive such a scare,
That ever and aye they shall burrow below
The mudsills of hell, and in company go
To the realms which no honest man ever can know,
To the world of the lost
And reckon the cost
Of whisky rings, thieving, corruption—the blaze
Shall light them to knowledge of this—if it pays!
—*Peoria Democrat.*

Radical Papers Please Copy.

The Chicago *Post* says:

"The Democrats of Marion county, Kentucky, had a 'glorious ratification' last week—Friday. They went to the house of George Rogers, a Union soldier during the war, dragged him from the presence of his wife, and hung him to a limb of a tree."—*St. Louis Democrat.*

This is a specimen of the way in which Radical capital is manufactured. George Rogers would have voted the Democratic ticket from beginning to end. Only the day before he was hanged we heard him express a determination to vote for an ex-rebel soldier against a gentleman who has always been a Union man.

We are satisfied that Mr. Rogers was not hanged for any political reason; if he had been he would have been hanged by the Radicals, and not by the Democracy. The attempt to create the impression that he was the victim of "rebel persecution," so-called, is plain lying and disgraceful even to a Radical paper. We will send marked copies of our present issue to the Chicago Post and Missouri Democrat, and we shall see whether they will be honest enough to copy this denial.—*Lebanon Clarion.*

—It is said that there is a man in Vermont who cannot speak to his father. Previous to his birth some difficulty arose between his mother and father, and for a considerable time she refused to speak with him. The difficulty was subsequently healed, the child was born, and in due time began to talk, but when sitting with his father was invariably silent. It continued so until the child was five years old, when the father, having exhausted his powers of persuasion, threatened it with punishment for its stubbornness. When the punishment was inflicted it elecited nothing but sighs and groans, which told but too plainly that the little sufferer could not speak, though he vainly endeavored to do so. All who were present united in the opinion that it was impossible for the child to speak to its father. Time proved this opinion to be correct. At a mature age its efforts to converse with its parent could only produce the most bitter sighs and groans.

The Provident Life Insurance and Investment Company, of Chicago, one of the best managed, and most substantial Life Insurance Companies in the country, is desirous of employing Life Insurance Agents, and will offer superior inducements to first-class canvassers. Apply to C. Holland, Esq., Secretary, Chicago. The System of Life Insurance put forth by this Company is entirely original with them, and is said to be far superior to any of the old systems.

—A "master" in England dismissed his servant because she refused to retire when ordered to do so—time, 10:30 p. m. The case came before the Courts, and closed in this way: The Judge—"I think your master was quite right in dismissing you. When your master told you to go to bed it was your duty to do so; and as you did not obey his reasonable commands, he was quite right in dismissing you. I shall find a verdict for the defendant."

Pain Paint Cannot Be Beat.

Use it the people will:
Pain leaves in head or feet,
For all can prove it still.
The oldest ulcer heals,
And inflammation goes:
Salt rheum most rapid yields,
Or pimples on the nose;
Cancers it will cure,
And pain leaves right away.
It certain will, that's sure!
Just test it any day.

PAIN PAINT makes sick folks laugh and sing,
PAIN PAINT is their delight;
Yea, cripples, too, can dance and fling
Their crutches out of sight.
The hottest fever goes,
Neuralgia leaves the face,
And rheumatism shows
PAINT hits the very place.

DR. WOLCOTT—*Sir:* I had a sharp pain in my shoulder and under the shoulder blades for a long time. I could not get my coat on without help. Your wonderful PAIN PAINT has cured me by a few thorough applications.
J. S. TREADWELL.
Fifty-second street, N. Y.

I fell backward and wounded my back so badly that I could not stoop and pick up anything from the floor for a week, besides suffering constant pain. In this condition I was advised to try WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT. I thought it was a humbug; but I went to his office, 170 Chatham Square, New York, and the PAINT had not been applied one minute before all pain was gone, and I could bend as well as ever. It did not cost me a cent for the application, as his rule is "strictly no money received for removing pain." I am a coachmaker at Tomlison & Demorest's establishment, 620 Broadway. I reside at 35 Crosby street.
JOHN EGAN.

My wife had an ulcer on her leg for thirteen years, caused by varicose veins, ulceration extending from her ankle to her knee, some places eaten away to the bone. I have employed over twenty physicians, at vast expense during this period. But all attempts at cure proved utterly abortive until I tried DR. WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT, which the doctors told me was a humbug. But, humbug or not, it has done the work completely in less than one month, removing the pain at the first application. I kept her leg wet with PAIN PAINT constantly until healed. I wish we had more humbugs as useful as DR. WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT. I am well known in this city, and any person who wants to make further inquiry will call at 101 West street, New York, at the Hanover House, of which I am proprietor, and I think I can satisfy them as to the benefit derived from the use of PAIN PAINT.
PETER MINCK.
May 12, 1868.
Call and test it free of cost.
I. N. IRWIN & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Agents, No. 159 South Clark street, Chicago.

The Great Discovery.

The most famous medical men of the present day agree that in the whole science of medicine, there is no remedy for the cure of Dyspepsia, Chills and Fever and Kidney Affections, that possesses such marvelous curative powers as Mishler's Herb Bitters. They speak from experience, and are beginning to use the great Household Remedy to the exclusion of all others. Thus far it has never failed in any case. This is the great and standard medicine of the present age. Its herbal constituents are skillfully compounded, it is pleasant in taste, and always efficacious, and its mighty reputation now extended all over the civilized world rests securely on its unquestioned merit. It should be taken now. Delays are always dangerous. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Dr. S. B. Hartman & Co., Proprietors, Lancaster, Pa.

Physical Exhaustion.

Worn out with the burning heats of summer, the human system requires to be reinforced and regenerated at this season. Strength has literally been streaming out of it under a temperature that necessarily produces exhaustion. Fall is the season of remittent and intermittent fevers, and the weak and enervated are always their first victims. Now, therefore, is the time for invigoration. Those who have neglected to tone and regulate the digestive and secretive organs during the months of June and July, can no longer continue to do so without imminent peril to health and life. Commence a course of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS without delay. Of all renovating, strength-sustaining preparations this is the most wholesome and the most potent. It does not unduly excite the most sensitive organization. Its mission is to preserve, regulate and restore. The tonic, antibilious and aperient vegetable elements which it contains are associated in the exact proportions necessary to put the whole physique into perfect working order. The purity of all its ingredients is guaranteed. It rouses the languid appetite, gives unwonted energy to the digestion, calms and braces the nerves, and replaces lassitude and depression with energy and cheerfulness; besides being agreeable to the palate and free from all the objections urged against the adulterated stimulants and tonics, of which it is designed to supply the place.

1000 Agents wanted to canvass for, and sell by subscription only, FRAMED CABINET SIZE OIL PORTRAITS OF GEN. GRANT. Something entirely new and profitable. Address J. F. BRENNAN, 114 Main St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

VINEGAR! Ask your grocer for Prussing's Cider Vinegar. Celebrated for its purity, strength, and palatableness. Warranted to preserve pickles. First premium awarded at the U. S. Fair, Ill. State Fair, and Chicago City Fair. Largest works in U. S. **339 & 341** State-st., Chicago.

WANTED—An Agent in every township in Illinois, Michigan and Indiana to sell the National Pen Picture of Lincoln and the Generals, with the Emancipation Proclamation. This picture is full of historic interest, and recommends itself by its merits, as the success of our Agents and their very flattering reports will testify. Send 75 cents for sample or two red stamps for circular. HANEY & FROST, P. O. Box 687, Chicago, Illinois. For Wisconsin, address B. M. WORTHINGTON, Madison, Wis.

T. H. McAllister's Compound Household Microscope, with all the recent improvements, magnifying 400, 1600, 2500, 10,000 times the area. An absolute necessity to every intelligent family desirous of investigating the minute beauties of animal and vegetable life. Price, with **48** interesting objects of Natural History, **$10**—without the objects, **$5.**
T. H. McALLISTER, Optician, **49** Nassau St., N. York.

C. O. D.

American Waltham Watches.

In view of the many frauds perpetrated on the public by dealers in base metal Swiss Watches, which are mainly the refuse of the lottery and gift enterprise swindlers, the undersigned desire to call attention to the very low price at which he will send genuine Waltham Watches, now universally conceded to be the best made and at the same time the cheapest watch in the world.

Hunting Watch in 2oz. Coin Silver Case	$18.00
The same, Extra Jeweled	20.00
The same, Extra Jeweled, Chronometer Balance	22.00
For either of the above, in 3oz. case (extra)	2.00
For either of the above, in 4oz. case (extra)	4.50

The Watches to be sent by Express, ACCOMPANIED WITH AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY'S CERTIFICATE OF GENUINENESS.

THE BUYER TO HAVE PRIVILEGE OF EXAMINATION IN POSSESSION OF EXPRESS COMPANY.

Address must be plainly written, and purchaser must pay express charges. M. E. CHAPMAN & CO., No. **47** Liberty Street, New York.

An Antidote for Tobacco.

This great remedy invariably *removes all desire for Tobacco,* and is *entirely vegetable and harmless.* It is also an excellent appetizer. It purifies the blood, invigorates the system, possesses great nourishing and strengthening power, enables the stomach to digest the heartiest food, makes sleep refreshing, and establishes robust health. *Smokers and Chewers for Fifty Years Cured.* Price Fifty Cents per Box, post free. A Treatise on the Injurious Effects of Tobacco, with lists of testimonials, references, etc., SENT FREE. Agents wanted. Address Dr. T. R. ABBOTT, Jersey City, N. J.

A CLERGYMAN'S TESTIMONY.—ONE BOX OF ANTIDOTE cured my brother and myself. IT NEVER FAILS. Rev. I. W. SHOEMAKER, Kelley's Station, Pa.

HEALTH AND STRENGTH GAINED.—*I gained eleven lbs. of flesh* and am restored to *sound health* by using the ANTIDOTE. S. D. BOWLES, Prospect Hill, Mo.

FROM THE U. S. TREASURY, *Secretary's Office.*—Please send a supply of ANTIDOTE. The one received *has done its work* SURELY. B. T. EDGAR.

[*Copyrighted.*]

Twines, Cordage, &c.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., TWINES AND CORDAGE. Cotton Canvas—all widths. TENTS, AWNINGS, & WAGON COVERS. Tar, Pitch, Oakum, Tackle Blocks, FLAGS—either Silk or Bunting. **205** and **207** South Water St., Chicago, Illinois.

PAPER FOR BUILDING

It is found that vast amounts of cold may be kept out of a frame building by using the new

SHEATHING AND ROOFING BOARD,

Manufactured only by

Rock River Paper Company,

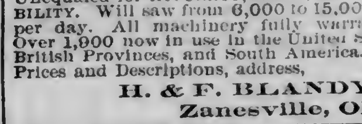
13 LaSalle Street, Chicago.

☞ Samples and descriptive circulars with instructions for its application, sent by mail to any address.

Red Jacket Axe.

NOTES—From letters and reports received:
I. Your Axe is bound to be THE AXE
II. It will cut 25 per cent. better.
III. My brother lost one arm in the war, but with your Axe he can cut as well as any one else can.
IV. If I could not get another, twenty-five ($25) dollars would not buy it.
V. It will cut hoop-poles better than any other Axe.
VI. I would not be without it for anything.
For sale by all responsible dealers, and the makers,
LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL,
PITTSBURGH, PA., Sole owners of the Patents.

PEARL'S N.Y. TALPEY'S PATENT WM. H. HOAG MANUFR. HAND SAW MILL. 214
Every Wood-worker should have one of these Machines.



Blandy's Portable Steam Engines & Saw Mills.

Unequaled for ACCURACY, SPEED, and DURABILITY. Will saw from 6,000 to 15,000 feet per day. All machinery fully warranted. Over 1,900 now in use in the United States, British Provinces, and South America. For Prices and Descriptions, address,

H. & F. BLANDY, Zanesville, Ohio.

MARKLEY, ALLING & CO., WHOLESALE HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, 51 Lake Street, Chicago, Illinois. Manufacturers of WIRE CLOTH, SIEVES, RIDDLES, etc.

Circular Saws.

Circular Saws of one temper over the whole plate Mulay, Mill, Cross-cut and Gang. Equal to any made in the world. For sale by all dealers and the makers, LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

50 CTS. WILL BUY A CENTURY WRITING CASE, containing 6 Sheets Commercial Note Paper, 6 Envelopes, do. 6 Sheets Ladies' Fine Gilt, 6 Envelopes, do. 2 Indestructible Pens, 1 Penholder, 1 Lead Pencil, 12 Motto Seals, a guaranteed Receipt for Rheumatis, (ingredients purchased at any drug store,) also, an article of Utility and Fancy, to suit both sexes, sent by mail on receipt of price and three red stamps or C. O. D. by Express. **$100 U. S. Money** packed daily in these Cases. Agents wanted. Send for circular.
H. H. WOOLDRIDGE & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Medical Illumination.

Four Magnificently Illustrated Medical Books, containing Important Physiological Information, for Men and Women, sent free on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing DR. JOHN VANDERPOOL, No. 30 Clinton Place, New York City. M. D.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

SHAKOPEE, ... AUG. 27, 1868

SHAKOPEE MARKET.

Wheat—per bushel	$ 1.30 @ 1.50
Corn Meal	3.00 @ 3.50
Flour—per sack	4.75
Potatoes	1 00 @ 1.20
Ham—℔	20 @ 25
Lard—℔	22½
Butter—℔	25 @ 30
Eggs—doz	25

We call the attention of our readers to the letter in another column, from Mr. O'Dowd. We publish this, not because we approve or disapprove of any part of it, but because it gives a bird's-eye view of that caucus of politicians. Mr. O'Dowd certainly is very funny when he alludes to that caucus of less than a score of politicians as representing the majority of the Democratic party of Scott County. We think Mr. O'Dowd could not have been a very attentive reader of the "Argus," or he would have seen that the regular Democratic County Convention was held on the 9th day of July, and that the ticket which that convention put in nomination has stood at the head of our columns ever since.

But we certainly can appreciate Mr. O'Dowd's very strong intimation that those politicians can have very little confidence in their own cause, when they find it necessary to sell out to the Republicans for a mess pottage.

Minnesota Apples.—Some very fine specimens of apples raised by the Hon. L. R. Hawkins on his farm near Spring Lake, in Scott County, are on exhibition at the Union Billiard Hall, near the post-office.—Among these specimens we notice several branches of the Siberian Crab Apple which are literally covered with well ripened fruit. Judge Hawkins has had much experience in fruit raising in this county and we would be much obliged to him for an account of his fruit crop this season.

When you wish any thing in the grocery or provision line don't forget to go to D. M. Storer's, where the very best articles are to be found.

We wish to procure from our farmers the statistics of their wheat harvest after threshing. We will be much obliged to any one who will furnish us with the number of bushels threshed, the number of acres, and owner's name, and whether grown on old or new land. We would like to publish from each town a large number of details of the result of the harvest. If farmers would send us the figures it will much accommodate us, and the information which they in turn will derive from each other will benefit all. Another convenient way would be to have the thresher take down the number of acres, as well as the quantity threshed, and request him when convenient to do so, to give them into the "Argus" office.

Just received—a good assortment of Fall and Winter goods, consisting of Dry Goods, Notions, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, and Crockery; will be sold very low to cash buyers, by C. E. Bussee, First St., second door East of Hunisman's.

The Board of County Commissioners will meet at the Court House on Tuesday next as a Board of Equalization of Taxes. Any tax payer who thinks his property is assessed too high this year should present the matter to the Board at their next meeting, for abatement. At this meeting of the Board the correction and equalization of the assessment is made their duty by law. If parties neglect to have their complaints heard at this meeting, they will not be attended to at any other time.

Farmers, Take Notice!

J. A. Wilder & Co. have leased the Eagle Creek Mill, and will, on and after the 25th of August, run it as a Grist Mill. We intend to do the BEST of work and guarantee to give perfect satisfaction both as to quantity and quality of work.

Dated August 13th, 1868. 30-6m

J. A. WILDER & CO.

Jacob Thomas bought the old school house for one hundred dollars and intends moving it on to an adjoining lot and fit it up into a residence.

This old school house was, if we remember right, built in 1856 and has done so good service. Had it been a well built building it might have done much more service. But it was never better than a board shanty and was, or at least ought to have been, an eye-sore to the parties who projected and caused its erection.

Every day a large number of teams are in town loaded with wheat. The yield of wheat appears, upon threshing, to turn out some two to four bushels to the acre more than farmers at the close of harvest estimated. It is also bringing a better price than was expected.

The clear, hot, dry weather that we have been enjoying, or suffering, as the case may be, has had the effect of forcing the corn crop beyond the reach of the frost. Not much corn is yet cut, put there is little or none that has not been ready to cut for a week.

We publish this week the great speech of Senator Doolittle at Chicago. Our subscribers will find these speeches which we publish from week to week on important political matters, very interesting.

Gunsmithing.—Mr. Henry Odell has opened a Gunsmith Shop next door to the Post Office, where he is fully prepared to do all kinds of work in the gunsmithing line. Give him a call.

The Sisters of St. Benedict would return their thanks to the people of Shakopee, for the very liberal contributions made in aid of the orphans at St. Gertrude's Convent. The sum collected amounted to $20.

SEWING MACHINES.—Notice is hereby given that I am Agent for the sale of SINGER'S SEWING Machine. I will sell these Machines at Manufactory prices. Sale rooms at Schwartz' Clothing Store, Shakopee. JOHN SCHWARTZ.

MOST BITTERS

Of the present day that are loudly puffed through the newspapers as having great tonic and curative properties are vile compounds and base impositions, containing no medicinal virtues whatever, and are really very poor whisky beverages; and, instead of acting as a stimulant and tonic, have a tendency to weaken the stomach by entirely destroying the coating. The public should therefore be very cautious, and purchase none but *Roback's Stomach Bitters*, which have stood the test as a remedial agent for many years, and are really as their name indicates, a *stomach bitters*, and *not a beverage*. They combine the properties of the best tonic and stimulant—a gentle laxative, an efficient anti-billious agent and the best stomachic known to the world, and, when taken in conjunction with *Roback's Blood Pills*, are the safest and surest preventative against all billious derangements, thoroughly regulating the whole system and giving tone to the digestive organs.

They are highly recommended as an invigorating tonic to mothers while nursing, increasing the flow of milk, and for convalescents, to restore the prostration which always follows long-continued sickness, they are unsurpassed. No household should consider themselves safe from the ordinary maladies without these invaluable medicines. They can be obtained of any druggist.

D. L. HOW, Agent.

THE LEAVITT
SEWING MACHINE
Is the latest Improved and BEST Sewing Machine in use. I am Agent for these Sewing Machines, and will sell them at the Manufactor's prices, at my
JEWELRY STORE,
ON FIRST STREET, SHAKOPEE.
Also, Watches and Clocks
REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.
Highest prices paid for
OLD GOLD AND SILVER.
AXEL JORGENSEN.
Shakopee, Aug. 12th, 1868. 30 1y

ITCH, ITCH! ITCH!!
SCRATCH! SCRATCH!! SCRATCH!!!
IN FROM 10 TO 48 HOURS
Wheaton's Ointment cures the Itch.
Wheaton's Ointment cures Salt Rheum.
Wheaton's Ointment cures Tetter.
Wheaton's Ointment cures Barber's Itch.
Wheaton's Ointment cures Old Sores.
Wheaton's Ointment cures Every kind of Humor like Magic.
Price, 50 cents a box; by mail, 60 cents. Address WEEKS & POTTER, No. 170 Washington Street, Boston Mass. For sale by all Druggists. sept1867

To All Concerned.

Notice is hereby given to those feeling themselves aggrieved by an erroneous assessment of their property, that they are required to appear before the County Board at their session on the 1st Tuesday in September next, as required by law. All abatements and equalizations must be made then, and no application for an abatement of taxes will be entertained after that time. G. W. GILLENBEC, Chairman of Board of County Commissioners Scott County. 31-3t

FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale at a bargain his property on Fourth Street, containing over twenty acres of land. The soil is a dark, rich, sandy loam, with clay sub-soil, under fence and cultivation, a new comfortable frame House, good cellar, &c. This property will be sold in tracts of 3, 5 or 10 acres, or in a body, to suit purchasers. Will give possession as soon as crops can be got off. There is no land in the country more productive for either grain, fruit or vegetables. Those desiring to give their attention to the growing of grapes, strawberries, currants, &c., will find the purchase of this property a No. 1 investment. For particulars, inquire of n32tf L. D. DENT.

NOTICE.

Having disposed of my stock of goods to Messrs. KOHLS & BERRENS, with the view of removing from Shakopee, all persons having claims against me are requested to present them to me at the store of KOHLS & BERRENS, for adjustment; and all persons indebted to me, are hereby notified to make payment by by the 1st of October, as after that time my accounts will be placed with an attorney for collection.

WM. H. ANDERSON.
Shakopee, Aug. 1, 1868. 30-4t

HOUSE AND LOT
For Sale.

The Subscriber offers his house and lot for sale at a bargain. The house contains four rooms and is situated in East Shakopee, near the spring. The house and lot will be sold cheap, as the owner intends to go out to the frontier in the fall and locate on a homestead. Inquiries can be made of the owner on the premises.
Dated July 30th, 1868.
n28 3mos DENNIS PITHEON.

Plows! Plows!
PLOWS!
500
Moline Clipper
PLOWS
On hand and to arrive.
The only Plow that is warranted to
SCOUR IN ALL KINDS OF SOIL.
Having secured the Agency of the above for another term of years, we are enabled to offer them at manufacturers' prices, and guarantee that if they do not give perfect satisfaction, the money will be refunded. Call and see them before purchasing.
J. B. Huntsman & Co.
Shakopee, Aug. 20, 1868. n31;6m

MINNESOTA IRON WORKS.
The well-known
"Mill Furnished"
House of WEBSTER, PRAY & CO. has united with the extensive manufacturing establishment of "LEE & HARDENBERGH," forming a Joint Stock Company, entitled the
Minnesota Iron Works.
This establishment is prepared to supply all kinds of light or heavy work, at short notice and upon reasonable terms.
Under combination of the various branches of the business, all the details of
Mill Furnishing
will be carried on.
Recent extensive additions and enlargements in PATTERN, FOUNDRY, MACHINE & BOILER SHOPS have greatly increased the facilities for meeting the demands of business.
The PATTERN LIST
just redeemed, affording valuable information as to the capacity of the establishment for all kinds of work, will be furnished on application.
Address all Letters, (name in full,)
"Minnesota Iron Works,"
Minneapolis, Minnesota.

HOOFLAND'S
GERMAM
BITTERS.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,
AND
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC.
Prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
The Great Remedies for all Diseases
OF THE
LIVER, STOMACH, or
DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

Hoofland's German Bitters
are composed of the pure juices (or, as they are medicinally termed, *Extracts*) of Roots, Herbs and Barks, making a preparation, highly concentrated, and entirely *free from Alcoholic admixture of any kind.*

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC
Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the purest quality of *Santa Cruz Rum*, Orange, etc., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public.
Those preferring a Medicine free from Alcoholic admixture, will use
Hoofland's German Bitters.
In cases of nervous depression, when some alcoholic stimulus is necessary,
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC
should be used.

The Bitters or the Tonic are both equally good, and contain the same medicinal virtues.
The stomach, from a variety of causes, such as Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, etc., is very apt to have its functions deranged. The result of which is, that the patient suffers from several or more of the following diseases:

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for the Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diarrhoea, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or Intestines.

DEBILITY,
Resulting from any cause whatever; PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM, induced by Severe Labor, Hardships, Exposure, Fevers, etc.

There is no medicine extant equal to these remedies in such cases. A tone and vigor is imparted to the whole System, the Appetite is Strengthened, food is enjoyed, the stomach digests promptly, the blood is purified, the complexion becomes sound and healthy, the yellow tinge is eradicated from the eyes, a bloom is given to the cheeks, and the weak and nervous invalid becomes a strong and healthy being.

Persons Advanced in Life,
And feeling the hand of time weighing heavily upon them, with all its attendant ills, will find in the use of these BITTERS, or the TONIC, an elixir that will instill new life into their veins, restore in a measure the energy and ardor of more youthful days, build up their shrunken forms, and give health and happiness to their remaining years.

NOTICE.
It is a well-established fact that fully one-half of the female portion of our population are seldom in the enjoyment of good health; or, to use their own expression, "never feel well." They are languid, devoid of all energy, extremely nervous, and have no appetite.
To this class of persons the BITTERS, or the TONIC, are especially recommended.

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN
Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MARASMUS, without fail.
Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. Those, it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must be believed.

TESTIMONIALS.
HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD.
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pa., writes: *Philadelphia*, March 16, 1867.
"I find 'Hoofland's German Bitters' is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility, and want of nervous action in the system. Yours truly,
GEO. W. WOODWARD."

HON. JAMES THOMPSON,
Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.
Philadelphia, April 28, 1866.
"I consider 'Hoofland's German Bitters' a *valuable medicine* in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it.
Yours, with respect,
JAMES THOMPSON."

From Rev. JOS. H. KENNARD, D. D.,
Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.
Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir: I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, *for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation.* In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.
Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD,
Eighth, below Coates St.

From Rev. E. D. FENDALL.
Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.
I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic, to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.
Yours truly,
E. D. FENDALL,

CAUTION.
Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON is on the wrapper of each bottle. All others are counterfeit.
Principal Office and Manufactory at the German Medicine Store, No. 631 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.
CHARLES M. EVANS.
German Druggist, Proprietor,
Formerly C. M. JACKSON & Co.

PRICES.

Hoofland's German Bitters, per bottle		$1 00
" " "	half dozen	5 00
Hoofland's German Tonic, put up in quart bottles.		1 50
per bottle, or a half dozen for		7 50

Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.

For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers of Medicines.

HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN
TONIC!
For Sale at the
NEW DRUG STORE, SHAKOPEE

AS AN APERIENT,
There is no medicine so much in favor with those who are acquainted with their action as Roback's Blood Pills; they are safe, pleasant and mild in their operation, and are purely vegetable; can be taken by children as well as adults; try them.
D. L. HOW, Agent.

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS.
As a remedy to soothe all nervous excitement, and in its truest sense, a *nervine*, there is, perhaps, no medicine extant which is received with so much favor as Roback's Stomach Bitters; a wine glass full on going to bed is all that is required to produce sound and healthful sleep.
D. L. HOW, Agent.

ERYSIPELAS,
Or, St. Anthony's Fire, can be most effectually eradicated by the use of Roback's Blood Purifier in conjunction with Roback's Blood Pills.
D. L. HOW, Agent.

OPTHALMIA,
Or, Inflammation of the Eyes, not unfrequently arises from a disordered state of the stomach; a few doses of Roback's Blood Pills will, in most cases, effect a cure by removing the cause.
D. L. HOW, Agent.

KEEP YOUR BLOOD PURE.
There are no remedies, now before the public, so well calculated to purify the blood and reconstruct (so to speak) the whole system as Roback's Blood Purifier, Blood Pills and Stomach Bitters.
D. L. HOW, Agent.

Leucorrhœa,
Or, Whites, which follow local debility and constitutional weakness, can be effectually cured by the use of Roback's Stomach Bitters. Do not let the druggist sell you any other remedy, as these Bitters are prepared with special reference to this complaint, and are warranted to cure.
D. L. HOW, Agent.

BAD TASTE
In the mouth in the morning is one of the symptoms of a bilious condition or disordered state of the liver, and should not, for a single day, be neglected, as it is but the premonitory symptom of a train of evils and the very seeds of disease. Procure at once Roback's Blood Pills, administer them according to the directions accompanying each box, and the difficulty and danger of disease will at once be removed.
D. L. HOW, Agent.

Not a Beverage.
Unlike most of the bitters of the present day, Dr. Roback's are not intended as a pleasant stimulating whisky beverage, but are perfectly medicinal, containing only sufficient pure bourbon whisky to hold in solution the medicinal extractive matter from which they are composed.
D. L. HOW, Agent.

A Miserable Life
Is that of the dyspeptic. Why suffer when Roback's Blood Purifier and Blood Pills will surely cure you? They can be obtained from any druggist.
D. L. HOW, Agent.

AN OUNCE OF PREVENTATIVE
Is worth a pound of cure. Fever and Ague can be prevented in all climates and in all constitutions by the constant use of Roback's Stomach Bitters, and oft-times the very worst cases have been cured by their timely use. Persons living in malarious districts should never be without them.
D. L. HOW, Agent.

FOUND
That after repeated trials of other remedies, Roback's Stomach Bitters, Blood Purifier and Blood Pills are the best medicines extant to cure the diseases for which they are recommended.
D. L. HOW, Agent.

INDIGESTION
Is but another name for Dyspepsia, and the parent of many ills. Roback's Stomach Bitters taken a wine glass full doses, directly after each meal, will surely effect a permanent cure. Do not take our word for it, but try them.
D. L. HOW, Agent.

UNION
BILLIARD HALL
—AND—
RESTAURANT,
First St., Shakopee, Minn.
JOHN EDERT & CO., Proprietors.
Oysters, Sardines, Lobsters, Pig's Feet, etc., served at any hour. [illegible]

ERIE RAILWAY.
THE BROAD GUAGE—DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE
TO
NEW YORK, BOSTON
And New England Cities.
THIS RAILWAY EXTENDS FROM
Dunkirk to New York, 460 Miles.
Buffalo to New York, 423 Miles.
Salamanca to New York, 415 Miles.
AND IS FROM
22 to 27 Miles the Shortest Route.
All Trains run directly through to New York,
460 MILES without change of coaches.

From and after MAY 11th, 1868, Trains will leave in connection with all Western lines, as follows:
FROM DUNKIRK AND SALAMANCA—By New York time from Union Depots:
7:30 A. M. EXPRESS MAIL, from Dunkirk, (Sundays excepted). Stops at Salamanca 10:00 A. M., and connects at Hornellsville and Corning with the 7:30 A. M. Express Mail from Buffalo, and arrives in New York at 7:40 A. M.
3:25 P. M. LIGHTNING EXPRESS, from Salamanca, (Sundays excepted). Stops at Hornellsville 6:12 P. M., (Sup.) intersecting with the 2:35 P. M. train from Buffalo, and arrives in New York at 7:40 A. M.
5:50 P. M. NEW YORK NIGHT EXPRESS, from Dunkirk, (Sundays excepted). Stops at Salamanca 7:45 P. M.; Olean 8:20 P. M. (Sup.); Turner's 10:03 A. M. (Bk'ft.), and arrives in New York at 12:30 P. M.—Connects at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway for Scranton, Trenton and Philadelphia, and at New York with Afternoon Trains and Steamers for Boston and New England Cities.
9:50 P. M. CINCINNATI EXPRESS, from Dunkirk, (Sundays excepted). Stops at Salamanca 11:55 P. M., and connects at Hornellsville with the 11:20 P. M. Train from Buffalo, arriving in New York at 3:55 P. M.

FROM BUFFALO—By New York Time from Depot corner Exchange and Michigan Streets.
5:00 A. M. NEW YORK DAY EXPRESS, (Sundays excepted). Stops at Hornellsville 8:19 A. M. (Bk'ft.), Susquehanna 1:25 P. M. (Dine); Turner's 7:05 P. M. (Sup.), and arrives in New York at 9:22 P. M. Connects at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, and at Jersey City with Midnight Express Train of New Jersey Railroad for Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.
7:30 A. M. EXPRESS MAIL, via Avon and Hornellsville (Sundays excepted). Connects at Elmira with Northern Central Railway for Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and the South, and arrives in New York at 7:40 A. M.
2:35 P. M. LIGHTNING EXPRESS, (Daily). Stops at Hornellsville 6:10 P. M. (Sup.), and arrives in New York 7:40 A. M., connecting at Jersey City with Morning Express Train of New Jersey Railroad for Baltimore and Washington.
7:25 P. M. NEW YORK NIGHT EXPRESS, (Sundays excepted). Stops at Hornellsville 11:08 P. M., intersecting with the 5:50 P. M. Train from Dunkirk, and arrives in New York at 12:30 P. M.
11:20 P. M. CINCINNATI EXPRESS, (Sundays excepted). Stops at Susquehanna 7:48 A. M. (Bk'ft.); Turner's 1:37 P. M. (Dine), and arrives in New York at 3:55 P. M. Connects at Elmira with Northern Central Railway for Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and points South, and at New York with Afternoon Trains and steamers for Boston and New England Cities.
Only one Train East on Sunday, leaving Buffalo at 2.35 P. M., and reaching New York at 7.40 A. M.

Boston and New England Passengers, with their Baggage, are transferred *free of charge* in New York.

To pleasure travelers the line of the Erie Railway presents many objects of interest, passing through the beautiful valleys of the Chemung, Susquehanna, Delaware and Ramapo rivers, an ever-changing panorama of nature's beauties commands attention.

THE BEST VENTILATED AND MOST LUXURIOUS SLEEPING COACHES IN THE WORLD accompany all night Trains on this Railway.

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH,
AND FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Ask for Tickets via Erie Railway
Which can be obtained at all Principal Ticket Offices in the West and Southwest.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Ag't
32 1y

M. MAYER,
Conveyancer
—AND—
CLERK OF THE DIST. COURT
Office at the Court House, Shakopee.
Will make Deeds and Mortgages, and all Legal papers. Will pay taxes and sell Real Estate on commission, &c. 52;y

2,500,000 CUSTOMERS IN FOUR YEARS.
Patronize the Best
Having the largest capital, most experienced buyers, and extensive trade of any concern in the Dollar Sale business, we
GUARANTEE SATISFACTION
In every instance, and also the best selection of Goods ever offered at
ONE DOLLAR EACH.
No other concern has any show wherever our Agents are selling. Our motto, "Prompt and Reliable." Male and female agents wanted in city and country.
THE LADIES
Are particularly requested to try our popular club system of selling all kinds of DRY AND FANCY GOODS, DRESS PATTERNS, COTTON CLOTH, CASTORS, SILVER PLATED GOODS, WATCHES, &c. (Established 1861.) A patent pen fountain and check describing an article to be sold for a dollar, 10 cts; 20 for $2; 40 for $4; 60 for $6; 100 for $10; sent by mail. Free presents to getter up, [illegible] according to size of club. Send us a trial club, or if not do not fail to send for circular.
N. B.—Our sale should NOT be classed with New York dollar jewelry sales or bogus "Tea Companies," as it is nothing of the sort.
EASTMAN & KENDALL,
n26-6m of Hanover Street, Boston, Mass.

Summons.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, District Court—5th District—County of Scott.
FRANK McGRADE against THOMAS SHELDON.

The State of Minnesota to the above named Defendant:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, at the city of Shakopee, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office in Shakopee, in said county, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

L. M. BROWN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Dated Aug. 24th, 1868. 1-32

Russian Apples in Minnesota.—The St. Paul "Press," referring to the results of the experiment of Col. D. A. Robertson of that city in introducing fruit trees from Northern Europe adapted to our climate, says that the Colonel showed the editor some very fine specimens of a variety of apples borne by trees which he imported in the spring of last year from Schleswig-Holstein. The variety is known in Europe as the Muscovy Ice or Russian Ice, and was first introduced on this continent by Colonel Robertson, as that gentleman believes. The trees were received in May, and were planted in June. The apples are as beautiful as wax work, and have a delightful, crisp, sub-acid flavor, which places them in the first grade of this fruit. The Colonel has long been in search of varieties of apples suited to our climate, and he thinks he has found one of them in this apple, which is a native of Russia, and nurtured in a climate which presents similar conditions of temperature and moisture.

The Colonel also had some very fine specimens of the Duchess of Oldenburg variety, also raised by him. With these actual demonstrations of our ability to produce apples, where a proper adaptation of varieties to our peculiar climatic conditions is carefully studied, the Colonel thinks he is prepared to demolish all skeptics.

Big Yields.—We heard just now the biggest wheat story of the season. Mr. John Kilroy has had the wheat threshed from [illegible] which, by actual measurement, yielded 37 bushels per acre. [illegible] Mr. H. M. Kellogg has just threshed a crop raised on [illegible] which yielded [illegible] bushels to the acre.—*Rochester Post.*

Notice of Mortgage Sale.

NAMES OF MORTGAGORS—Franz Pelar and Anna Pelar, of Jordan City, Scott County, Minnesota.
NAME OF MORTGAGEE—Sophia Nicolin, of the same place, County and State.
DATE OF MORTGAGE—The Twenty-ninth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.
SAID MORTGAGE was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Scott county, State of Minnesota, at half past eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the Thirty first day of July A. D. 1867, in book "H" of Mortgages page 50.
THE DESCRIPTION of the mortgaged premises is, all that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the county of Scott and State of Minnesota, described as follows, to wit: [illegible]
[illegible]
DATED August 10th, 1868.
SOPHIA NICOLIN, Mortgagee.
HENRY HINDS, Attorney for Mortgagee.
JACOB THOMAS, Sheriff of Scott County Minnesota.
30-7t

Notice of Mortgage Sale.

NAMES OF MORTGAGORS—Franz Pelar and Anna Pelar, his wife, of Jordan City, Scott County, Minnesota.
NAME OF MORTGAGEE—Sophia Nicolin.
[illegible]
DATED August 12th, A. D. 1868.
SOPHIA NICOLIN, Mortgagee.
HENRY HINDS, Attorney for Mortgagee.
JACOB THOMAS, Sheriff of Scott County, Minnesota.
30-7t

Notice of Execution Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have [illegible]
[illegible]
Dated August 13th, 1868.
JACOB THOMAS, Sheriff of Scott County, Minnesota.
CHATFIELD & LEWIS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF SCOTT.—In Probate Court, Special Term. [illegible]
[illegible]
Dated at Shakopee, the 20th day of July, A. D. 1868.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—Whereas at a Probate Court held in and for the County of Scott and State of Minnesota [illegible]
[illegible]
Dated August 20th, 1868. J. W. SENCERBOX, Administrator, &c.
31-3t

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—Whereas, at a Probate Court, held in and for the county of Scott, and State of Minnesota, on the 31 day of August, A. D. 1868, License was duly granted to the undersigned, Administratrix of the Estate of the late James Jordan, deceased, to sell certain Real Estate, hereinafter described, for the support of the infant heirs of said deceased.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that in virtue and in pursuance of said License, I shall expose to sale at public auction on Saturday, the 29th day of August, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the front door of [illegible] Land Office in the Town of Belle Plaine, in the county and State aforesaid, all the right, title and interest of the said deceased in the following described real estate, situate, lying and being in the county of Scott and State of Minnesota, to wit: The East half of the Southeast quarter of Section No. 16 in Town [illegible] West.—Also Lot No. 6 in Block No. 134 in the Town of Belle Plaine, County and State aforesaid.

MARY JORDAN, Administratrix, &c.
Dated Aug. 6, 1868.

ALDRITT'S
CARRIAGE &
WAGON SHOP.
Democrat and Scroll Spring Wagons, Farm Wagons, Buggies, Sleighs, &c., manufactured and repaired. Blacksmithing, Shoeing, Repairing & Carriage Painting promptly and satisfactorily done.
Shop on the corner of Second and Lewis Sts., between the residence of T. J. Duffy and the railroad.

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the world"
Harper's Magazine
In the Number for January was commenced "The Woman's Kingdom: a Love Story," by DINAH MULOCH CRAIK, Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," &c.
The most popular Monthly in the world.—*New York Observer.*
It meets precisely the popular taste, furnishing a pleasing and instructing variety of reading for all.—*Zion's Herald, Boston.*

"A complete Pictorial History of the Times."
Harper's Weekly.
AN ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.
In the first Number for 1868 was commenced the issue of "The Moonstone," a Novel, by WILKIE COLLINS, Author of "The Woman in White," &c.
The model newspaper of our country.—*New York Evening Post.*
The articles upon public questions which appear in HARPER'S WEEKLY form a remarkable series of brief political essays.—*North American Review.*

An Illustrated Weekly Journal of Fashion, Pleasure and Instruction.
Harper's Bazar.
In it is now being published "*The Cord and Creese*," a Novel, by JAMES DE MILLE.
The BAZAR, as an intelligent critic upon all fashion topics, will doubtless become the *Queen* of American newspapers.—*Albion.*

TERMS FOR HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, One Year	$4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY, One Year	4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR, One Year	4 00

Harper's Magazine, Harper's Weekly, and Harper's Bazar, to one address, for one year, $10.00, or any two for $7.00.
[illegible]
Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

THE
Shakopee Argus
JOB
PRINTING OFFICE
SHAKOPEE, MINN.
LETTER HEADS,
HAND BILLS,
POSTERS,
PROGRAMMES,
VISITING CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
BALL CARDS,
INVITATIONS,
LAW BRIEFS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
LEGAL BLANKS
Of every description, and all kinds of
JOB WORK,
Done on reasonable terms.
Office on Lewis Street, North of First.

MILWAUKEE, ST. PAUL
AND
MINNEAPOLIS RAILWAY.
Via McGregor & Milwaukee.
THE ONLY ALL RAIL LINE
And the only route by which BAGGAGE IS CHECKED THROUGH TO
MILWAUKEE, CHICAGO, NEW YORK, BOSTON
AND ALL EASTERN POINTS.
[illegible]
EASTERN EXPRESS
7 45 P. M. 6 35 A. M.
Minneapolis & St. Paul Accommodation
[illegible]

TOWN AND COUNTY.

SHAKOPEE,..........................AUG. 27, 1868

SHAKOPEE MARKET.

Wheat—per bushel	$ 1.30 @ 1.50
Corn Meal	3.00 @ 3.50
Flour—per sack	4.75
Potatoes	1 00 @ 1.20
Ham—℔ ℔	20 @ 25
Lard—℔ ℔	22½
Butter—℔ ℔	25 @ 30
Eggs—℔ doz	25

We call the attention of our readers to the letter in another column, from Mr. O'Dowd. We publish this, not because we approve or disapprove of any part of it, but because it gives a bird's-eye view of that caucus of politicians. Mr. O'Dowd certainly is very funny when he alludes to that caucus of less than a score of politicians as representing the majority of the Democratic party of Scott County. We think Mr. O'Dowd could not have been a very attentive reader of the "Argus," or he would have seen that the regular Democratic County Convention was held on the 9th day of July, and that the ticket which that convention put in nomination has stood at the head of our columns ever since.

But we certainly can appreciate Mr. O'Dowd's very strong intimation that those politicians can have very little confidence in their own cause, when they find it necessary to sell out to the Republicans for a mess pottage.

Minnesota Apples.—Some very fine specimens of apples raised by the Hon. L. R. Hawkins on his farm near Spring Lake, in Scott County, are on exhibition at the Union Billiard Hall, near the post-office.—Among these specimens we notice several branches of the Siberian Crab Apple which are literally covered with well ripened fruit. Judge Hawkins has had much experience in fruit raising in this county and we would be much obliged to him for an account of his fruit crop this season.

When you wish any thing in the grocery or provision line don't forget to go to D. M. Storer's, where the very best articles are to be found.

We wish to procure from our farmers the statistics of their wheat harvest after threshing. We will be much obliged to any one who will furnish us with the number of bushels threshed, the number of acres, and owner's name, and whether grown on old or new land. We would like to publish from each town a large number of details of the result of the harvest. If farmers would send us the figures it will much accommodate us, and the information which they in turn will derive from each other will benefit all. Another convenient way would be to have the thresher take down the number of acres, as well as the quantity threshed, and request him when convenient to do so, to give them into the "Argus" office.

Just received—a good assortment of Fall and Winter goods, consisting of Dry Goods, Notions, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, and Crockery; will be sold very low to cash buyers, by C. E. Bussee, First St., second door East of Hunisman's.

The Board of County Commissioners will meet at the Court House on Tuesday next as a Board of Equalization of Taxes. Any tax payer who thinks his property is assessed too high this year should present the matter to the Board at their next meeting, for abatement. At this meeting of the Board the correction and equalization of the assessment is made their duty by law. If parties neglect to have their complaints heard at this meeting, they will not be attended to at any other time.

Farmers, Take Notice!

J. A. Wilder & Co. have leased the Eagle Creek Mill, and will, on and after the 25th of August, run it as a Grist Mill. We intend to do the BEST of work and guarantee to give perfect satisfaction both as to quantity and quality of work.

Dated August 13th, 1868. 30-6m

J. A. WILDER & CO.

Jacob Thomas bought the old school house for one hundred dollars and intends moving it on to an adjoining lot and fit it up into a residence.

This old school house was, if we remember right, built in 1856 and has done so good service. Had it been a well built building it might have done much more service. But it was never better than a board shanty and was, or at least ought to have been, an eye-sore to the parties who projected and caused its erection.

Every day a large number of teams are in town loaded with wheat. The yield of wheat appears, upon threshing, to turn out some two to four bushels to the acre more than farmers at the close of harvest estimated. It is also bringing a better price than was expected.

The clear, hot, dry weather that we have been enjoying, or suffering, as the case may be, has had the effect of forcing the corn crop beyond the reach of the frost. Not much corn is yet cut, put there is little or none that has not been ready to cut for a week.

We publish this week the great speech of Senator Doolittle at Chicago. Our subscribers will find these speeches which we publish from week to week on important political matters, very interesting.

Gunsmithing.—Mr. Henry Odell has opened a Gunsmith Shop next door to the Post Office, where he is fully prepared to do all kinds of work in the gunsmithing line. Give him a call.

The Sisters of St. Benedict would return their thanks to the people of Shakopee, for the very liberal contributions made in aid of the orphans at St. Gertrude's Convent.—The sum collected amounted to $20.

SEWING MACHINES.—Notice is hereby given that I am Agent for the sale of SINGER'S SEWING Machine. I will sell these Machines at Manufactory prices. Sale rooms at Schwartz' Clothing Store, Shakopee. JOHN SCHWARTZ.

MOST BITTERS

Of the present day that are loudly puffed through the newspapers as having great tonic and curative properties are vile compounds and base impositions, containing no medicinal virtues whatever, and are really very poor whisky beverages; and, instead of acting as a stimulant and tonic, have a tendency to weaken the stomach by entirely destroying the coating. The public should therefore be very cautious, and purchase none but *Roback's Stomach Bitters*, which have stood the test as a remedial agent for many years, and are really as their name indicates, a *stomach bitters*, and *not a beverage*. They combine the properties of the best tonic and stimulant—a gentle laxative, an efficient anti-billous agent and the best stomachic known to the world, and, when taken in conjunction with *Roback's Blood Pills*, are the safest and surest preventative against all billous derangements, thoroughly regulating the whole system and giving tone to the digestive organs.

They are highly recommended as an invigorating tonic to mothers while nursing, increasing the flow of milk, and for convalescents, to restore the prostration which always follows long-continued sickness, they are unsurpassed. No household should consider themselves safe from the ordinary maladies without these invaluable medicines. They can be obtained of any druggist.

D. L. HOW, Agent.

THE LEAVITT SEWING MACHINE

Is the latest Improved and BEST Sewing Machine in use. I am Agent for these Sewing Machines, and will sell them at the Manufactor's prices, at my

JEWELRY STORE, ON FIRST STREET, SHAKOPEE.

Also, Watches and Clocks

REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.

Highest prices paid for

OLD GOLD AND SILVER.

AXEL JORGENSEN.

Shakopee, Aug. 12th, 1868. 30 1y

ITCH, ITCH! ITCH!! SCRATCH! SCRATCH!! SCRATCH!!!

IN FROM 10 to 48 HOURS

Wheaton's Ointment cures the Itch.
Wheaton's Ointment cures Salt Rheum.
Wheaton's Ointment cures Tetter.
Wheaton's Ointment cures Barber's Itch.
Wheaton's Ointment cures Old Sores.
Wheaton's Ointment cures Every kind of Humor like Magic.

Price, 50 cents a box; by mail, 60 cents. Address WEEKS & POTTER, No. 170 Washington Street, Boston Mass. For sale by all Druggists. sep1867

To All Concerned.

Notice is hereby given to those feeling themselves aggrieved by an erroneous assessment of their property, that they are required to appear before the County Board at their session on the 1st Tuesday in September next, as required by law. All abatements and equalizations must be made then, and no application for an abatement of taxes will be entertained after that time.

G. W. GILLENBEC,
Chairman of Board of County Commissioners Scott County. 31-3t

FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale at a bargain his property on Fourth Street, containing over twenty acres of land. The soil is a dark, rich, sandy loam, with clay sub-soil, under fence and cultivation, a new comfortable frame House, good cellar, &c. This property will be sold in tracts of 3, 5 or 10 acres, or in a body, to suit purchasers. Will give possession as soon as crops can be got off. There is no land in the country more productive for either grain, fruit or vegetables. Those desiring to give their attention to the growing of grapes, strawberries, currants, &c., will find the purchase of this property a No. 1 investment. For particulars, inquire of n32tf L. D. DENT.

NOTICE.

Having disposed of my stock of goods to Messrs. KOHLS & BERRENS, with the view of removing from Shakopee, all persons having claims against me are requested to present them to me at the store of KOHLS & BERRENS, for adjustment; and all persons indebted to me, are hereby notified to make payment by by the 1st of October, as after that time my accounts will be placed with an attorney for collection.

WM. H. ANDERSON.

Shakopee, Aug. 1, 1868. 30-4t

HOUSE AND LOT For Sale.

The Subscriber offers his house and lot for sale at a bargain. The house contains four rooms and is situated in East Shakopee, near the spring. The house and lot will be sold cheap, as the owner intends to go out to the frontier in the fall and locate on a homestead. Inquiries can be made of the owner on the premises.

Dated July 30th, 1868.
n28 3mos DENNIS PITHEON.

Plows! Plows! PLOWS!

500 Moline Clipper PLOWS

On hand and to arrive.

The only Plow that is warranted to

SCOUR IN ALL KINDS OF SOIL.

Having secured the Agency of the above for another term of years, we are enabled to offer them at manufacturers' prices, and guarantee that if they do not give perfect satisfaction, the money will be refunded. Call and see them before purchasing.

J. B. Huntsman & Co.

Shakopee, Aug. 20, 1868. n31;6m

MINNESOTA IRON WORKS.

The well-known

"Mill Furnished"

House of WEBSTER, PRAY & CO. has united with the extensive manufacturing establishment of "LEE & HARDENBERGH," forming a Joint Stock Company, entitled the

Minnesota Iron Works.

This establishment is prepared to supply all kinds of light or heavy work, at short notice and upon reasonable terms.

Under combination of the various branches of the business, all the details of

Mill Furnishing

will be carried on.

Recent extensive additions and improvements in PATTERN, FOUNDRY, MACHINE & BOILER SHOPS have greatly increased the facilities for meeting the demands of business.

PATTERN LIST

Just re-issued, affording valuable information as to the capacity of the establishment for all kinds of work, will be furnished on application.

Address all Letters, (name in full,)

"Minnesota Iron Works,"

Minneapolis, Minnesota.

n33-1y

HOOFLAND'S GERMAM BITTERS.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

AND

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC.

Prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Great Remedies for all Diseases OF THE LIVER, STOMACH, or DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

Hoofland's German Bitters

are composed of the pure juices (or, as they are medicinally termed, *Extracts*) of Roots, Herbs and Barks, making a preparation, highly concentrated, and entirely *free from Alcoholic admixture of any kind.*

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the purest quality of *Santa Cruz Rum*, Orange, etc., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public.

Those preferring a Medicine free from Alcoholic admixture, will use

Hoofland's German Bitters.

In cases of nervous depression, when some alcoholic stimulus is necessary,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

should be used.

The Bitters or the Tonic are both equally good, and contain the same medicinal virtues.

The stomach, from a variety of causes, such as Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, etc., is very apt to have its functions deranged. The result of which is, that the patient suffers from several or more of the following diseases:

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for the Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diarrhœa, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or Intestines.

DEBILITY,

Resulting from any cause whatever; PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM, induced by Severe Labor, Hardships, Exposure, Fevers, etc.

There is no medicine extant equal to these remedies in such cases. A tone and vigor is imparted to the whole System, the Appetite is Strengthened, food is enjoyed, the stomach digests promptly, the blood is purified, the complexion becomes sound and healthy, the yellow tinge is eradicated from the eyes, a bloom is given to the cheeks, and the weak and nervous invalid becomes a strong and healthy being.

Persons Advanced in Life,

And feeling the hand of time weighing heavily upon them, with all its attendant ills, will find in the use of these BITTERS, or the TONIC, an elixir that will instill new life into their veins, restore in a measure the energy and ardor of more youthful days, build up their shrunken forms, and give health and happiness to their remaining years.

NOTICE.

It is a well-established fact that fully one-half of the female portion of our population are seldom in the enjoyment of good health; or, to use their own expression, "never feel well." They are languid, devoid of all energy, extremely nervous, and have no appetite.

To this class of persons the BITTERS, or the TONIC, are especially recommended.

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN

Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MARASMUS, without fail.

Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. Those, it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must be believed.

TESTIMONIALS.

HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pa., writes: *Philadelphia, March 16, 1867.*

"I find 'Hoofland's German Bitters' is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility, and want of nervous action in the system. Yours truly,

GEO. W. WOODWARD."

HON. JAMES THOMPSON,

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.
Philadelphia, April 28, 1866.

"I consider 'Hoofland's German Bitters' a *valuable medicine* in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it.

Yours, with respect,

JAMES THOMPSON."

From Rev. JOS. H. KENNARD, D. D.,

Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir: I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, *for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation.* In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. H. KENNARD,
Eighth, below Coates St.

From Rev. E. D. FENDALL.

Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic, to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.

Yours truly,

E. D. FENDALL.

CAUTION.

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON is on the wrapper of each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Principal Office and Manufactory at the German Medicine Store, No. 631 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.

CHARLES M. EVANS.
German Druggist, Proprietor,
Formerly C. M. JACKSON & Co.

PRICES.

Hoofland's German Bitters, per bottle	$1 00
" " half dozen	5 00
Hoofland's German Tonic, put up in quart bottles, 1 50 per bottle, or a half dozen for	7 50

Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.

For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers of Medicines.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC!

For Sale at the NEW DRUG STORE, SHAKOPEE

AS AN APERIENT,

There is no medicine so much in favor with those who are acquainted with their action as Roback's Blood Pills; they are safe, pleasant and mild in their operation, and are purely vegetable; can be taken by children as well as adults; try them.

D. L. HOW, Agent.

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS.

As a remedy to soothe all nervous excitement, and in its truest sense, a *nervine*, there is, perhaps, no medicine extant which is received with so much favor as Roback's Stomach Bitters: a wine glass full on going to bed is all that is required to produce sound and healthful sleep.

D. L. HOW, Agent.

ERYSIPELAS,

Or, St. Anthony's Fire, can be most effectually eradicated by the use of Roback's Blood Purifier in conjunction with Roback's Blood Pills.

D. L. HOW, Agent.

OPTHALMIA,

Or, Inflammation of the Eyes, not unfrequently arises from a disordered state of the stomach; a few doses of Roback's Blood Pills will in most cases, effect a cure by removing the cause.

D. L. HOW, Agent.

KEEP YOUR BLOOD PURE.

There are no remedies, now before the public, so well calculated to purify the blood and reconstruct (so to speak) the whole system as Roback's Blood Purifier, Blood Pills and Stomach Bitters.

D. L. HOW, Agent.

Leucorrhœa,

Or, Whites, which follow local debility and constitutional weakness, can be effectually cured by the use of Roback's Stomach Bitters. Do not let the druggist sell you any other remedy, as these Bitters are prepared with special reference to this complaint, and are warranted to cure.

D. L. HOW, Agent.

BAD TASTE

In the mouth in the morning is one of the symptoms of a billous condition or disordered state of the liver, and should not, for a single day, be neglected, as it is but the premonitory symptom of a train of evils and the very seeds of disease. Procure at once Roback's Blood Pills, administer them according to the directions accompanying each box, and the difficulty and danger of disease will at once be removed.

D. L. HOW, Agent.

Not a Beverage.

Unlike most of the bitters of the present day, Dr. Roback's are not intended as a pleasant stimulating whisky beverage, but are perfectly medicinal, containing only sufficient pure bourbon whisky to hold in solution the medicinal extractive matter from which they are composed.

D. L. HOW, Agent.

A Miserable Life

Is that of the dyspeptic. Why suffer when Roback's Blood Purifier and Blood Pills will surely cure you? They can be obtained from any druggist.

D. L. HOW, Agent.

AN OUNCE OF PREVENTATIVE

Is worth a pound of cure. Fever and Ague can be prevented in all climates and in all constitutions by the constant use of Roback's Stomach Bitters, and oft-times the very worst cases have been cured by their timely use. Persons living in malarious districts should never be without them.

D. L. HOW, Agent.

FOUND

That after repeated trials of other remedies, Roback's Stomach Bitters, Blood Purifier and Blood Pills are the best medicines extant to cure the diseases for which they are recommended.

D. L. HOW, Agent.

INDIGESTION

Is but another name for Dyspepsia, and the parent of many ills. Roback's Stomach Bitters taken in wine glass full doses, directly after each meal, will surely effect a permanent cure. Do not take our word for it, but try them.

D. L. HOW, Agent.

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UNION BILLIARD HALL

—AND—

RESTAURANT,

First St., Shakopee, Minn.,

JOHN EDERT & CO., Proprietors.

Oysters, Sardines, Lobsters, Pig's Feet, etc., served at any hour. The Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars. The Hall is supplied with TWO NEW "PHELAN BILLIARD TABLES" as usual. n29

ERIE RAILWAY.

THE BROAD GUAGE—DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE TO

NEW YORK, BOSTON

And New England Cities.

THIS RAILWAY EXTENDS FROM

Dunkirk to New York, 460 Miles.
Buffalo to New York, 423 Miles.
Salamanca to New York, 415 Miles.

AND IS FROM

22 to 27 Miles the Shortest Route.

All Trains run directly through to New York, 460 MILES without change of coaches.

From and after MAY 11th, 1868, Trains will leave in connection with all Western lines, as follows:

FROM DUNKIRK AND SALAMANCA—By New York time from Union Depots:

7:30 A. M. EXPRESS MAIL, from Dunkirk, (Sundays excepted). Stops at Salamanca 10:00 A. M., and connects at Hornellsville and Corning with the 7:30 A. M. Express Mail from Buffalo, and arrives in New York at 7:40 A. M.

3:25 P. M. LIGHTNING EXPRESS, from Salamanca, (Sundays excepted). Stops at Hornellsville 6:12 P. M., (Sup.) intersecting with the 2:35 P. M. train from Buffalo, and arrives in New York at 7:40 A. M.

5:50 P. M. NEW YORK NIGHT EXPRESS, from Dunkirk, (Sundays excepted). Stops at Salamanca 7:45 P. M.; Olean 8:20 P. M. (Sup.); Turner's 10:13 A. M. (Bk't.), and arrives in New York at 12:30 P. M.—Connects at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway for Scranton, Trenton and Philadelphia, and at New York with Afternoon Trains and Steamers for Boston and New England Cities.

9:50 P. M. CINCINNATI EXPRESS, from Dunkirk, (Sundays excepted). Stops at Salamanca 11:55 P. M., and connects at Hornellsville with the 11:20 P. M. Train from Buffalo, arriving in New York at 3:55 P. M.

FROM BUFFALO—By New York Time from Depot corner Exchange and Michigan Streets.

5:00 A. M. NEW YORK DAY EXPRESS, (Sundays excepted). Stops at Hornellsville 8:19 A. M. (Bk't.); Susquehanna 1:25 P. M. (Dine); Turner's 7:05 P. M. (Sup.), and arrives in New York at 9:20 P. M. Connects at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, and at Jersey City with Midnight Express Train of New Jersey Railroad for Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

7:30 A. M. EXPRESS MAIL, via Avon and Hornellsville (Sundays excepted). Connects at Elmira with Northern Central Railway for Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and the South, and arrives in New York at 7:40 A. M.

2:35 P. M. LIGHTNING EXPRESS, (Daily). Stops at Hornellsville 6:10 P. M. (Sup.), and arrives in New York 7:40 A. M., connecting at Jersey City with Morning Express Train of New Jersey Railroad for Baltimore and Washington.

7:35 P. M. NEW YORK NIGHT EXPRESS, (Sundays excepted). Stops at Hornellsville 11:08 P. M., intersecting with the 5:50 P. M. Train from Dunkirk, and arrives in New York at 12:30 P. M.

11:20 P. M. CINCINNATI EXPRESS, (Sundays excepted). Stops at Susquehanna 7:48 A. M. (B'k'f't.); Turner's 1:37 P. M. (Dine), and arrives in New York at 3:55 P. M. Connects at Elmira with Northern Central Railway for Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and points South, and at New York with Afternoon Trains and steamers for Boston and New England Cities.

Only one Train East on Sunday, leaving Buffalo at 2:35 P. M., and reaching New York at 7:40 A. M.

Boston and New England Passengers, with their Baggage, are transferred *free of charge* in New York.

To pleasure travelers the line of the Erie Railway presents many objects of interest, passing through the beautiful valleys of the Chemung, Susquehanna, Delaware and Ramapo rivers, an ever-changing panorama of nature's beauties commands attention.

THE BEST VENTILATED AND MOST LUXURIOUS SLEEPING COACHES IN THE WORLD accompany all night Trains on this Railway.

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

AND FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Ask for Tickets via Erie Railway.

Which can be obtained at all Principal Ticket Offices in the West and Southwest.

H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agt

32 1y

M. MAYER, Conveyancer

—AND—

CLERK OF THE DIST. COURT

Office at the Court House, Shakopee.

Will make Deeds and Mortgages, and all Legal papers. Will pay taxes and sell Real Estate on commission, &c. 52:y

2,500,000 CUSTOMERS IN FOUR YEARS.

Patronize the Best

Having the largest capital, most experienced buyers, and extensive trade of any concern in the Dollar Sale business, we

GUARANTEE SATISFACTION

In every instance, and also the best selection of Goods ever offered at

ONE DOLLAR EACH.

No other concern has any show wherever our Agents are selling. Our motto, "Prompt and Reliable." Male and female agents wanted in city and country.

THE LADIES

Are particularly requested to try our popular club system of selling all kinds of DRY AND FANCY GOODS, DRESS PATTERNS, COTTON CLOTH, CASTORS, SILVER PLATED GOODS, WATCHES, &c. (Established 1861.) A patent pen fountain and check describing an article to be sold for a dollar, 10 cts; 20 for $2; 40 for $4; 60 for $6; 100 for $10; sent by mail. Free presents to getter up, (worth 10 per cent more than those sent by any other concern,) according to size of club. Send us a trial club, or if not do not fail to send for circular.

N. B.—Our sales should not be classed with New York dollar jewelry or bogus "Tea Companies," as it is nothing of the sort.

EASTMAN & KENDALL,
n200m 65 Hanover Street, Boston, Mass.

Summons.

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
District Court—5th District—County of Scott.
FRANK McGRADE
against
THOMAS SHELDON.

The State of Minnesota to the above named Defendant:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, at the city of Shakopee, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office in Shakopee, in said county, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

L. M. BROWN,
Dated Aug. 24th, 1868. 1-32 Plaintiff's Attorney.

RUSSIAN APPLES IN MINNESOTA.—The St Paul "Press," referring to the results of the experiment of Col. D. A. Robertson of that city in introducing fruit trees from Northern Europe adapted to our climate, says that the Colonel showed the editor some very fine specimens of a variety of apples borne by trees which he imported in the spring of last year from Schleswig-Holstein. The variety is known in Europe as the Muscovy Ice or Russian Ice, and was first introduced on this continent by Colonel Robertson, as that gentleman believes. The trees were received in May, and were planted in June. The apples are as beautiful as wax work, and have a delightful, crisp, sub-acid flavor, which places them in the first grade of this fruit. The Colonel has long been in search of varieties of apples suited to our climate, and he thinks he has found one of them in this apple, which is a native of Russia, and nurtured in a climate which presents similar conditions of temperature and moisture.

The Colonel also had some very fine specimens of the Duchess of Oldenburg variety, also raised by him. With these actual demonstrations of our ability to produce apples, where a proper adaptation of varieties to our peculiar climatic conditions is carefully studied, the Colonel thinks he is sufficiently armed to demolish all skeptics.

BIG YIELDS.—We heard just now the biggest wheat story of the season. Mr. John Kilroy has had the wheat threshed from four acres of newly broken grub land which, by actual measurement, yielded 47 bushels of good wheat to the acre. He has forty acres of wheat which he is certain will yield forty bushels to the acre. Mr. H. M. Kellogg has just threshed a crop raised on an old field and got twenty bushels to the acre.—*Rochester Post.*

Notice of Mortgage Sale.

NAMES OF MORTGAGORS—Franz Pelar and Anna Pelar, of Jordan City, Scott County, Minnesota.
NAME OF MORTGAGEE—Sophia Nicolin, of the same place, County and State.
DATE OF MORTGAGE—The Twenty-ninth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.
SAID MORTGAGE was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Scott county, State of Minnesota, at half past eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the Thirty first day of July a. d. 1867, in book "H" of Mortgages page 59.
THE DESCRIPTION of the mortgaged premises is, all that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the county of Scott and State of Minnesota, described as follows, to wit: The South East quarter of Section Nine (9) Township One hundred and Thirteen (113) North, Range Twenty-three (23) West of the fifth principal meridian, Minnesota.
SAID MORTGAGE was made to secure the payment of the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, payable on or before the first day of January 1868, with interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, according to the promissory note of said Franz Pelar, payable to the said mortgagee and bearing even date with said mortgage.
DEFAULT has been made in the payment of the said sum of fifteen hundred dollars, and no action or proceedings have been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the sum secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.
THE AMOUNT claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of fifteen hundred dollars together with the sum of twenty dollars solicitor's fee secured to be paid by said mortgage out of the proceeds of sale on the foreclosure thereof.
NOW, THEREFORE, NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage and recorded therewith and of the provisions of the Statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the said mortgaged premises to be made by the Sheriff of said County of Scott at public vendue to the highest bidder at the front door of the Court House at Shakopee in said county of Scott, State of Minnesota, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the 2nd day of October, in the year eighteen hundred sixty-eight, and the proceeds of such sale will be applied to the payment of the sum then due on the said mortgage, and the costs and charges of foreclosure and the said sum of twenty dollars solicitor's fee provided to be paid out of the proceeds of such sale.
DATED August 10th, 1868.
SOPHIA NICOLIN, Mortgagee.
HENRY HINDS, Attorney for Mortgagee.
JACOB THOMAS,
n30-7t Sheriff of Scott County Minnesota.

Notice of Mortgage Sale.

NAMES OF MORTGAGORS—Franz Pelar and Anna Pelar, his wife, of Jordan City, Scott County, Minnesota.
NAME OF MORTGAGEE—Sophia Nicolin.
DATE OF MORTGAGE—The Twenty ninth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.
SAID MORTGAGE was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Scott County, Minnesota, at half past eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the 31st day of July, a. d. 1867, in book "H" of Mortgages, page 49.
THE DESCRIPTION of the mortgaged premises is, all that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Scott and State of Minnesota, described as follows to wit: The undivided half of the following described property: Commencing at high water line on the East bank of Sand Creek on the South line of the North half of the South East quarter, running East on said line twenty-three and one-half rods to a stake; thence West by North twenty-four rods to a stake; thence with said high water line twenty-three and one-half rods to the place of beginning; all said part or piece of land lies in Section Nineteen (19) Town One hundred and fourteen (114) North of Range Twenty-three West, measured on the face of the hill without any allowance, containing one acre, more or less.
SAID MORTGAGE was made to secure the payment of the sum of three thousand and four hundred dollars with interest thereon at ten per cent. per annum, payable in installments as follows, to wit: Five hundred dollars in thirty days from the date of said mortgage, which has been paid; One thousand dollars on or before the first day of June a. d. 1868 which is now past due, and remains unpaid. One thousand dollars on or before the first day of January, a. d. 1869, which is not yet due, and Nine hundred dollars on or before the first day of June a. d. 1869, which is not yet due.
NO ACTION or proceedings have been instituted at law [illegible] to recover the sum secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.
[illegible] to be due on said mortgage and remaining unpaid at the date of this notice, is the sum of One thousand and [illegible] together with the sum of twenty dollars solicitor's fee secured to be paid by said mortgage.
NOW, THEREFORE, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage and recorded therewith and of the provisions of the Statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said mortgaged premises to be made by the Sheriff of said County of Scott, at public vendue to the front door of the Court House in Shakopee, in said County of Scott, State of Minnesota, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the 2nd day of October, a. d. 1868, and the proceeds of such sale will be applied to the payment of the sum then due on said mortgage and the costs and charges of the closure, and said sum of twenty dollars solicitor's fee provided by said mortgage to be paid out of the proceeds of such sale.
DATED August 10th, A. D. 1868.
SOPHIA NICOLIN, Mortgagee.
HENRY HINDS, Attorney for Mortgagee.
JACOB THOMAS,
30 7t Sheriff of Scott County, Minnesota.

Notice of Execution Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have levied upon the following described real estate, as the property of Dennis Sullivan, defendant by virtue of an execution against property, issued out of and under the seal of the District Court of the State of Minnesota in the Fifth Judicial District and for the County of Scott, to the Sheriff of Scott County directed and delivered and bearing date the 29th day of [illegible] in the year 1868, which said execution was issued upon a judgment rendered in the said District Court in Scott County, on the 25th day of April 1868, in an action wherein Wm. Henry and Peter Henry, [illegible] are plaintiffs and Dennis Sullivan is defendant, in favor of the plaintiffs and against the defendant, for the sum of ninety-one dollars and [illegible] cents, which said judgment was duly docketed with the Clerk of the District Court of said County of Scott, on the 25th day of April 1868, by which execution the sheriff of said county of Scott is commanded to satisfy the said judgment out of the personal property of the said judgment debtor not exempt from execution within the said county of Scott, or if sufficient personal property could not be found, then out of the real property not exempt from execution in his bailiwick belonging to said judgment debtor on the day when said judgment was so docketed as aforesaid or at any time thereafter. And further notice is hereby given that I, Jacob Thomas, Sheriff of said County of Scott, will sell at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the 3rd DAY OF OCTOBER, A. D. 1868, at the front door of the Court House at Shakopee in said County of Scott, at public auction to the highest bidder, the following described real estate, to wit:
Lot 15 in Block 112, and Lot 5 in Block 7, in the plat of the town of Belle Plaine, in said County of Scott, according to the town plat on record in the office of the register of Deeds of said County of Scott, under and by virtue of said execution to satisfy the amount then due on said execution, with costs and expenses of sale.
Dated August 15th, 1868.
JACOB THOMAS,
Sheriff of Scott County, Minnesota.
CHATFIELD & IRWIN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys. n34

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF SCOTT—In Probate Court, Special Term.—In the Matter of the Estate of Newton Southworth Deceased. On reading and filing the petition of [illegible] Southworth, Administratrix of the Estate of the said deceased Newton Southworth, deceased, setting forth the amount of personal estate that has come to her hands, and the disposition thereof; the amount of debts outstanding against said deceased, and a description of all the real estate of which said deceased died, seized and the condition and value of the respective portions thereof; and the names of all persons interested in said estate; and praying that License be to her granted to sell all of the aforesaid said real estate [illegible] lying in the aforesaid county of Scott; and it appearing by said petition, that there is not sufficient personal estate in the hands of said Administratrix to pay said debts, and that it is necessary to sell the same, to sell [illegible] of said real estate [illegible].
It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in said estate, appear before the Judge of this Court, on Thursday the 3d day of September, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Court House in Shakopee, in said County, then and there to show cause, if any there be, why license should not be granted to said Administratrix to sell said real estate according to the prayer of said petition.
And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order shall be published four successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, the last of which publications shall be at least fourteen days before said day of hearing, in the "Shakopee Argus," a weekly newspaper printed and published at Shakopee, in said County, and personally served on all persons interested in said estate, residing in said County, at least fourteen days before said day of hearing. By the Court,
L. P. [illegible],
n27 4w Judge of Probate.
Dated at Shakopee, the 27th day of July, A. D. 1868.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—Whereas at a Probate Court held in and for the County of Scott and State of Minnesota, on the 6th day of August A. D. 1868, license was duly granted to the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of Nicholas Kray, deceased, to sell certain Real Estate hereinafter described, for the payment of debts of said deceased.
Now therefore notice is hereby given, that by virtue and in pursuance of said license, the undersigned will expose to sale at public auction on SATURDAY, the 12TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1868, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the front door of the Court House in Shakopee in said County of Scott, the following described Real Estate, to wit: Lot No. Three (3) in Block No. Seventeen (17) in Shakopee City, in said County and State.
Dated August 26th, 1868. J. W. SPENCER [illegible],
31 3t Administrator, &c.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—Whereas, at a Probate Court, held in and for the county of Scott, and State of Minnesota, on the 3d day of August, a. d. 1868, License was duly granted to the undersigned, Administratrix of the Estate of the late James Jordan, deceased, to sell certain Real Estate, hereinafter described, for the support of the infant heirs of said deceased.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue and in pursuance of said license, the undersigned will expose to sale at public auction on Saturday, the 29th day of August, a. d. 1868, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the front door of Chatfield & Irwin's Law Office in the Town of Belle Plaine in the county and State aforesaid, all the right, title and interest of the said deceased in the following described Real Estate, situate, lying and being in the county of Scott and State of Minnesota aforesaid, to wit: The East half of the Southeast quarter of Section No. 16 in Township No. 113 Range No. 25 West.—Also Lot No. 6 in Block No. 134 in the Town of Belle Plaine, County and State aforesaid. MARY JORDAN,
Administratrix, &c.
Dated Aug. 6, 1868. n29

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